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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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Indian Affairs
School Files

(RG 10, Volume 6032)

File 150-14, part 2	Headquarters - Status of Discharged Pupils - Indian Schools. 1900-1931
File 150-34, part 1	Headquarters - Teachers Attending Institutes and Conventions. 1922-1933
File 150-37, part 1	Headquarters - Regulation Holidays - Residential Schools. 1911-1947
File 150-39, part 1	Headquarters - Red Cross - Indian Schools. 1920-1946
File 150-40A, part 1	Headquarters - Compulsory Attendance of Pupils - Indian Schools. 1904-1933
File 150-41, part 1	Headquarters - Supplementary Reading Books for Indian Schools. 1931-1942

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1-1-1.

Ottawa, November 4, 1924.

Sir:

I should be grateful if you would inform me what arrangements can be made to place the magazine known as "The Red Cross Junior" in the larger and better Indian schools of Ontario and other provinces in Canada. Is there an organizer of the Junior Red Cross for the Dominion? I believe that your publication could be used to advantage in approximately 225 Indian schools in Canada and it may be that the Department of Indian Affairs can arrange a special rate.

I have to thank you for your cooperation in the past.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.

R. B. McCready, Esq., B. A.,
Canadian Red Cross Society,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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The Canadian Red Cross Society

ONTARIO DIVISION, Headquarters: 416 Sherbourne Street, Toronto

Application to form a Junior Red Cross Auxiliary for the School Year, Sept., 192___ to July, 192___

THE ONTARIO JUNIOR RED CROSS,
416 Sherbourne Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Address.....

Date.....

Dear Sirs—
Please enroll our class in the Junior Membership of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Name of School..... Teacher .....

Room..... Class..... Inspector .....

Designation of School..... (See Note 1)

Location of School..... (See Note 2)

.....

.....

Information and Requests for Supplies

OUR HEAD, HEART, HAND AND HEALTH CLUB

Name of our Club..... (See Note 3)

Our Motto.....

President .....

Secretary .....

P.O. Address of Secretary..... (See Note 4)

Treasurer ..... (See Note 5)

Director ..... (See Note 6)

INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT FREE SUPPLIES

Old or New—Was your Auxiliary enrolled before?.....

Enrollment Certificate—Do you wish to have this Charter?..... (See Note 7)

Do you wish us to type the names?.....

Do you wish to inscribe the names yourselves?.....

Membership Buttons—How many are wanted?..... (See Note 8)

Merit Badges—How many are wanted?..... (See Note 9)

Mite Box—Do you wish a J.R.C. Mite Box?..... (See Note 10)

Junior Magazine—Do you wish to have this monthly?..... (See Note 11)

Posters—Do you wish to have our J.R.C. Posters?.....

Report—May we expect a report from you towards the close of the school year?.....

COMMITTEES
(See Note 12)

Chairmen or Monitors	Purpose of Committees	Chairmen or Monitors	Purpose of Committees
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

INSTRUCTIONS

Note 1.—For country schools please give the number of the School Section and the names of the Township and County (or District).

Note 2.—For country schools please give the name of the nearby railway station or town and the distance and direction from the same.

Note 3.—As a rule, Junior Red Cross is carried on as a 4-H Club, with officers and committees. Classes may enroll without forming a club. Some teachers of primary classes prefer to work with monitors.

Note 4.—All letters, magazines, etc., intended for the club are sent to the Secretary and not to the Director, unless otherwise arranged.

Note 5.—The Secretary acts also as Treasurer in many clubs.

Note 6.—The teacher is always elected Director of the Club.

Note 7.—Clubs should re-enroll each year in September. Old Clubs will get a form to put over the old names, or a new charter will be furnished if requested. Classes that change at mid-winter promotions may again re-enroll. We will type names if requested or send the charter blank so that names may be printed or written in locally.

Note 8.—New Auxiliaries are supplied with a button for each member and the teacher. A few extras are added to take care of losses or new members. Old Auxiliaries that have preserved their last year buttons will, as a rule, not require a complete set. The different colored buttons of different years will add interest to the work.

Note 9.—If requested, new Auxiliaries will be supplied with one half as many badges as there are members. Additional supplies may be bought at a nominal cost. Many teachers use the membership buttons also as awards in the Health Game.

Note 10.—Auxiliaries are free to use any money raised for any deserving charitable cause or for school improvement. Contributions to our Crippled Children's Fund are always welcomed. There is no membership fee.

Note 11.—For the school-year 1924-25, one copy of the Junior Magazine is supplied free to each Auxiliary if requested. Additional subscriptions are 50 cents a year. Many clubs get extra copies.

Note 12.—Committees or Monitors are usually appointed for the following, (1) Personal Hygiene, (2) Room, (3) Programmes, (4) Charity and Good Cheer. Others may be needed for Playgrounds, Noon Day Lunch, First Aid Cabinet, etc. The responsibilities should be shared by all pupils taking turns.

Note 13.—Clubs desiring a good Minute Book and unable to purchase one locally can be supplied at cost price, including postage, 35 cents. Portfolios to hold magazines and news letters, etc., can be furnished at a cost of $1.00.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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FOR GOOD HEALTH

FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP

ENROLLMENT AND PLEDGE

In signing our names to this Roll and applying for membership in the Canadian Red Cross Society as a Junior Auxiliary we promise, so far as our ability and our opportunity will enable us, to help the Society in its great mission on behalf of Canada and the World, viz.—The Improvement of Health, the Prevention of Disease, and the Mitigation of Suffering throughout the World.

NAMES	CLASS	NAMES	CLASS

THE
CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
ONTARIO DIVISION
Hon. President—His Honour, The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario
President—Col. H. P. Plunkett
Vice Presidents—Hon. Peter J. Shaw
Professor J. A. Ball, Dr. George S. Smith
Hon. Treasurer—Lieut.-Col. Hon. S. L. Marshall
Hon. Secretary—Florence Dorset M. Vipond
Hon. Solicitor—Lt.-Col. Thomas Edmund A.D.C., K.B.A.

Provincial Headquarters
310 St. Mary Street
TORONTO

Director—Dr. Fred W. Routley
Assistant Director—G.E. Henderson, B.A.
Business Supt.—Miss M. E. Williamson, C.M.

November 7th, 1924

Russell S. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,

Am pleased to have yours of November 4th, inquiring about the placing of our Junior Red Cross magazine in your Indian schools. I am placing this inquiry in the hands of Miss Jean Browne, Director of Junior Red Cross for Canada.

You will be interested to know, I am sure, that we now have four Indian Schools enrolled in our membership, viz;- Bruce Co. No. 1 Cape Croker Reserve, Happy Helpers, Miss M. Moffit, Director.
Algoma Dis. Kabeni Indian School, Kabeni Braves, Miss Florence Kelly, Director.
Algoma Dis. Whitefish Lake School, 4-H Club, Miss A. Tomer Director. Naughton,
Bruce Co. Sidney Bay Indian School, Cape Croker Reserve. 4-H Club, Miss M. Medarvey, Director, R.R. # 5, Wiarton.

All of these receive the magazine free each month along with a copy of our news letter. We will be glad to have all the other Indian Schools in Ontario enroll with us. Even if the classes are not capable of conducting a 4-H Club, they will benefit by enrollment. The enclosed Application Form shows how this is arranged. If you are writing the teachers you might encourage them in this direction. I am sure we can help to stir active wholesome interest in health and good citizenship.

Yours very truly,

Organizer, Junior Red Cross.

HMC/EM
Encl.

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Organized as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Department of Militia & Defence, and in Matters of Health as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Official Authorities, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal.

The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896

Patron:
H. E. LORD BYNG OF VIMY
Governor General of Canada

His Grace
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
P. M., H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
Honorary President
H. E. LADY BYNG OF VIMY

INCORPORATED 1909

President
The Right Hon.
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Chairman of Council & Executive
Dr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON

General Secretary
Dr. ALBERT H. ABBOTT

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

NATIONAL OFFICE,
418 SHERBOURNE ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

November 8th, 1924.

With Provincial Divisions at:

VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTETOWN

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Parliament Bldgs.,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,

Mr. McCready, the Organiser of Junior Red Cross for Ontario, has passed on to me your letter of November 4th. I am greatly delighted with your query regarding the placing of the "Red Cross Junior" in each of the Indian schools in Canada. Some of the Indian schools in Ontario and Saskatchewan are enrolled in the Junior Red Cross, and are engaging in our scheme of inter-school correspondence with Indian schools which are enlisted under the Junior Red Cross in the United States. Some of these portfolios that have come from the United States to our Canadian Indian schools are of great interest.

The "Red Cross Junior" is 50¢ a year or 5¢ a copy. We should be greatly pleased indeed if you will place an order with us for an annual subscription to each of your schools.

I am sending you a few sample copies of the "Red Cross Junior".

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/EC.

National Director, Junior Red Cross, and Editor, "Red Cross Junior".

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1-1-1.

Ottawa, November 21, 1924.

Sir:

I have your letter of the 7th instant and I have noted, with satisfaction, that certain Indian schools in Ontario have already responded to the overtures of your Society. I am enclosing, for your information, a copy of my letter of today's date to the National Director of the Junior Red Cross.

Your obedient servant,

Encl.

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

S. H. McCready, Esq., B. A.,
Organizer, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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1-1-2.1

Ottawa, November 21, 1924.

Madam:

I have your letter of the 8th instant, with reference to placing the "Red Cross Junior" in Indian schools in Canada. I am preparing a list of residential and day schools, to which it is advisable to send the publication. You will be further advised.

I should be grateful if you, in the meantime, would consider offering this Department a club rate. Our business would be very easily handled, considering that there would be but one letter covering the allowance, one letter relative to renewals per annum and one cheque in payment per annum.

My suggestion is that Indian schools generally each receive a copy of "Red Cross Junior." You could send a list of the schools in each province to your provincial organizers. I shall send a circular letter to principals and teachers, explaining about the magazine and informing them that the Department would be glad to learn that they have enrolled with the provincial organization. I shall also instruct our schools to requisition to the Department if additional copies of the magazine can be used to advantage.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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Organized as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Department of Militia & Defence, and in Matters of Health as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Official Authorities, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal.

The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 — INCORPORATED 1909

His Grace
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
P. M., H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
Honorary President
H. E. LADY BYNG OF VIMY

President
The Right Hon.
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Chairman of Council & Executive
Dr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON

General Secretary
Dr. ALBERT H. ABBOTT

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

NATIONAL OFFICE,
410 SHERBOURNE ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

November 28th, 1924.

With Provincial Divisions at:

VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTETOWN

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,-

I have your letter of November 21st, and I am delighted that you propose to subscribe for the "Red Cross Junior" for your Indian schools, and that you will write to all your principals and teachers encouraging them to organise Junior Red Cross in their classes.

I discussed the question of club rates for the magazine with the Chairman of the Junior Red Cross Committee as this has not before been considered by the Committee. The Chairman appreciates your proposals very much indeed, but asked me to point out to you that we are now selling the magazine at cost; in fact, last year we had a deficit of approximately $400.00. The best we can do, therefore, is to offer the rate of 40¢ a year as a club rate for an order of 200 or more.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

Director, Junior Red Cross, and
Editor, "Red Cross Junior".

Mr Phelan
Please let me have, at your convenience, a list of the regular + permanent Indian Day Schools. The list should be in duplicate & should show P.O. addresses

R.F.F. Yes under — School, — address — Post

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— Note — for 1935
Additional Subscriptions to the "Kid
Grad Junior" have been asked as
follows :-

	Add. Subs.	Total	— Girls 20
Lapradelaire Reserve -	3	6	153-0-4
Rama Day	1	2	24-1-4
Little Point Day	2	3	29-2-4
Pegnis Centre Day	2	3	136-6-4
Hurley Day	2	3	119-1-4
Curzon Township	2	3	18-4
Cape Croker Reserve	4	5	476

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Mr Ferrier -
Jan 26/25
to write to Junior Red Cross magazine

150-39

Ottawa, December 16, 1924.

Madam:

I have your letter of the 28th ultimo, with reference to placing the "Red Cross Junior" in Indian schools. I have today sent a requisition to the King's Printer for 572 subscriptions for the calendar year 1925. All stationery, books, etc., for government departments must be ordered through the office of the King's Printer. They will give you a list of the schools to which the magazine should be directed. You will note that there is one subscription for each of the day schools and three for each of the residential schools.

I have informed the King's Printer that we have arranged a club rate of 40¢ a subscription. I have to thank you for your help in this connection and I believe your publication will be of great value to the youth of our Indian wards.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherb[illegible] St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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President
The Right Hon.
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Chairman of Council & Executive
Dr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON

General Secretary
Dr. ALBERT H. ABBOTT

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

NATIONAL OFFICE,
418 SHERBOURNE ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

December 18th, 1924.

With Provincial Divisions at:

VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTETOWN

Russell F. Ferrier, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,-

I have your letter of December 16th, with the good news that you have requisitioned 372 subscriptions for the "Red Cross Junior". I appreciate your co-operation in the work of Junior Red Cross very much indeed. Your subscriptions will bring our monthly issue up to over 12.000. I am writing at once to our Provincial Divisions. Your list from the King's Printer came just now.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/EC.

Director, Junior Red Cross, and
Editor, "Red Cross Junior".

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-39

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, February 20th, 1925.

To Indian Schools,-

This Department has arranged with the King's Printer for you to receive during the current year the "Red Cross Junior", a magazine issued monthly by the Canadian Red Cross Society. I believe this magazine will provide interesting reading matter for the pupils of your school and will encourage the developement of healthful habits amongst the children.

The Department trusts that you will make general use of the magazine and will utilize the "Health Games" which are promoted by the Red Cross Society through the medium of this publication.

As beneficial results will, no doubt, follow the carrying out of the suggestions furnished monthly in this magazine, it is expected that you will give this new activity the attention it deserves. If additional copies can be used to advantage, you may forward a requisition to the Department. Further, any school that wishes may enroll with the provincial organization of the Red Cross Society.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.P.

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Ottawa, February 20, 1925.

Copies of circular letter of February 20, 1925, were mailed today to the day and residential schools mentioned in requisition No. 2852 of December 13, 1924. (See under no this file.)

Philip Phillips
20/2/25.

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150-39

OTTAWA, MAY 7, 1925.

MEMORANDUM.

RE. RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Arrangements have been made to supply the "Red Cross Junior" magazine during the year 1925 to 56 Indian Residential Schools and 204 Indian Day Schools.

The number of copies of this magazine ordered were as follows:-

3	Copies for	each of 55 Residential Schools	165
6	"	" one Indian Residential School	6
2	"	" one Indian Day School.....	2
3	"	" each of four Indian Day Schools	12
1	"	" each of 199 Indian Day Schools	199
		Total number of copies	384

A circular letter dated February 20, 1925, was directed to all schools for which the above mentioned magazine was ordered. Principals and teachers were advised by this circular that any school so desiring may enrol with the provincial organization of the Red Cross Society. No information is available to show the exact schools which have enrolled with the provincial organizations.

Philip Phelan
7/5/25

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General Secretary
Dr. ALBERT H. ABBOTT

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

NATIONAL OFFICE,
410 SHERBOURNE ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

August 5th, 1925.

With Provincial Divisions at:

VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTETOWN

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,-

This morning I have a letter from the American Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, telling me that they are sending a portfolio from the Yuma Indian School in Arizona, for exchange with some Canadian school interested in health and thrift. Perhaps you would be able to advise me as to some Indian school that I could place this with advantageously for exchange. It will have to be a school that has Junior Red Cross organized.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/EC.

Director, Junior Red Cross.

1-4
150-39

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~~Inlc.~~ 150-39

Ottawa, March 7, 1925.

Dear Miss Brown:

I have your letter of the 5th instant and I note that you would like some Canadian Indian school to correspond with an American one, which is interested in Red Cross work. As I have not requested Indian schools to inform me if they are joining the Provincial Red Cross organization, I believe it would be better for you to get the name of a suitable Indian school from your Ontario headquarters. I know there are a few Indian schools in this province that have responded, and your Ontario organizer will be able to put you in touch with one of them.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.T.F.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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150-39

LEAGUE OF
RED CROSS SOCIETIES
2, AVENUE VELASQUEZ (PARC MONCEAU)
PARIS (VIIIE)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: LIGROSS-PARIS
TELEPHONE: WAGRAM 00-00
LABORDE 12-00

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 6 1925
RECORDS

MEMBER SOCIETIES
THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES OF :

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IN REPLY ADDRESS THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

REFERENCE N°

Paris, April 17th/25

Dear Mr. Fierce,

Coming across interesting things at the League H.Q.s, I found a collection of native art from several of the European countries. The exhibits have been prepared entirely by members of the Junior Red Cross. It occurred to me that we should have here an exhibit of Canadian work, and it would be all the better if we could secure some samples, made by members of the Junior Red Cross. I think it better to send this request through you than through our provincial organizers, as you will know the schools that could be counted on to produce the best work. I should like to have the exhibit in duplicate, so that one part could be sent here, and the other retained

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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LEAGUE OF
RED CROSS SOCIETIES

2, AVENUE VELASQUEZ (PARC MONCEAU)
PARIS (VIII[e])

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: LICROSS-PARIS
TELEPHONE: WAGRAM 00-00
LABORDE 13-00

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IN REPLY ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

REFERENCE Nº

Le Comte de for exhibit purposes.

as I shall be here until the middle of July, I shall be glad to hear from you in this connection.

With many thanks in advance,

I remain

Yours very truly

Jean S. Bernier

Director of General Relations

and Field Service.

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150-39

Ottawa, May 8, 1925.

Dear Madam:

I have your letter of the 17th ultimo, with reference to an Indian Exhibit for the Junior Red Cross League Headquarters. It would be difficult to secure samples of children's work that would be a credit to them and to us at the end of the academic year. If you will make suggestions as to what type of work would be suitable for the purpose you mention, I shall be glad to cooperate with you in the fall, with a view to securing something for both Canadian and League Headquarters.

I trust that you are enjoying your stay overseas and that you will have a pleasant journey home.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier.

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.T.F.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Director of Canadian Junior Red Cross,
8, Avenue Velasquez (Parc Monceau)
Paris (8th) France.

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The League
of
Red Cross Societies



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The League
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Red Cross Societies

ORIGIN
ACTIVITIES
PURPOSES

PARIS
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THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

ORIGIN, ACTIVITIES, PURPOSES

Origin and primary Purpose of the Red Cross Movement.

The Red Cross is the symbol of human compassion. A Genevese citizen named Henry Dunant, who had been profoundly moved by the sufferings of the wounded whom he had seen on the battlefield of Solferino in June 1859, embarked on a campaign which led to the formation in 1863 of a Genevese Committee for the mitigation of the sufferings of wounded soldiers in time of war. This committee, which later took the name of *Comité International de la Croix-Rouge*, secured the signature by the principal States of the world of the Geneva Convention of 1864, which, revised in 1906, constitutes the basis of the code of civilized warfare to-day.

The primary purpose of the National Red Cross Societies which have arisen since 1864 in nearly all civilized countries has been, until 1919, to care for the sick, wounded and prisoners of armies and navies in times of war.

The *Comité International de la Croix-Rouge* has, since its foundation, continued to act as the custodian of the principles of the Red Cross and of the Geneva Convention. The International Red Cross Conferences, of which eleven have met in the past 60 years, are summoned by this Committee, and new Red Cross Societies receive official recognition from it

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Peace Programme and Foundation of the League of Red Cross Societies.

In 1919, on the initiative of Mr. Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, the Red Cross Societies of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan founded the League of Red Cross Societies. The purpose of the League, which to-day comprises fifty-one national Red Cross Societies, is to maintain in time of peace the enthusiasm and devotion displayed during the war by the National Red Cross Societies in the relief of human suffering, and to utilize this great force for the purposes stated as follows in Article 2 of the Articles of Association of the League :

1. "To encourage and promote in every country in the world the establishment and development of a duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organization having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world, and to secure the co-operation of such organizations for these purposes."

2. "To promote the welfare of mankind by furnishing a medium for bringing within the reach of all the peoples the benefits to be derived from present known facts and new contributions to science and medical knowledge and their application."

3. "To furnish a medium for co-ordinating relief work in case of great national or international calamities".

The present programme of the League.

The League had been in existence for three years, during which time experiments and investigations of every kind were pursued by its Secretariat, before the General Council, at its second meeting in March, 1922, was able to formulate a specific programme in conformity with these general purposes. The General Council then urged upon the National Red Cross Societies the development of their organization on the basis of popular membership in order to assure to the Red Cross the greatest possible influence, especially invited their attention to "the pressing need which exists at the present time to create among all

class an intelligent demand for better health conditions and an increasing knowledge of the means of securing them", and recommended to them "the adoption of peacetime programmes aimed specially at meeting this need through the development, with the co-operation of the League Secretariat, of Popular Health Instruction, Public Health Nursing and Junior Red Cross Organization ; the latter constituting in the judgment of the Council a specially valuable means of securing the education of the coming generation in health matters, as part of its general purpose of instilling into children at the most impressionable age the spirit of service which lies at the basis of the Red Cross ideal."

The resolutions adopted by the General Council at its third meeting, in April 1924, endorsed and amplified this programme, laying additional stress on the relief functions of the Red Cross, and on "the great importance of the rôle which the Secretariat of the League can exercise in regard to international relief activities."

Special attention was also drawn by the resolutions of this meeting to the desirability of action being undertaken by the Red Cross for the improvement of health conditions in the Merchant Marine. Red Cross Societies were also urged to continue and amplify their activities in the direction of training volunteer personnel for work in the health and social fields, and organizing the services of the personnel so trained, besides extending the facilities they offer to the public in the form of elementary courses in First Aid, Home Nursing, Personal Hygiene, etc.

The Organization of the League.

The control of the affairs of the League is vested in a General Council and a Board of Governors *.

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* The Board of Governors, which is the competent authority to revise the Constitution of the League, decided in May 1924 to defer until December 31, 1925, the coming into force of a number of amendments to the Articles of Association and By-laws, which have been approved by the Board. The general effect of these amendments is :
(1) to place the control of the affairs of the League in the hands of the Board of Governors ;
(2) to enlarge the Board of Governors so as to comprise

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The General Council meets at least once every two years, and consists of not more than five delegates of each National Red Cross Society belonging to the League. Each Red Cross Society's delegation has one vote at the General Council. All Red Cross Societies organized in accordance with the prinicples laid down by the *Comité International de la Croix-Rouge* and subscribing to the programme indicated in the League's statutes are eligible for membership in the League. The Board of Governors, which meets at least once every year, consists of representatives of each of the five founder Societies and ten nominees of Societies designated by the General Council, with the Director General and Secretary General of the League as ex-officio members. The Board elects its own Chairman. The Director General is the chief executive officer of the League, and is nominated by the Board of Governors, as is also the Secretary General. The Secretariat, of which the Director General is the head, comprises a staff of about 70 persons of various nationalities. Besides the Central Secretariat, which handles questions of information, liaison and organization, as well as the publications of the League, and the financial services under the Treasurer General, it includes Divisions of Health, Nursing, Junior Red Cross and Relief. The Secretariat, which was originally established at Geneva, was transferred to Paris in 1922 by decision of the General Council, Paris affording a more convenient centre for extensive international activities.

The expenses of the activities of the Secretariat are met by contributions from National Red Cross Societies belonging to the League. Up to the present time, the greater part of these expenses has been borne by the American Red Cross, which in 1919 voted a substantial sum to constitute a guarantee fund during the first years of the League's existence. The other national Societies were first asked to contribute to the League's budget

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one nominee of each Red Cross Society belonging to the League ;

(3) to empower the Board of Governors, which will meet every two years, to nominate an Executive Committee, composed of five members of the Board and meeting at least four times a year, to direct the policy of the League during the interval between meetings of the Board.

in 1922. During the year 1922-23 eighteen of these Societies voted contributions. For the year 1923-24 a total of 35 national Societies have contributed. Duly audited accounts are published annually.

The Activities of the Secretariat.

The prime function of the Secretariat lies in assisting National Red Cross Societies to develop their organization and membership, and the peacetime activities best calculated to improve health, prevent disease and mitigate suffering in their respective countries, by means not at variance with their several national traditions, and in co-operation so far as possible with governmental and other agencies. As a natural corollary to the efforts made by the different National Red Crosses to further the co-ordination of national health and welfare activities in their respective countries, the League Secretariat seeks to secure greater co-ordination of these activities internationally. With this end in view, the Secretariat, besides constituting an instrument for facilitating joint action, when necessity arises, on the part of the Red Cross Societies of different countries, has also established close co-operative relations with the other international organizations which are concerned with health and welfare problems. It works in close touch with the *Office International d'Hygiène Publique* in Paris, the Heath Organization of the League of Nations and the Industrial Health Service of the International Labour Office, as well as with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau and the Rockefeller Foundation. The Chairman of the International Council of Nurses is also Chairman of the Nursing Advisory Board of the League. The headquarters of the League affords accommodation and secretarial facilities to the International Unions against Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease, and to the provisional Committee of the nascent International Union against Cancer. The Secretariat is also in close touch with other organizations engaged in combating the evils of alcoholism and slum conditions, and in promoting mental hygiene.

Relations with the *Comité International de la Croix-Rouge* in Geneva are maintained by the intermediary

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of a Joint Council constituted in April, 1921*, in which members of the Committee and of the League's Secretariat meet periodically to consider questions which affect both bodies, and to ensure that any duplication of work shall be avoided. The Joint Council gives special attention to disasters the magnitude of which demands international relief measures.

The Secretariat maintains contact with National Red Cross Societies by means of correspondence and by constant visits of members of the League staff to National Societies and of officers of these Societies to the Secretariat of the League. In addition to the biennial meetings of the General Council, group conferences are periodically organized by the Secretariat to secure the exchange of views and experiences between representatives of National Societies with similar geographical, economic and social conditions and problems, and to facilitate their co-operation in meeting them.

The First Oriental Red Cross Conference brought together representatives of seven Red Cross Societies of the Far East at Bangkok in November 1922; nine Eastern European Societies sent delegates to the Warsaw Conference in April 1923, and representatives of fifteen American societies met at Buenos Aires in November 1923.

The Secretariat publishes a monthly review entitled "The World's Health" in three editions, English, French and Spanish, with a total circulation of 15,000 copies, and also issues to member Societies and to such persons as are directly interested, a fortnightly Information Circular containing notes regarding its activities and those of member Societies, and detailed studies of specific problems based on Red Cross experience in different countries. With this circular are included popular articles on subjects connected with health and with other features of the Red Cross programme, which are available for reproduction by Red Cross Societies in their own publications or in the press. Articles published by the League Secretariat have been quoted or reproduced in other publications more than 8,000 times. The League also helps to subsidize a scientific monthly journal, entitled *Matériaux pour l'Etude des Calamités*, published by the Geographical Society of Geneva under the joint auspices of the League and the *Comité International de la Croix-Rouge*. This publication was started in the summer of 1924 with a view to stimulating interest and research in the scientific world as to the causes of natural disasters and their prevention.

In addition to its periodical publications, the Secretariat prepares and issues special pamphlets when requested to do so by any member Society, or when a specific need arises. Eight such pamphlets, some of them in nine languages, have so far appeared. It also prepares for National Red Cross Societies, whenever called upon to do so, special documentary studies regarding the organization of specific types of activities.

A small library of standard works dealing with Red Cross questions, Public Health and related topics, has been collected in the offices of the Secretariat, which also maintains collections of health propaganda material of all kinds, cinematograph films (about 100), posters, pamphlets (2,200 in 17 different languages), etc.

These collections are at the disposal of National Red Cross Societies belonging to the League. From April 1922 to October 1923 the pamphlets sent out on request from these collections numbered over 7,500, in addition to 800 posters. League films have been lent for use in 26 different countries. The average number of films sent out in reply to requests is six each month. Each film comprises 5 to 10 reels.

A permanent exhibition of Red Cross material has been assembled at the League headquarters for the benefit of visitors. Travelling exhibits for propaganda purposes and for loan to member Societies are prepared by the Secretariat as required.

Some Results achieved by the League.

The League has been directly instrumental in securing the organization or recognition of National Red Cross Societies in twenty-two countries where no recognized independent Red Cross Societies previously existed. The membership of existing Societies has been increased and the Secretariat has been called upon at different times

* The Board of Governors decided in April 1924 to renew the 1921 agreement until December 31, 1925, and to abrogate it as from that date.

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to assist nearly all the Societies belonging to the League in formulating and launching their peacetime programme. Almost all National Red Cross Societies have now assumed responsibility for extensive activities in the Public Health field in time of peace. In almost every case these activities are of a markedly educational character, aimed at affording to the masses of the people the opportunity of appreciating the advantages of hygienic habits, at teaching them what hygiene is, and at preparing them to use the hygienic equipment already at their disposal and to demand more. The Health Division has given special attention to the question of mobile health propaganda units. One such unit, launched in Czecho-Slovakia in 1921, enabled 400 lectures to be given to a total of 160,000 persons. The demonstration led to the establishment of two such units on a permanent basis by the Czecho-Slovak Red Cross. A similar unit was set up in Poland in 1922 with no less satisfactory results. The Nursing Division of the Secretariat has organized an International Course in London for teachers of Public Health Nursing, at which 66 nurses from 34 different countries have been or are being trained in nursing and Public Health work; in at least six of these countries Public Health Nursing was previously unknown. This course, started in 1921, has been repeated every year since. A similar course in the administration of schools for nurses has been arranged to start in 1924. In three countries, Red Cross nursing schools have been organized or reorganized with the help of this Division.

The League Secretariat organized in 1921 three conferences at which experts from Eastern, Western, and Northern European countries respectively were enabled to exchange views and formulate principles of anti-venereal work. In 1923 the League was instrumental in securing the constitution of the *Union Internationale contre le Péril Vénérien*, and members of the League staff constitute the secretariat of this organization, as well as (since 1922) the secretariat of the International Union for Combating Tuberculosis. The development of Child Welfare work in Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and particularly in Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania has been fostered by the League Secretariat, which has worked in close co-operation with the various agencies, both national

and foreign, engaged in Child Welfare work throughout Eastern Europe.

Thirty-seven Red Cross Societies, with the assistance of the Junior Red Cross Division in the League's Secretariat, have organized, or are now organizing, Junior Sections for the purpose of "inculcating in the school children of their several countries the ideal of peace and the practice of service, especially in relation to the care of their own health and that of others, the understanding and acceptance of human and civic responsibility, and the cultivation of a spirit of friendly helpfulness toward other children in all countries." Co-operative relations have been established with organizations interested in other children's movements.

In July 1923 the American Junior Red Cross incorporated its European office with the Junior Red Cross Division of the League Secretariat, the latter accepting responsibility for the administration of the funds allocated by American Juniors for the purpose of furthering Junior organization in European countries.

In the relief field, the League Secretariat has hitherto devoted its main efforts to assembling documentation with a view to the compilation of an international code of disaster relief problems and methods. The League played an important part in assisting the Red Cross Societies of Eastern Europe — notably the Polish, Czecho-Slovak and Serbo-Croato-Slovene Societies — to meet the epidemic crisis in 1920, when the possibility of a general extension of typhus fever throughout Europe gave rise to grave apprehensions; and, in conjunction with the *Comité International de la Croix-Rouge*, the League has assisted in co-ordinating the dispatch of relief to the victims of the famines in Russia in 1921 and in Germany and Albania in 1924, and of the earthquakes in Chili, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Ecuador, Japan and Persia in 1923. The Secretariat has also placed personnel at the disposal of the Mixed Commission for the exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne.

The Mobilization of the Red Cross for Peacetime Work.

The purposes of the League of Red Cross Societies are incontestably worth attaining. If the results already

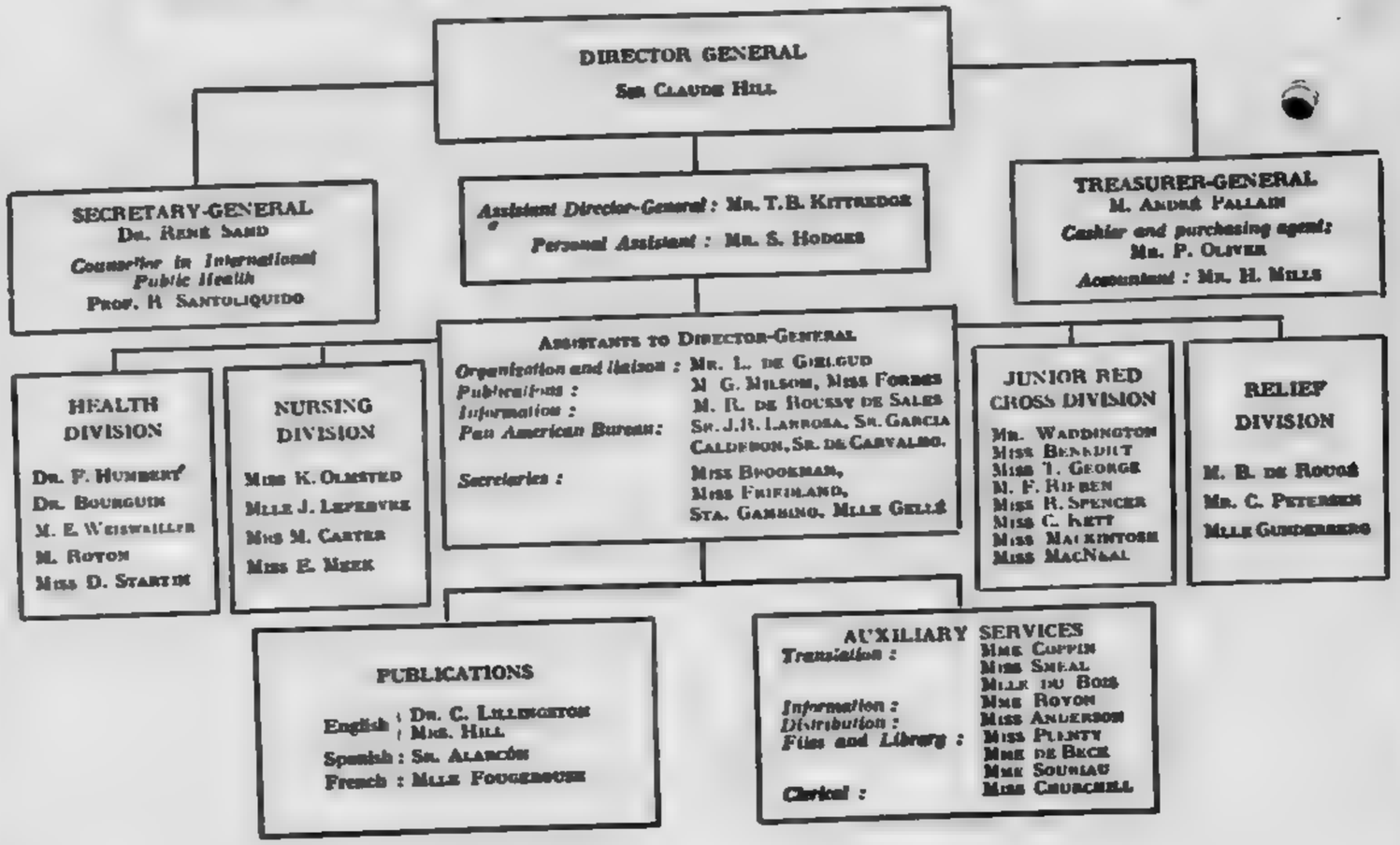
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secured appear to give reasonable promise of future success, the essential means to this end is the enrolment under the banner of the Red Cross of all those who want a healthier and a better world, and are prepared to devote time, money or service to this purpose. The power of the great educational movement, for which the League of Red Cross Societies is working, represents the sum total of the strength of National Red Cross Societies, and the strength of National Red Cross Societies depends upon the support which local Red Cross sections can command. A Red Cross Society can attain its maximum effectiveness only when every citizen is a member of the local section of his National Red Cross Society, taking an enlightened interest in the humanitarian purposes for which the Red Cross exists, and ready to give personal assistance in their realization.

Paris, August, 1924.

SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES



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PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE

The Secretariat of the League publishes a Monthly Review in English, French and Spanish, of which the English edition is entitled *The World's Health* (subscription rate, 1 dollar, 5 shillings or 10 francs per annum).

The League of Red Cross Societies : Origin, Activities and Purpose.

Second Meeting of the General Council, March, 1922. Vol. I. Proceedings : Vol. II. Documents.

Third Meeting of the General Council, April-May, 1921 :
Vol. I. Reports of the Secretariat.
Vol. II. Reports of National Red Cross Societies.
Vol. III. Proceedings and Resolutions.

Articles of Association and By-Laws of the League.

Proceedings of Red Cross Venereal Disease Conferences :
For Northern Europe, Copenhagen, May 1921.
For Eastern Europe, Prague, December 1921 (French).
For Western Europe, Paris, December 1921 (French).

Proceedings of the International Conference on the Revision of Nomenclature of Causes of Death, 3rd Session, 1920, Paris, 1922 (French).

Etiology and Pathology of Typhus (Report of the Typhus Research Commission of the League), by S. Burt Wolbach, John L. Todd and Francis W. Palfrey. Price 35 shillings or 8 dollars. Published in English only.

The International Journal of Public Health : Published in English, French, Italian and Spanish during 1920 and 1921.

Elements of Hygiene (Illustrated) : Published in English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Czech, Serbian and Roumanian.

Prospectus of Educational Material and Methods for use in Combating Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Diseases Survey.

Venereal Diseases : A Challenge to the Red Cross.

Venereal Diseases : Facts for Men and Women.

The Public Health Nurse (leaflet).

Public Health Nursing Associations (leaflet).

The Junior Red Cross : History and Organization.

Syllabus of International Course of Training in Public Health Nursing.

Syllabus of International Course of Training for Nurse Administrators and Teachers in Schools of Nursing.

Proceedings of the First Conference of Oriental Red Cross Societies, Bangkok.

Conférence des Croix-Rouges de l'Europe Orientale, Varsovie (French and German).

Conference of Red Cross Societies of America, Buenos Aires. Memorandum prepared in advance. Published in English and Spanish.

A los pueblos de América. Published in Spanish only.

La Cruz Roja de la Juventud. Published in Spanish only.

In addition to the above publications, a number of articles from the International Journal of Public Health *and from* The World's Health *have been issued separately as reprints. Unless otherwise indicated, all publications are available in both English and French. Any of the above may be obtained from the Secretariat of the League upon request.*

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ALBANIA : Croix-Rouge Albanaise — TIRANA.
ARGENTINE : Cruz Roja Argentina — *Viamonte*, 650, BUENOS AIRES.
AUSTRALIA : Australian Red Cross Society — 12-46, *Latrobe St.*, MELBOURNE.
AUSTRIA : Bundesleitung der Oesterreichischen Gesellschaft vom Roten Kreuze — *Milchgasse*, 1, VIENNA, I.
BELGIUM : Croix-Rouge de Belgique — 80, *rue de Livourne*, BRUSSELS.
BOLIVIA : Cruz Roja Bolivinna — *Casilla de Correo*, 501, LA PAZ.
BRAZIL : Cruz Vermelha Brasileira — *Rua Ubaldino do Amaral*, 75, RIO DE JANEIRO.
BULGARIA : Bulgarsko Drougestvo Cherven Krest — *Makedonia Boulevard*, SOFIA.
CANADA : Canadian Red Cross Society — 410, *Sherbourne St.*, TORONTO.
CHILI : Comité Central de la Cruz Roja Chilena — *Correo 8, Casilla 7577*, SANTIAGO.
CHINA : Red Cross Society of China — 26, *Kinkiang Road*, SHANGHAI.
COLOMBIA : Comité nacional de la Cruz Roja — BOGOTA.
COSTA-RICA : Consejo Supremo de la Cruz Roja Costaricense — *Calle 2 Norte*, SAN JOSE.
CUBA : Sociedad Nacional de la Cruz Roja — *Zulueta y Monserrate*, HABANA.
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA : Ceskoslovensky Cerveny Kriz — *Nekladova*, 147, PRAGUE.
DANZIG : Danziger Rotes Kreuz — *Wiebenkaserne*, Wohlfarsamt, DANZIG.
DENMARK : Dansk Rode Kors — *Ved Stranden*, 2, COPENHAGEN.
ECUADOR : Sociedad Ecuatoriana de la Cruz Roja — *Venezuela*, 46, QUITO.
ESTHONIA : Eesti Punane Rist — *Nigulistetan*, 12, REVAL (Tallinn).
FINLAND : Suomen Punainen Risti — *Mariegatan*, 5, HELSINGFORS.
FRANCE : Comité Central de la Croix-Rouge Française — 21, *rue François Ier*, PARIS.
GERMANY : Deutsches Rotes Kreuz — *Ceciliehaus, Berlinerstrasse*, 137, BERLIN, *Charlottenburg*.
GREAT BRITAIN : British Red Cross Society — 19, *Berkeley St.*, LONDON, W, 1.
GREECE : Hellenikos Erythros Stauros — 30, *rue Solon*, ATHENS.
GUATEMALA : Cruz Roja Guatemalteca — 13, *Calle Oriente*, 2, GUATEMALA.
HUNGARY : Magyar Vörös-Kereszt Egylet — *Andrassy-ut.*, 8, BUDAPEST VI.
INDIA : Indian Red Cross Society — Delhi (in winter), SIMLA (in summer).
ITALY : Croce Rossa Italiana — 12, *Via Toscana*, ROME.
JAPAN : Japanese Red Cross — 5, *Shiba Park*, TOKIO.
LATVIA : Latvijas Sarkanais Krusts — *Skolas iela*, 1, RIGA.
LITHUANIA : Croix-Rouge Lithuanienne — *Kestucio g-vé Nr.* 8, KOWNO.
LUXEMBURG : Croix-Rouge de Luxembourg — LUXEMBURG.
MEXICO : Asociacion Mexicana de la Cruz Roja — 2a *San Gerónimo*, 14, MEXICO CITY.
NETHERLANDS : Het Nederlandsche Roode Kruis — 27, *Princessegracht*, THE HAGUE.
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES : Croix-Rouge des Indes neerlandaises — BATAVIA.
NEW ZEALAND : New Zealand Red Cross Society — *P. O. Box*, 950, WELLINGTON.
NORWAY : Norges Rode Kors — *Kirkegaten* 11, CHRISTIANIA.
PARAGUAY : Comité Central de la Cruz Roja Paraguaya — *Calle Humaitá*, 132, ASUNCION.
PERU : Sociedad Peruana de la Cruz Roja — *Melchormalo*, 349, LIMA.
POLAND : Polski Czerwony Krzyz — *Sandna*, 6, WARSAW.
PORTUGAL : Sociedade Portuguesa da Cruz Vermelha — *Praça de Commercio*, LISBON.
ROUMANIA : Societatea nationala de Cruce Rosie — 20, *rue Raymond-Poincaré*, BUCAREST.
SERBO-CROATO-SLOVENE KINGDOM : Drouchtvo Crvenog-Krsta, S. H. S. — *Simina Ulica*, 21, BELGRADE.
SIAM : Sinkachat — BANGKOK.
SOUTH AFRICA : South African Red Cross Society — 6-8, *Bothwell House, Hiatik St.*, JOHANNESBURG.
SPAIN : Asemblea suprema de la Cruz Roja Espanola — *Calle de Sagasta*, 10, MADRID.
SWEDEN : Svenska Roda Korset — STOCKHOLM, 14.
SWITZERLAND : Croix Rouge Suisse — *Schwanengasse* 9, BERNE.
UNITED STATES : American Red Cross — *National Headquarters*, WASHINGTON, D. C.
URUGUAY : Comité Central de la Cruz Roja Uruguaya — *Calle Colón*, 1,082, MONTEVIDEO.
VENEZUELA : Sociedad Venezolana de la Cruz Roja — 55, *Petnero a Dr Diaz*, CARACAS.

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150-39

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

2, AVENUE VELASQUEZ (Parc Monceau)
PARIS (VIIIe)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : LIGROSS-PARIS
TELEPHONE : LABORDE 19-90
19-99

MEMBER SOCIETIES

THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES OF :

ALBANIA, ARGENTINE, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILI, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA-RICA, CUBA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, DANZIG, DENMARK, DUTCH EAST INDIES, ECUADOR, ESTHONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HOLAND, HUNGARY, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, NEW-ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA.

In reply address the Director General

Reference n° 5053

May 21 1925

Mr. Russell T. Ferrier
Superintendent of Indian Education
Department of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Sir:-

Miss Crowne has handed me your letter of May 8 (No. 545722) in which you very kindly promise to collect for us material for an Indian exhibit for our Junior Red Cross Division.

Do I understand from you that you would wish me to write to you about this again in the Fall or is this letter sufficient indication?

Yours very truly,

Theodora George
Theodora George
Division of Junior Red Cross

TG/GA/
Encl. League pamphlet

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150-39.

Ottawa, June 1, 1925.

Dear Madam:

I have your No. 5985 of the 21st ultimo, with reference to an Indian exhibit for Junior Red Cross League Headquarters. I should be glad to cooperate, if you will make suggestions as to what type of work would be suitable for the purpose. I am convinced that I can secure specimen pages from exercise books, etc., drawings, samples of knitting, embroidery work and beadwork. It may be possible to get some Indian basketry; but this is doubtful, as the children in schools are not trained to work with wood and grass. The older Indians only are proficient in this art.

If you will make definite suggestions as to the composition of the exhibit, I will take steps to collect something suitable in the early fall.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss T. George,
Junior Red Cross Division,
2, Avenue Velasquez (Parc Monceau),
Paris (8th) France.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 — INCORPORATED 1909

Patron:
H. E. LORD BYNG OF VIMY
Governor General of Canada

His Grace
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
P. M., H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
Honorary President
H. E. LADY BYNG OF VIMY

President
The Right Hon.
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Chairman of Council & Executive
Dr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON

General Secretary
Dr. ALBERT H. ABBOTT

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

NATIONAL OFFICE,
410 SHERBOURNE ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

June 12, 1925.

With Provincial Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTETOWN

Mr. Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Affairs,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

We have just received direct from the Junior Director of New Brunswick a notice to the effect that Kingsclear Indian Reserve School has not so far received any copies of the Red Cross Junior. This notice and taking in conjunction the complaints we have received from you from other schools, impelled us to make a further examination of the original list sent to this office by your Department. We notice that in all the addresses given us in your list the word "Indian" is left out and it may be possible that there are other day schools in the same locality as the Indian schools. We are writing to ask if the word "Indian" should appear in all the addresses. If so, it will be necessary for us to have new stencils cut for all of them.

Yours very sincerely,

FD

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY & PUBLICATIONS.

FD/EH

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150-39

Ottawa, June 13, 1925.

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, with reference to the supplying of the Red Cross Junior to Indian Schools.

It is regretted that our original list did not supply the word "Indian" for each school but we thought that you would infer this as this is the only class of school for which this Department is responsible.

I believe it would be more satisfactory to have the word "Indian" appear in all the addresses.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

F. Davy, Esq.,
Director of Publicity & Publications,
The Canadian Red Cross Society,
410 Sherbourne Street,
Toronto, ONT.

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LEAGUE OF
RED CROSS SOCIETIES

2, AVENUE VELASQUEZ (Parc Monceau)
PARIS (VIII[e])

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : LIGROSS-PARIS
TELEPHONE : LABORDE 13-86
• 13-88

MEMBER SOCIETIES

THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES OF :

ALBANIA, ARGENTINE, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA-RICA, CUBA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, DANZIG, DENMARK, DUTCH EAST INDIES, ECUADOR, ESTHONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HOLLAND, HUNGARY, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MEXICO, NEW-ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA.

In reply address the Director General

Reference n°

June 23rd 1925.

Mr. Russell T. Ferrier
Superintendent of Indian Education
Department of Indian Affairs
OTTAWA (Canada)

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 1st (N°150-39) with its promise to send me material for an Indian exhibit here at League Headquarters. To my mind embroidery, beadwork and basketry would be most characteristic articles although, of course, there might be drawings which would be definitely Indian in character.

Again thank you very much for your offer to help us in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Theodora George

Theodora George
Division of Junior Red Cross.

T.J.SC.5840

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INDIAN OFFICE

Okanagan Agency,

At Vernon, B.C.

July 10th, 1925 19

Sir,

I beg to advise, with reference to your circular letter of February 20th, last, to the teachers of Indian Schools instructing them that the King's Printer would forward the "Red Cross Junior", a magazine issued monthly by the Red Cross Society, would be forwarded each month. This has not been done so far and if the magazine has been sent to other schools could it be arranged for the missing months to be supplied to the following teachers:-

Penticton
Okanagan

— Miss Helen Coughlan, Box 197a, Penticton, B.C.

Wm. Marsden, Six Mile Creek, Vernon, B.C.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Fredk J C Ball

(F.J.C.Ball)
Indian Agent.

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

FJCB:C.

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150-39

Ottawa, July 17, 1925.

SIR,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, with reference to the non-receipt of the "Red Cross Junior" by the teachers of the Penticton and Okanagan Indian Day Schools.

In reply I beg to say that the Department understands that this magazine has been forwarded regularly, addressed as follows:-

The Teacher,
Penticton School,
Penticton, B. C.

The Teacher,
Okanagan Day School,
Vernon, B. C.

Possibly, owing to the fact that the word "Indian" was not placed after the name of the school, this magazine has not been delivered to the respective teachers. We have arranged, however, that this will be done in future and the Department is also communicating with the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, advising them of the non-receipt of the magazine by the two teachers mentioned in your letter.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

F. J. C. Ball, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Vernon, B. C.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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Ottawa, July 17, 1925.

SIR,-

With reference to the subscription for the Red Cross Junior, I beg to say that the Indian agent advises us that the following teachers have not yet received any copies of this magazine.-

The Teacher,
Penticton Indian Day School,
Penticton, B. C.

The Teacher,
Okanagan Indian Day School,
Vernon, B. C.

Please arrange to have the magazine forwarded to the above addresses in future and, if it is possible to furnish the above teachers with any or all of the back numbers, it would be appreciated.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

F. Davy, Esq.,
Director of Publicity & Publications,
The Canadian Red Cross Society,
410 Sherbourne Street,
Toronto, ONT.

2 letters

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150-39

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

ONTARIO DIVISION

HON. PRESIDENT—HIS HONOUR, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO
PRESIDENT—MRS. H. T. F[illegible]
VICE PRESIDENTS—A. H. CAMPBELL, ESQ.
W. H. ALDERSON, ESQ., MRS. C. R. CROWE, GUELPH
HON. TREASURER—LIEUT. COL. NOEL G. L. MARSHALL
HON. SECRETARY—PROFESSOR GEORGE M. WRONG
[illegible]

PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS
410 [illegible] HARBOURNE STREET
TORONTO
[illegible]
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT—G.E. McCREADY, B.A.
[illegible]

July 8th, 1925

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 11 1925
RECORDS

[illegible] Scott Esq.,
[illegible]ntendent, Indian Affairs,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Scott;-

I beg leave to make a brief report regarding the contact made with your Indian schools in Ontario and our Junior Red Cross. You will remember that your Department subscribed for our junior magazine to be sent to each school. Besides this, seven of your schools have formally enrolled to "play the health game" as auxiliaries of our Society. I have had reports from a number of the teachers who have had this experience. These go to show that it has been of much benefit to the pupils and community. I am enclosing these reports for your perusal. Please let us have them back before long as I wish to make further use of them.

This experience has led me to think that we might be able to help your schools in a larger way in association with our organization. If all your teachers could be induced to link their pupils with our Society (there is no charge for this whatever) we might be able to develop a sort of "Indian School Pride" amongst these isolated groups. Once a month for example, in connection with our News Letter which is sent with every magazine, we might have a special page dealing with the work in the Indian Schools. In addition we might be able to arrange for interchange of school portfolios and letters of friendship between the schools.

Shall be pleased to have your consideration of these matters and comments. There can be no doubt that the training of Indian children in good health habits would be of inestimable value.

Yours very truly,

Director, Ontario Junior Red Cross.

SEM/[illegible]
Encl.

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150-39.

Ottawa, July 17, 1925.

Dear Mr. McCready:

I have your letter of the 8th instant, relative to Junior Red Cross activity in Ontario Indian schools. I am delighted that there has been some response to this effort and it was with considerable interest that I examined the papers which you enclosed.

A few months ago, when the Department arranged for some 70 Indian schools in Ontario to receive the "Red Cross Junior," a circular letter was directed to the teachers. This letter read in part as follows: -

> "The Department trusts that you will make general use of the magazine and will utilize the "Health Games" which are promoted by the Red Cross Society through the medium of this publication.
>
> "As beneficial results will, no doubt, follow the carrying out of the suggestions furnished monthly in this magazine, it is expected that you will give this new activity the attention it deserves. If additional copies can be used to advantage, you may forward a requisition to the Department. Further, any school that wishes may enroll with the provincial organization of the Red Cross Society."

I feel that the incentive to organize a formal Red Cross Auxiliary in an Indian school should come from within the school itself, if we desire to have real and permanent usefulness. The movement is now in the missionary stage and I believe it would be better for it to develop as interest is awakened. Indian schools which have not formally enrolled will learn from time to time from your News Letter that other Indian schools are profiting by enrolment and, I hope, will correspond with you themselves.

I wish to thank you for your cooperation and for your interest and I trust that much good will result from your efforts. The papers which you directed to me are enclosed herewith.

Yours very truly,

Duncan C. Scott

Deputy Superintendent General.

S. B. McCready, Esq., B. A.,
Director of the Ontario Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 — INCORPORATED 1909

Patroness
H. E. LORD BYNG OF VIMY
Governor General of Canada

His Grace
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
P. M., H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
Honorary President
H. E. LADY BYNG OF VIMY

President
The Right Hon.
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Chairman of Council & Executive
Dr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON

General Secretary
Dr. ALBERT H. ABBOTT

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

150-35

NATIONAL OFFICE,
[redacted] ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

With Provincial Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTETOWN

July 20th, 1925.

Mr. Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir, -

Thank you for your letter of July 17th. We cannot ascertain the reason why the magazines should not have reached their proper destination as we have checked our lists and find that the addresses are correct.

We shall be very glad to send to the teachers copies of magazines which are not out of print.

Yours faithfully,

Edith Richardson

For Major F. Davy,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS.

ER.

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FOUNDED 1896 INCORPORATED 1909

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The Right Hon.
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Chairman of Council & Executive
Dr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON

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Dr. ALBERT H. ABBOTT

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

NATIONAL OFFICE,
410 SHERBOURNE ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

July 29th, 1925.

With Provincial Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTE-TOWN

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 29 1925
RECORDS

Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott,
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

The Canadian Red Cross Society publishes a little magazine for children which has a subscription list of 12,000 copies monthly in Canada. There are about 95,000 Red Cross Juniors and the circulation of the magazine is wholly among these Juniors. The purpose of the magazine is to teach good health habits, ideals, consideration for others and good citizenship.

On a recent trip to British Columbia I met Mr. Graham, Deputy of Regina, of the Indian Department, and obtained quite a bit of general information about the Indians of the Plains and what progress was being made to improve their condition physically and mentally. Farther West I met Chief Buffalo Child Longlance of the Blood Indians who is now writing for the C.P.R. and who expects to write a history on the Indians of Canada. In British Columbia I met Bishop De Pencier who told me a little about some of the Coast Indians.

As a result I am anxious to have prepared an interesting article or two, for our Red Cross Junior, on the Indians of Canada and for this purpose I would like to have any reports that you have, that might contain information of value, and photographs of Indians. I would particularly like to obtain a really fine photograph, or reproduction of a painting, of one of the finest Indian Heads obtainable for reproduction on the front page of the Red Cross Junior. As you know the Junior Red Cross has been organized among a number of Indian Schools and a considerable number of 'Red Cross Juniors' are being subscribed for by your department. Any material or photographs which you could let me have for this purpose would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

George G. Jaconett

GGN/M.

Chairman of The Junior Red Cross

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150-39.

Ottawa, August 13, 1925.

Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the preparation of articles on the Indians of Canada for the Red Cross Junior. I have asked the Superintendent of Indian Education to get together reports, a photograph or two and other material and to direct them to you in the near future.

Yours very truly,

J. D. McLEAN

J. D. McLean,
Acting Deputy Superintendent General.

George C. Hamilton, Esq.,
Chairman,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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150-39.

Ottawa, August 17, 1925.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Deputy Superintendent General to refer further to your letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the preparation of articles on the Indians of Canada for the Red Cross Junior. There is being directed to you, under separate cover, five annual reports of this Department. I wish to drew to your attention particularly the following articles: -

The Indians and the War	- page	14,	1918	report.
Agriculture	- "	8,	1919	"
The Indians and the War	- "	13,	1919	"
Enfranchisement,	- "	31,	1919	"
The Indians of Canada	- "	7,	1920	"
Health supervision	- "	11,	1924	"
Census	- "	28,	1924	"

I wish, also, to refer to the article on Education in the first part of each report and also to the annual summary of Indian Affairs in the various provinces. If there are any phases of our departmental activity or of Indian life that you particularly wish to feature, if you will correspond further with me I shall be glad to send you any writings that are available for your purposes.

You will find enclosed with the 1918 report two photographs, which, I hope, will be suitable for illustrations. One is that of an Indian woman and a young man, of Bella Coola, B. C. The other is a snap of the family of Chief Walking Buffalo, of the Stony Band, southern Alberta. I regret that the only photographs of Indian heads which would be suitable for a cover are framed and are hanging on our walls. It is possible that you could secure what you wish from one of the publishers of Toronto. I should be grateful if you would return to me the two photographs, as the Department has no copies and they are among the best of my collection.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.T.F.

George S. Hamith, Esq.,
Chairman,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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WILLIAM GORE

GEORGE G. NASMITH

WILLIAM STORRIE

GORE, NASMITH & STORRIE
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALISTS
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING
TORONTO 2.

150-39

September 9th, 1925.

Mr. Russel T. Ferrier,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I regret to find that I have not acknowledged your letter of August 17th, for the five annual reports of your Department on Indian Affairs. Thank you very much for your courtesy in sending me this material and also for the two photographs which I will see are returned to you when we have used them. Acting upon your suggestion I will attempt to obtain photographs of Indian Heads from the Ontario Museum in Toronto.

Again thanking you for your courtesy and for the trouble you have taken in giving me the necessary references.

Sincerely,

George G. Nasmith

GGN/M.

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152-34

Re Red Cross Junior

On requisition dated October 20th,1925 on fyle 156-6-4, Miss Florence Howard, teacher of the Cape Fudge Indian Day School requests 5 copies of the above mentioned.

She was advised through the office of Indian Agent Halliday that her request would be kept in mind when the subscriptions to this magazine are being renewed on January 1st, 1926.

A. P.
11/11/25

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 — INCORPORATED 1909

Patroness
H. E. LORD BYNG OF VIMY
Governor General of Canada

His Grace
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
P. M., H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
Honorary President
H. E. LADY BYNG OF VIMY

President
The Right Hon.
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Chairman of Council & Executive
[redacted]

General Secretary
[redacted]

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

NATIONAL OFFICE,
410 SHERBOURNE ST.,
[redacted] *CANADA*

January 14th, 1926.

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JAN 16 1926
RECORDS

With Provincial Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTE-TOWN

Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott,
Department of Indian Affairs,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mr. Scott,-

Colonel Nasmith the Chairman of the Junior Red Cross Committee, has prepared an article on "The Indians of Canada" from material which you sent him. He would like you, if you would be so kind, to go over his article and verify, modify, or make additions to it in order that it may be strictly correct before appearing in our "Red Cross Junior".

Yours sincerely,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/EC.
Enlo.

Editor, "Red Cross Junior".

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

January 15th, 1926.

Dear Miss Browne,-

I have read Colonel Nasmith's article on "The Indians of Canada".

I would suggest the use of the word "many" instead of "most" on the first page, and would delete the word "enormous" on the second page. On the third page the following statement is inadequate "The value of Indian property in Canada is $3,000,000". Colonel Nasmith might say, if he wishes to, that the total estimated value of the real and personal property of Indians in Canada is $72,000,000, and they have on deposit with the Government, Trust Funds to the amount of $12,000,000. Their estimated total annual income is $10,300,000.

The article is quite readable and I am glad that Colonel Nasmith has gone to the trouble of preparing it.

Yours very truly,

Duncan

Deputy Superintendent General.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Editor, "Red Cross Junior",
National Office,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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150-39

Ottawa, March 15, 1926.

Madam:-

Official letter of December 16th, 1924, arranged with you for subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior" for a number of the Indian Residential and Day Schools in Canada. This magazine has proved of great benefit to our Indian Schools and while we have not previously renewed subscriptions for the current calendar year, I trust that you have not discontinued sending them.

I have revised the list of schools, which we desire to receive this magazine this year and I enclose the names and addresses of both the Indian Residential Schools and Indian Day Schools, also the number of subscriptions it is desired sent to each school. I will be pleased if you would correct your mailing list according to the enclosed list.

This list calls for a total of 386 subscriptions for the calendar year 1926. I presume that you will allow the same club rate as last year viz., 40 cents a subscription. Your account covering the cost of these subscriptions should be forwarded in duplicate to the office of The King's Printer, Ottawa.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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COPY.

LETTERHEAD OF CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

March 19, 1926.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Miss Browne:

I have been intending for some time to write you with reference to the Indian Schools in New Brunswick. I understood from correspondence received from you last winter that Mr. Perrier, Superintendent of Indian Schools, was anxious to have these schools enrolled in Junior Red Cross, and that that was one of his main reasons for sending them the "Red Cross Junior".

With this idea in mind I wrote to each of these schools last Spring, and sent some of our New Brunswick literature. I had replies from two. The Teacher at Kingsclear, Miss Elizabeth Toner, was most interested, and wanted to start the branch at once. I sent her complete information, and as I was visiting Fredericton, my annual visit to the Normal School, at that time, I thought it worthwhile, as she seemed anxious for me to do so, to hire a taxi and drive out to her school. It cost six dollars, but I felt it was quite worth while as it meant the enrolling of that branch. I spent about an hour in her school, and found the children and teacher most interested. Miss Toner told me that their Parish Priest had been planning to come to the school, as he was very much interested. But he had a sick call and was unable to be present. I left with Miss Toner the Enrollment Form, and she promised to send it in the following week. It did not arrive so in June I wrote to her, and received this reply:

> "I received your letter today, sorry to have put you to the inconvenience, but I will not be able to send in the Enrollment Form, until I hear from the Inspector, Reverend F.C Ryan, as he said he would take the matter up with Mr. Perrier."

The other teacher who replied to my letter was Sister Mary Isidore of the Maliseet Reservation. Sister wrote me:

> "Our fifty little Indian children are anxious to start a branch, and we would like to fill out the Enrollment Form as soon as possible. No doubt it will be rather difficult for them to keep all the rules, but with encouragement on our part, which we are very desirous to give, we hope to make this a success."

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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I immediately sent her the literature and Enrollment Form, but did not hear from her again. I suppose the difficulty is the same as in the other case.

The question has been bothering me for some time, but has been neglected, as there seem to have been so many other teachers anxious to take up the work, who required immediate attention.

Now that I have a chance to check up a few of these cases, I am wondering just what to do about these Indian Schools, in as much as they do not come under our Provincial School System. So I thought I would refer the matter to you.

Very sincerely yours,

(sgd) Jessie I Lawson.

Supervisor, Junior Red Cross.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

150-39

NATIONAL OFFICE,
410 SHERBOURNE ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

March 22nd, 1926.

With Provincial Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTE-TOWN

Mr. Russell T. Fernier,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Fernier,-

This morning I received a letter from Miss Lawson, the Supervisor of Junior Red Cross for the Province of New Brunswick, regarding her attempts to enroll the pupils in Indian Schools in her province. There is evidently something hampering the organization of Junior Red Cross in these schools. I am therefore attaching a copy of her letter which I trust you will regard as confidential, as perhaps it may give you a clue as to why the organization has not gone ahead more rapidly in the Indian schools in the Eastern provinces.

You may notice that we are publishing something on the Indians in Canada in practically every number of the "Red Cross Junior".

Yours sincerely,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/EC.

Director, Junior Red Cross.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

NATIONAL OFFICE,
410 SHERBOURNE ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

March 17th, 1926.

With Provincial Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTE-TOWN

Mr. Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,-

Thank you for your letter of March 15th giving me an up-to-date list of your Indian Schools to which you wish "The Red Cross Junior" sent for 1926. We will allow the same club rate as last year and I am asking our accountant to forward a bill in duplicate to the office of The King's Printer.

You would be interested in some of the articles sent in by members of the Junior Red Cross in Indian Schools in Alberta to make up part of a Canadian Junior Red Cross Exhibit for the Junior Red Cross Museum in Madrid, Spain. Some little time ago the Indian School at Edmonton sent in some little leather articles trimmed with bead-work, and yesterday we received a box from Alberta containing a miniature teepee, canoe, and several samples of bead-work contributed by the same Indian School. This we are also sending as part of our exhibit to Spain. Quite frequently, too, I get good reports of the Indian Juniors in Whycocomagh Indian School, Nova Scotia. In the April number of "The Red Cross Junior" we are having a rather special article on the Indians of Canada and as soon as it is out I shall send you a marked copy.

Thank you very much for your kind co-operation with the Junior Red Cross.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

Director, Junior Red Cross.

JRB/EMB

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Ottawa, March 26, 1926.

Madam:

I have your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing a copy of communication from the Supervisor of the New Brunswick Junior Red Cross, concerning her efforts to enroll the pupils of Indian schools. I am corresponding with our Inspector for the Province, and, if I am able to assist your organization in any way, I shall do so.

I have been greatly delighted from time to time with the articles in your magazine concerning our wards. The Deputy Superintendent General and myself have been able to assist Mr. Haimith a little in connection with this activity.

Your obedient servant.

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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Miss Gowdall

150-39.

Ottawa, March 26, 1926.

Reverend Sir:

I have to inform you that, for a year, the Department has supplied the Indian Day Schools in New Brunswick with the "Red Cross Junior," a magazine issued monthly by the Canadian Red Cross Society. At the time we subscribed, I sent a circular letter to the teachers. A copy is enclosed. The magazine was sent, of course, to all Indian schools in Canada.

I am writing now to ask if you recommend that some of our better schools enroll with the Provincial Organization. Miss Jessie I. Lawson, of St. John, is the supervisor of the Junior Red Cross for New Brunswick. I am not suggesting that the Department request each school to organize a formal Red Cross auxiliary, for I believe that the incentive to organize should come from within the school itself. The question to be decided is: should the Department encourage such linking up with a provincial organization? Please let me hear from you at your convenience.

Encl.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Rev. F. C. Ryan,
Inspector,
Indian Schools,
Red Bank, N. B.

REQ. No. H.126

MAR

Secty. Office

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culprit, Carelessness, who alone is responsible for most of our fires? Why not bring before the bar of this court the guilty one who causes these defendants to work havoc throughout the land? Without his evil influences they would merely be servants of humanity.

Judge: The court is of the opinion that the point is well taken. Carelessness should be the defendant here and not these prisoners. Where is Carelessness, Mr. Crown Attorney? This court is of the opinion that you have been remiss in your duty in overlooking the arch criminal who causes the majority of all fires. (Court Officer walks over and hands a note to the Crown Attorney.)

Crown Attorney: Your Honor, I have been looking for Carelessness and I have just received word that he has been brought to court and is now in the ante-room.

Judge: Have him brought in. (Carelessness represented by a pupil in patched, dilapidated clothing, is hustled in roughly by the court officer who leads him before the judge, and into witness box where oath is administered.)

Clerk: Do you promise that the evidence you shall give the court and jury sworn between our Sovereign the King, and the prisoner at the bar, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Carelessness: I do.

Judge: The testimony that has been given in this court in the case of The King versus Fire, has indicated that you, Carelessness, are the culprit who should have been brought before the bar of justice. You are charged with having caused the loss of thousands of lives and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property every year. What have you to say in defense?

Carelessness: Nothing, Your Honor, except that I am an ingrained habit of the people. I begin with the youngest children and stay with them throughout their lives. I recognize danger, but I like to "take a chance."

Judge: That is an explanation, but not an excuse. I charge the Jury, on the evidence of all the other defendants and on his own admission, to find Carelessness guilty of the offence charged. (The Jury consult without leaving their seats, the Foreman rises.)

Foreman: We find him guilty, Your Honor.

Judge: You heard the verdict. It is now my duty to sentence you in accordance with the dictates of justice. There can be no doubt as to your guilt. You have made it impossible for citizens and municipalities to live safely. You have killed thousands and devastated whole cities by your iniquity. You have filled the land with misery. You have undermined character, lowered efficiency, and retarded progress. Incarceration is too good for such as you. Instead you shall be labelled so that all men shall know you and shun your presence. You shall be an exile —a man without a country—unless some nation is so short-sighted as to take you in and call you her own. I banish you forever. Officer, take him away. (Officer exits with prisoner.)

Judge: The court is adjourned.

(Curtain)

NOT LIKELY

Stern School Inspector (demanding suddenly of timid class): "Who wrote 'Hamlet'?"

Very Timid Boy: "Please, sir, 'twasn't me."



Winter Streams

Now the little rivers go
Muffled safely under snow,
And the winding meadow streams
Murmur in their wintry dreams,
While a tinkling music wells
Faintly from their icy bells,
Telling how their hearts are bold
Though the very sun be cold.

Ah, but wait until the rain
Comes a-sighing once again,
Sweeping softly from the sound
Over ridge and meadow ground!
Then the little streams will hear
April calling far and near,—
Slip their snowy bands and run
Sparkling in the welcome sun.

By Bliss Carman.

Grandmother Frog and the Crab

THERE was once an old Frog and she had a daughter who went by the name of Cinderella Frog, because she was ashen grey. When Spring came Mother Frog spun some green yarn, damped it and wound it up. Then she called the Crab to help her to thread the yarn on her loom in order to weave it into a coat. The Crab was in love with Cinderella, the daughter, and when it grew dark he mounted a grey horse, took a freshly baked cake under his arm and rode off to Mother Frog to ask the hand of her daughter. Mother Frog seized her shuttle and began to beat him with it, shrieking: "Be off with you, be off! My daughter Cinderella is not for you. She sits the whole day beside me, threading pearls and gems for me." And as Mother Frog lifted up the shuttle, the yarn slipped out of her hands and got all unravelled.

So in Spring a green thread swims in the river like a weft. This is the broken yarn of the Frog. And this is also why frogs still go unclad up to this day. And the Crab, as the Frog pursued him, retired backwards defending himself till he could escape her. From that day the Crab began to go backwards and has walked that way ever since.

—From the Bulgarian Collection of folklore and literature. Published in the Czecho-Slovakian Junior Red Cross Magazine.

THE ARMENIAN BOYS' HOME AT GEORGETOWN, ONT.

There is a Junior Red Cross Club organized in the Armenian Boys' Home at Georgetown, Ontario. This club raises enough money to support an Armenian boy in an orphanage in Jerusalem. The money is raised by self-denial. The first Sunday in December is Golden Rule Day when they do not eat anything and give the money saved for their orphan. These Armenian boys are certainly setting an ideal of service for all Canadian Juniors.

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The Indians of Canada



An Indian acting as guide to a fisherman. Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railways.

WE ARE accustomed to think of the Indian as a semi-wild man roaming through the northern wilds of Canada. This is far from the truth. Of the 100,000 Indians now in Canada the majority live on Government reservations and are looked after as the children of the Government. Our Indians wear the same kind of clothing as we do, except on festive occasions, when they don the very picturesque costumes seen in the photograph of Stony Indian Chiefs of Alberta.

Many of the Indians nowadays are farmers and ranchers. Their children are educated in schools just as the white children are, while orphaned Indian children are looked after in special residential schools. Last year nearly $2,000,000 was set aside by the Dominion Government for educational purposes among the Indians. Their health also is carefully safeguarded, and, as a result, the Indians, who had been dying off from the ravages of tuberculosis and other diseases, are now increasing in numbers.

The Indian, as a rule, is a good citizen. He is patient, honest, and fairly industrious. During the war he showed his citizenship in a striking way. Over 35 per cent. of the male Indians of fighting age enlisted voluntarily in the Canadian army. This number is as large as it is possible to get from any population. The Indian had no obligation in this war, for, as a ward of the Government, he could not be called upon for active service. He rapidly became a smart, well disciplined, first class soldier. About 4,000 Indians volunteered for active service and a large number of these received decorations and medals for conspicuous bravery. They served mostly in fighting units, including the air force. One Indian travelled 3,000 miles to enlist and many tramped from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to serve "The Great White Mother." On their return many of them were given public receptions. Quite a number died from tuberculosis contracted as a result of service in the field.

In the Scugog group of thirty odd Indians there were only eight able-bodied men and these all volunteered for service and went overseas. In other tribes over 50 per cent. volunteered, in some cases only two or three able-bodied men being left in the reserve. The pictures shown are Indians from one of the Plain Tribes. Most of these Plain Indians were great fighters. The Indian head



A group of Juniors in the Whycocomagh Indian Day School, the first Indian School in Nova Scotia to be organized for Junior Red Cross.



These little Indian girls are members of the Junior Red Cross in Saskatchewan.

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on the back cover shows the characteristic aquiline features.

To-day there is no such thing as a typical Indian. Even in his own particular field as a hunter he is now no better than the white man. He has, however, invaded what were the white man's fields, and there are now graduates in medicine and other professions ably practising. Pauline Johnson, the Canadian poetess, was an Indian. Oronyateka, head of the Canadian Order of Foresters, until he died, was a very able business man and an Indian, and others have shown that the Indian has great possibilities and capacity in all fields when he receives suitable training. J. J. Oke, an outstanding Iroquois preacher, who lives near Montreal, is a university graduate and a fine-looking man with the dark brown eyes of his race. In truth, through civilization, the Indian is rapidly becoming very similar to the white man. As the years go by the Indian in Canada is being held in ever higher esteem by the white man.

The total estimated value of real and personal property of Indians in Canada is $72,000,000, and the Government has Trust Funds on deposit for them to the amount of $12,000,000. Their estimated total annual income is $10,300,000.

The Government is systematically improving conditions among the Indians by inducing them to build better houses and learn more about farming and raising cattle and improving their stock. Ploughing and seed competitions are held among the Indian tribes to stimulate improvements in their agricultural methods. Schools and churches are doing a great deal to steady the Indian and make him capable of competing with the white man. Though he is a ward of the Government, he can now become a regular citizen by agreeing to take his share of the property that belongs to him and become independent like other citizens. Of course, it is difficult to induce some of the older Indians to give up all of their ancient customs. Many of them still act as guides and fishermen in the summer and as hunters in the winter time. Both women and men are excellent at handicrafts such as bead work and basket weaving, and earn money in this way. For years it has been against the law to sell liquor to an Indian, one of the best regulations ever suggested for helping to make him a successful citizen.

On the Pacific Coast of British Columbia one often sees Indians, Japanese, and Chinese together, and it is sometimes difficult to tell which is which. Their features are so similar, one is almost forced to believe from their appearance alone that the Indians were derived from Asiatic stock which crossed the Pacific centuries ago. It has been recently proved that a large proportion of the Indians of Canada came originally from the heart of Asia and are related from the language point of view with the Tibetan Chinese races. Probably five thousand years or more ago they left the cradle of their race and came across the Behring Strait in migrant waves by way of Siberia and Alaska.

—*G. G. Nasmith.*



Stony Indian Chiefs at Banff. Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railways.

What Ten Juniors Can Do

Juniors are energetic people. I am sure of that when Miss Lawson writes from New Brunswick that a new branch of 10 members in Aroostook Portage school starts off by selling 20 copies of the February number of the "Red Cross Junior," and after selling them, send in for 20 more. This is excellent work for a small group.

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Correct posture when standing to read.



The right way to carry books.

A Five Year Old Member

A little Syrian girl living in Montreal has wanted to become a member of the Junior Red Cross for the last year. Recently she reached the tremendous age of five years and on her birthday had saved 99 cents out of money which had been given her for candy. This she gave to the Junior Red Cross, was made a member and received a pin. She can barely understand English, but her leader says that she has certainly grasped the idea of service for others.

Christmas Carols Sung at Napadogan, N.B.

Word has just reached us that the "Sunbeams" of Napadogan, N.B., sang the Christmas Carols, published in the "Red Cross Junior," on Christmas Eve and earned $3.60 which they sent in to the provincial office for "The Crippled Children's Fund." We hope that next Christmas many Junior branches will sing Christmas Carols, and so revive this beautiful old English custom in Canada.

A ROSE OF HOPE

By Ethel Blair Jordan

I dug a little hole one day
And put my troubles there;
I left them all and went away,
My spirit free from care.

Long after when I chanced to pass
The troubles I had doomed,
I found that from the springing grass
A rose of hope had bloomed.

—From "American Junior Red Cross News."

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"RED CROSS JUNIOR"

MAILING LIST - INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Address formerly given.	Latest address given.
The Teacher, Sidney Bay Indian Day School, R. R. 5, Wiarton, Ont.	The Teacher, Sidney Bay Ind. Day School, R. R. No. 4, Wiarton, Ont.
The Teacher, Oneida No. 2 Ind. Day School, Muncey, Ont.	The Teacher, Oneida No. 2 Ind. Day School, R. R. No. 6, St. Thomas, Ont.
The Teacher, Oneida No. 3 Ind. Day School, Muncey, Ont.	The Teacher, Oneida No. 3 Ind. Day School, R. R. No. 2, Southwold, Ont.
The Teacher, Rama Indian Day School, R. R. No. 5, Atherley, Ont.	The Teacher, Rama Indian Day School, R. R. No. 2, Atherley, Ont.
The Teacher, Six Nations No. II, Ind. Day School, Box 263, Caledonia, Ont.	The Teacher, Six Nations No. II, Ind. Day School, Six Nations, Ont.
The Teacher, Red Pheasant Ind. Day School, Red Pheasant, Sask.	The Teacher, Red Pheasant Ind. Day School, Ibstone, Sask.
The Principal, St. Pauls Res. School, MacLeod, Alta.	The Principal, St. Paul's Res. School, Cardston, Alta.

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Address formerly given.	Latest address given.
The Principal, Blood R. C. Ind. Res. School, Standoff, Alta.	The Principal, Blood R. C. Ind. Res. School, Cardston, Alta.
The Principal, Fraser Lake Res. School, Endako, B. C.	The Principal, Fraser Lake Ind. Res. School, Lejac, B. C.
The Teacher, Fishing Lake Ind. Day School, Fishing Lake, Sask.	The Teacher, Fishing Lake Ind. Day School, Kylemore, Sask.

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FOUNDED 1896 — INCORPORATED 1909

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THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
Honorary President
H. E. LADY BYNG OF VIMY

President
The Right Hon.
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Chairman of Council & Executive
Dr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON

General Secretary
Dr. ALBERT H. ABBOTT

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

NATIONAL OFFICE,
[redacted] ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

Toronto, 5, Ont.,
March 31, 1926.

With Provincial Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTE-TOWN

Mr. Russell T. Fer[illegible]
Supt. of Indian [illegible]on,
Dept. of Indian [illegible].
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your revised list of addresses for mailing the "Red Cross Junior" to the Indian Schools and take pleasure in expressing our best thanks.

May we please call your attention to the accompanying apparent discrepancies in some of the addresses. We hesitate to make these changes until we receive your assurance that they are quite correct. We shall be pleased to take action immediately upon hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

F. Davy

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY & PUBLICATIONS.

Major F. Davy/EH
ENC.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

Ottawa, April 3, 1926.

Sir,-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, with reference to the addresses of the Indian Schools mentioned on the list enclosed with your letter.

The addresses given under cover of our letter of the 15th ultimo were carefully checked from the latest information available and I believe that they are correct. It will, therefore, be quite in order for you to make the changes in the addresses of the schools mentioned in your recent letter.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

F. Davy, Esq.,
Director of Publicity & Publications,
The Canadian Red Cross Society,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, 5, Ont.

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Red Bank, North,ld Co.N.B.

April 6th, 1926.

Dear Mr. Ferr[illegible] :-

Your letters to hand ,contents well noted , I fail to see what good could come from the linking up of our Indian Schools to Provincial organizations of any kind .

As for the"Red Cross Junior " ,if I understand it rightly ,it would be absurd ,to undertake to ask the Indian children to observe the health rules so required by this society ,-their living ,housing , & financial condition render such impossible . Morally speaking ,it would be very unwise to lay down a set of rules to INDIANS when we realise from the start that not one half of same could be respected .

I feel that our Domestic Science is nothing ether than the Junier Red Cross made workable for the Indians ,and as we advance,we can draw nearer to perfection ,year by year .

Our Domestic teachers could form both a "JUNIOR &.Senior League "with further rules workable to the INDIAN.and The Dept. could offer prizes for the (SUGGESTION) ones who would better observe said regulations on (ONLY) each Reserve , then a general one to the Reserve that would in general lead ,-The Dept. being the Judge .

I feel I have covered the case in question in justice to both the Dept. &. Indians, so I trust my letter will not be considered merely as a DIPLOMATIC ONE .

I trust the boys are all well in the Dept. Do remember me to all, and in a special way to Mr. Scott . I will be in Ottawa about the 15th or 16th of June .I will be on my way to Chicago . I will visit the Indian schools a little earlier this TERM .

Yours respectfully ,

J. C. Ryan M.D.

Inspector of Indian Schools for N.B.

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Ottawa, April 9, 1926.

[redacted]

With further reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, concerning the linking up of the Indian Day Schools in New Brunswick with the Provincial Junior Red Cross, I have now to inform you that I believe there is some local difficulty. It is possible that the organization in New Brunswick will not show progress for the time being.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.T.F.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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Copy of excerpt for Mr. Ferrier.

The Indian Schools have done better Junior Red Cross work than ever before, and are intensely interested in the movement. About 75% of these schools are organized. They have elected officers and committees, and are carrying on just in the same way as the other Juniors. Their teachers report an improvement in discipline and hygiene, and a really remarkable interest in the Service part of the Programme. You may remember that at Xmas we made a special appeal for work baskets for the bigger girls at the Laurentian Sanitarium at Ste Agathe. These baskets were supplied by the Indian Juniors, who made really beautiful sweet hay baskets, some of them equipped with thimble cases etc. They also made quantities of little baskets for candies, and some extraordinarily nice scrap-books. In addition some groups sent in the dearest little birch-bark canoes, which I am holding to go with portfolios, and they have done some very nice knitting and sewing.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received from Miss M. MacNulty of St. Regis, the Director of the largest group:

"We are wondering if we can do anything for Valentine Day for you. I would be pleased to carry out suggestions, if you send us materials for

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such. We can sell two dozen magazines for February. We are greatly interested in your Hygiene Lessons. I find this is a very easy way to teach this subject to my pupils."

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Organized as a Voluntary Auxiliary the Department of Militia & Defence, and in Matters of Health as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Official Authorities, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal.

The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 — INCORPORATED 1909

Patroness
H. R. H. LADY BYNG OF VIMY

The Queen
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
F. M., H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Honorary President
H. R. LADY BYNG OF VIMY

President
The Right Hon.
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Chairman of Council & Executive

Hon. Secretary
Dr. ALBERT H. ABBOTT

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

NATIONAL OFFICE,
[redacted] ST.,
TORONTO, CANADA

January 21st, 1927.

With Provincial Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTETOWN

Mr. Ferr[illegible] Affairs,
Dept. of [illegible]
Ottawa, [illegible]

Dear Mr. Perrier,-

To-day I had the enclosed card returned to me from Manitoba. What do you wish to have done in connection with the magazine which you ordered for this school and which apparently has been permanently closed?

I am enclosing a copy of an excerpt from a letter that I received today from Mrs. Shaw our Junior Red Cross Supervisor in the Province of Quebec. I think this will be of interest to you.

Thank you very much for your co-operation in the past, and hoping that you will renew your subscriptions to the magazine for the present year, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/EC. Editor "Canadian Red Cross Junior".

St Peters [illegible] minded list sent this last

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A 0

150-59.

Ottawa, January 27, 1927.

Dear Miss Browne:

I have your letter of the 21st instant and am enclosing a list of Indian schools with the number of subscriptions for each for the current calendar year. A requisition has been forwarded to the King's Printer in this connection and he will correspond with you.

The card which you enclosed had reference to the St. Peter's North Indian Day School, and, if you will examine the list which was forwarded to you under cover of March 15th, last, you will see that it was omitted, as the school was closed in 1925. You might have your Circulation Department go through the enclosed list with some care, as there have been additions and some subtractions. We have also changed the number of subscriptions for a school in one or two cases.

I was very pleased to learn that the Junior Red Cross activity in Quebec has been encouraging.

Encl.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Editor,
Canadian Red Cross, Jr.,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6053, File 150-30, part 1)

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150-39

REQUISITION FOR SCHOOL MATERIAL

For Indian Residential & Day Schools on ..... Agency

Reserve in .....

Date January 26th, 1927.

ARTICLES	NO. ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	NO. REQUIRED	NO. AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" For the calendar year 1927.				393 (394)	The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherburne St., Toronto, Ont.

Note:- By arrangement with the Canadian Red Cross Society a club rate of 40 cents a year for each subscription has been secured. The Red Cross Society has been forwarded direct a list of the schools to which this magazine is to be sent.

Req. No. 5064

Dy. Minister to Forward

Address to which above supplies are to be sent:

Name .....

School .....

Post Office (nearest) .....

Express Office (nearest) .....

Province .....

Number of Pupils on Roll .....

do in 1st Standard .....

do in 2nd do .....

do in 3rd do .....

do in 4th do .....

do in 5th do .....

do in 6th do .....

Note.—To avoid delay and correspondence in filling Requisitions, the teacher should give full particulars regarding each article required. The name, series, number of grade and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial schools.

.....
Indian Supt. or Agent.

A separate form to be used for each school

Form No. 99

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Organized as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Department of National Defence, and in Matters of Health as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Official Authorities, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal.

The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 — INCORPORATED 1909

Patroness
H. E. LORD BYNG OF VIMY
Governor General of Canada

His Grace
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
P. M., H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
Honorary President
H. E. LADY BYNG OF VIMY

President
The Right Hon.
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

Chairman of Council & Executive
[illegible]

Chief Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

150-39

NATIONAL OFFICE,
[illegible] ST.
TORONTO 5, CANADA January 29th, 1927.

With Provincial Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTETOWN

Mr. Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,-

Thank you very much for your letter of January 27th with an up-to-date list of the schools to which you wish the "Canadian Red Cross Junior" sent for the current calendar year.

I notice that this list is increased over previous years, and for this I wish to express my gratitude.

I think that your action in sending the magazine to the various Indian schools in Canada has lead to a considerable amount of organisation among them. You will notice that from time to time we publish articles on the natives of Canada.

In case you do not receive the magazine yourself regularly, I am taking the liberty of putting you on my own special mailing list.

Yours sincerely,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/EC. Editor, "Canadian Red Cross Junior".

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INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES			NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Teacher - Sarcee Ind. Day Sch.		- Calgary	- Alta.-1
" "	- Fort Smith Ind. Day Sch.	- Fort Smith	-N.W.T.-1
" "	- Alert Bay Ind. Day Sch.	- Alert Bay	- B.C. -1
" "	- Bella Bella Ind. Day Sch.	- Bella Bella	- B.C. -1
" "	- Bella Coola Ind. Day Sch.	- Bella Coola	- B.C. -1
" "	- Boothroyd Ind. Day Sch.	- Lytton	- B.C. -1
" "	- Cape Mudge Ind. Day Sch.	- Quathiaski Cove	- B.C. -5
" "	- Cowichan Ind. Day Sch.	- [redacted], Duncan	- B.C. -1
" "	- Fort Babine Ind. Day Sch.	- [redacted], Hazelton	- B.C. -1
" "	- Glen Vowell Ind. Day Sch.	- Hazelton	- B.C. -1
" "	- Hartley Bay Ind. Day Sch.	- Hartley Bay	- B.C. -1
" "	- Hazelton Ind. Day Sch.	- Hazelton	- B.C. -1
" "	- Katzie Ind. Day Sch.	- Pt. Hammond	- B.C. -1
" "	- Kincolith Ind. Day Sch.	- Kincolith	- B.C. -1
" "	- Koksilah Ind. Day Sch.	- Koksilah	- B.C. -1
" "	- Kispiox Ind. Day Sch.	- Kispiox	- B.C. -1
" "	- Kitkatla Ind. Day Sch.	- Prince Rupert	- B.C. -1
" "	- Kitsegukla Ind. Day Sch.	- Skeena Crossing	- B.C. -1
" "	- Kitselas Ind. Day Sch.	- Vanarsdol	- B.C. -1
" "	- Kitwanga Ind. Day Sch.	- Kitwanga	- B.C. -1
" "	- Massett Ind. Day Sch.	- Massett	- B.C. -2
" "	- Metlakatla Ind. Day Sch.	- Metlakatla	- B.C. -1
" "	- Nanaimo Ind. Day Sch.	- Nanaimo	- B.C. -1
" "	- Okanagan Ind. Day Sch.	- Vernon	- B.C. -1
" "	- Osoyoos Ind. Day Sch.	- Oliver	- B.C. -1
" "	- Penticton Ind. Day Sch.	- Penticton	- B.C. -1
" "	- Port Essington Ind. Day Sch.	- Port Essington	- B.C. -1

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INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES			NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Teacher -	Port Simpson Ind. Day Sch.	- Port Simpson	- B.C.-1
" "	- Roche Deboule Ind. Day Sch.	- New Hazelton	- B.C.-1
" "	- Seton Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Seton Lake~~ Bridge River	- B.C.-1
" "	- Shulus Ind. Day Sch.	- Lower Nicola	- B.C.-1
" "	- Skidegate Ind. Day Sch.	- Skidegate Mission	- B.C.-1
" "	- Skwah Ind. Day Sch.	- Chilliwack	- B.C.-1
" "	- Sliammon Ind. Day Sch.	- [redacted] Powell River	- B.C.-1
" "	- Songhees Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Beecmont~~ Craigflower	- B.C.-1
" "	- Telegraph Creek Ind. Day Sch.	- Telegraph Creek	- B.C.-1

2 Sch Fair

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INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES			NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Teacher	- Berens River Meth. Ind. Day Sch.	- Berens River	-Man.-1
" "	- Berens River R.C. Ind. Day Sch.	- Berens River	-Man.-1
" "	- Black River Ind. Day Sch.	- Ft. Alexander	-Man.-1
" "	- Bloodvein River Ind. Day Sch.	- Little Bullhead	-Man.-1
" "	- Brokenhead Ind. Day Sch.	- Scanterbury	-Man.-1
" "	- Big Eddy Ind. Day Sch.	- The Pas	-Man.-1
" "	- Cross Lake Meth. Ind. Day Sch.	- Cross Lake	-Man.-1
" "	- Chemawawin Ind. Day Sch.	- Cedar Lake	-Man.-1
" "	- Ebb and Flow Lake Ind. Day Sch.	-	-Man.-1
" "	- Fairford Ind. Day Sch.	- Fairford	-Man.-1
" "	- Fisher River Ind. Day Sch.	- Koostatak	-Man.-1
" "	- Fort Alexander Ind. Day Sch.	- Ft. Alexander	-Man.-1
" "	- Hollowwater River Ind. Day Sch.	- Manigotogan	-Man.-1
" "	- Jack River C.E. Ind. Day Sch.	- Norway House	-Man.-1
" "	- Jack River R.C. Ind. Day Sch.	- Norway House	-Man.-1
" "	- Jackhead Ind. Day Sch.	- Koostatak	-Man.-1
" "	- Lake St. Martin Ind. Day Sch.	-	-Man.-1
" "	- Lake Manitoba Ind. Day Sch.	- Vogar	-Man.-1
" "	- Little Saskatchewan Ind. Day Sch.	- Gypsumville	-Man.-1
" "	- Nelson House Meth. Ind. Day Sch.	- Mile 187- via The Pas	-Man.-1
" "	- Nelson House R.C. Ind. Day Sch.	- Setting Lake	-Man.-1
" "	- Peguis North Ind. Day Sch.	- Dallas	-Man.-1
" "	- Peguis South Ind. Day Sch.	- Hodgson	-Man.-1
" "	- Peguis Centre Ind. Day Sch.	- The Halfway	-Man.-3
" "	- Poplar River Ind. Day Sch.	- Berens River	-Man.-1
" "	- Pine Bluff Ind. Day Sch.	- Cumberland House, via The Pas	-Man.-1
" "	- Red Earth Ind. Day Sch.	- The Pas	-Man.-1
" "	- Rossville Ind. Day Sch.	- Norway House	-Man.-1
" "	- Shoal Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- The Pas	-Man.-1
" "	- Shoal River Ind. Day Sch.	- Pelican Rapids	-Man.-1
" "	- Swan Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Indian Springs	-Man.-1

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INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES		NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Teacher - Ahtahkakoops Ind. Day Sch.	- Mont Nebo	-Sask.-1
" " - Assiniboine Ind. Day Sch.	- Sintaluta	-Sask.-1
" " - Cold Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Le Goff	-ALTA.-1
" " - Cote's Ind. Day Sch.	- Kamsack	-Sask.-1
" " - Day Star's Ind. Day Sch.	- Punnichy	-Sask.-1
" " - Fishing Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Kylemore	-Sask.-1
" " - Fort a la Corne	- Fort a la Corne	-Sask.-1
" " - Frog Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Frog Lake	-ALTA.-1
" " - James Smith Ind. Day Sch.	- Ft. a la Corne	-Sask.-1
" " - John Smith Ind. Day Sch.	- Davis	-Sask.-1
" " - ~~Keeseekouse Ind. Day Sch.~~	- ~~St. Phillips~~ Int Box 198, Norquay	-Sask.-1
" " - Keys Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Fort Pelly~~	-Sask.-1
" " - Little Pines Ind. Day Sch.	- Paynton	-Sask.-1
" " - Long Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Gurneyville	-ALTA.-1
" " - Mistawasis Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Leask~~ Mont Nebo	-Sask.-1
" " - Montreal Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Montreal Lake	-Sask.-3
" " - Red Pheasant Ind. Day Sch.	- Ibstone	-Sask.-1
" " - Sturgeon Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Sturgeon Valley	-Sask.-1
" " - Thunderchild Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Box 27, Mervin~~ Smiths Grd	-Sask.-1
" " - White Bears Ind. Day Sch.	- Carlyle	-Sask.-1
" " - Whitecap Sioux Ind. Day Sch.	- Dundurn	-Sask.-1

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	INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES		NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Teacher	- Alnwick Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Alderville~~ R.R. No.3 Cobourg.	-Ont.-1
" "	- Beek Settlement Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Muncey~~ RR#2, Melbourne	-Ont.-1
" "	- Bear Creek Ind. Day Sch.	- Middlemiss	-Ont.-1
" "	- Buswah Ind. Day Sch.	- Manitowaning	-Ont.-1
" "	- Batchawana Ind. Day Sch.	- Batchawana Bay.	-Ont.-1
" "	- Cape Croker Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Cape Croker~~ R.R No 5 Wiarton	-Ont.-1
" "	- Christian Island Ind. Day Sch.	- Christian Island	-Ont.-1
" "	- French Bay Ind. Day Sch.	- Chippawa Hill	-Ont.-1
" "	- Garden River R.C. Ind. Day Sch.	- Garden River	-Ont.-1
" "	- Garden River C.E. Ind. Day Sch.	- Garden River	-Ont.-1
" "	- Garden Village Ind. Day Sch.	- Sturgeon Falls	-Ont.-1
" "	- Georgina Island Ind. Day Sch.	- Georgina Island	-Ont.-1
" "	- Gibson Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Sabaustrew~~ Bala	-Ont.-1
" "	- Golden Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Golden Lake	-Ont.-1
" "	- Goulais Bay Ind. Day Sch.	- Goulais River	-Ont.-1
" "	- Kaboni Ind. Day Sch.	- Manitowaning	-Ont.-1
" "	- Kettle Point Ind. Day Sch.	- R.R. No.2, Forest	-Ont.-5
" "	- Lake Helen Ind. Day Sch.	- Nipigon	-Ont.-1
" "	- Lower French River Ind. Day Sch.	- Pickerel	-Ont.-1
" "	- Manitou Rapids Ind. Day Sch.	- Rmo	-Ont.-1
" "	- Moraviantown Ind. Day Sch.	- Thamesville	-Ont.-1
" "	- Mud Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Curve Lake	-Ont.-1
" "	- Muncey Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Middlemiss~~ Muncey	-Ont.-1
" "	- Mission Bay Ind. Day Sch.	- Port William	-Ont.-1
" "	- Mississauga River Ind. Day Sch.	- Blind River	-Ont.-1
" "	- New Credit Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Hagersville~~ Caledonia	-Ont.-1
" "	- Oneida No. 2 Ind. Day Sch.	- Muncey	-Ont.-1
" "	- Oneida No. 3 Ind. Day Sch.	- Muncey	-Ont.-1
" "	- Port Elgin Ind. Day Sch.	- Wiarton, R.R. No. 5	-Ont.-1
" "	- Rama Ind. Day Sch.	- R.R. No.2, Atherley	-Ont.-2

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INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES		NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Teacher - River Settlement Ind. Day Sch.	- Muncey	-Ont.-1
" " - Ryerson Ind. Day Sch.	- Parry Sound	-Ont.-1
" " - Saugeen Ind. Day Sch.	- Chippewa Hill	-Ont.-1
" " - Saganaek Ind. Day Sch.	- Muncey Ont	-Ont.-1
" " - Scotch Settlement Ind. Day Sch.	- R.R#2, Allenford Chippewa Hill	-Ont.-1
" " - Serpent River Ind. Day Sch.	- Cutler	-Ont.-1
" " - Shawanaga Ind. Day Sch.	- Shawanaga	-Ont.-1
" " - Sheguiandah Ind. Day Sch.	- Sheguiandah C.E.	-Ont.-1
" " - Sheshegwaning R.C. Ind. Day Sch.	- Sheshegwaning Sheguiandah R.C.	-Ont.-1
" " - Sheshegwaning C.E. Ind. Day Sch.	- Sheshegwaning Ont	-Ont.-1
" " - Sidney Bay Ind. Day Sch.	- R.R. No.4,Wiarton	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No. 1 Ind. Day Sch.	- Ohsweken RR no 1 -	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No. 2 Ind. Day Sch.	- Ohsweken	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No. 3 Ind. Day Sch.	- Ohsweken Hagersville	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No. 4 Ind. Day Sch.	- Ohsweken	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No. 5 Ind. Day Sch.	- Ohsweken	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No. 6 Ind. Day Sch.	- Six Nations Ohsweken - RR no 1.	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No. 7 Ind. Day Sch.	- R.R.#6,Hagersville Ohsweken	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No. 8 Ind. Day Sch.	- R.R.#6,Hagersville Brantford	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No. 9 Ind. Day Sch.	- R.R.#6,Hagersville	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No.10 Ind. Day Sch.	- Ohsweken	-Ont.-1
" " - Six Nations No.11 Ind. Day Sch.	- Six Nations RR no 2 Ohsweken	-Ont.-1
" " - Stony Point Ind. Day Sch.	- Ravenswood RR no 1 Forest.	-Ont.-1
" " - St. Clair Ind. Day Sch.	- Box 86, Sarnia	-Ont.-1
" " - Sucker Creek Ind. Day Sch.	- Little Current	-Ont.-1
" " - Tyendinaga Eastern Ind. Day Sch.	- Deseronto	-Ont.-1
" " - Tyendinaga Western Ind. Day Sch.	- Shannonville	-Ont.-1
" " - Tyendinaga Central Ind. Day Sch.	- Deseronto	-Ont.-1

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INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES			NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Teacher	- Tyendinaga Mission Ind. Day Sch.	- Deseronto	-Ont.-1
" "	- Walpole Island #1 Ind. Day Sch.	- R.R.#5, Wallaceburg	-Ont.-1
" "	- Walpole Island #2 Ind. Day Sch.	- R.R.#5, Wallaceburg	-Ont.-1
" "	- West Bay Ind. Day Sch.	- Excelsior	-Ont.-1
" "	- Wikwemikong Ind. Day Sch.	- Wikwemikong	-Ont.-1
" "	- Whitefish Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Naughton	-Ont.-1

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INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES			NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Teacher	- Bersimis Ind. Day Sch.	- Betsiamites	- Que. - 1
" "	- Brennan's Lake Ind. Day Sch.	- Gaudette	- Que. - 1
" "	- Caughnawaga R.C. Ind. Day Sch.	- Caughnawaga	- Que. - 6
" "	- Chenail Ind. Day Sch.	- St. Regis	- Que. - 1
" "	- Chetlain Ind. Day Sch.	- St. Regis	- Que. - 1
" "	- Congo Bridge Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~River Desert~~	- Que. - 1
" "	- Cornwall Island Ind. Day Sch.	- Cornwall ~~Island~~	- ONT. - 1
" "	- Hunter's Pt. R.C. Ind. Day Sch.	- Hunter's Point	- Que. - 1
" "	- Lorette Ind. Day Sch.	- Lorretteville	- Que. - 1
" "	- Maniwaki Ind. Day Sch.	- Maniwaki	- Que. - 1
" "	- Maria Ind. Day Sch.	- Dimock Creek	- Que. - 1
" "	- Oka Country Ind. Day Sch.	- Oka	- Que. - 1
" "	- Oka Village Ind. Day Sch.	- Oka	- Que. - 1
" "	- Pointe Bleue Ind. Day Sch.	- Pointe Bleue	- Que. - 1
" "	- Restigouche Ind. Day Sch.	- Restigouche	- Que. - 1
" "	~~- St. Frances R.C. Ind. Day Sch.~~	~~- Odanak~~	~~- Que. - 1~~
" "	- St. Frances R.C. Ind. Day Sch.	- Odanak	- Que. - 1
" "	- St. Regis Village Ind. Day Sch.	- St. Regis	- Que. - 2
" "	- St. Regis Island Ind. Day Sch.	- St. Regis	- Que. - 1
" "	- Timiskaming Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~North Timis-kaming~~	- Que. - 1

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INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES			NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Teacher -	Lennox Island Ind. Day Sch.	- Lennox Island	-P.E.I.-1
" "	- Afton Ind. Day Sch.	- Afton Bayfield Rd	- N.S. -1
" "	- Bear River Ind. Day Sch.	- Bear River	- N.S. -1
" "	- Eskasoni Ind. Day Sch.	- Eskasoni Chapel	- N.S. -1
" "	- Indian Cove Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Stenton~~ Pictou Lodge	- N.S. -1
" "	- Malagawatch Ind. Day Sch.	- Big Harbour Ind.	- N.S. -1
" "	- Middle River Ind. Day Sch.	- Nyanza	- N.S. -1
" "	- Millbrook Ind. Day Sch.	- Truro	- N.S. -1
" "	- Salmon River Ind. Day Sch.	- Soldier's Cove	- N.S. -1
" (Ont.)	Shubenacadie Ind. Day Sch.	- Shubenacadie Res.	- N.S. -1
" "	- Sydney Ind. Day Sch.	- Sydney	- N.S. -1
" "	- Whycocomagh Ind. Day Sch.	- Whycocomagh	- N.S. -1
" "	- Big Cove Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Buctouche~~ Point Prim	- N.B. -1
" "	- Burnt Church Ind. Day Sch.	- Burnt Church	- N.B. -1
" "	- Eel Ground Ind. Day Sch.	- North West Bridge	- N.B. -1
" "	- Eel River Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Dalhousie~~ Darlington	- N.B. -1
" "	- Kingsclear Ind. Day Sch.	- R.R.#6, Fredericton	- N.B. -1
" "	- Oromocto Ind. Day Sch.	- Oromocto	- N.B. -1
" "	- Red Bank Ind. Day Sch.	- Red Bank	- N.B. -1
" "	- St. Mary's Ind. Day Sch.	- North Devon	- N.B. -1
" "	- Tobique Ind. Day Sch.	- ~~Maliseet~~ Perth	- N.B. -1
" "	- Woodstock Ind. Day Sch.	- Woodstock	- N.B. -1

Indian Island ~~Restan~~ Restan /

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INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES			NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Principal	- Cecilia Jeffrey Ind. Res. Sch.	- ~~Indian Bay~~ Kenora	- ~~Man.~~ Ont. - 5
" "	- Chapleau Ind. Res. Sch.	- Chapleau	- Ont. - 5
" "	- Fort Frances Ind. Res. Sch.	- Fort Frances	- Ont. - 5
" "	- Kenora Ind. Res. Sch.	- Kenora	- Ont. - 5
" "	- McIntosh Ind. Res. Sch.	- McIntosh	- Ont. - 5
" "	- Mohawk Ind. Res. Sch.	- Brantford	- Ont. - 5
" "	- Mount Elgin Ind. Res. Sch.	- Muncey	- Ont. - 5
" "	- Shingwauk Ind. Res. Sch.	- Sault Ste. Marie	- Ont. - 5
" "	- Sioux Lookout Ind. Res. Sch.	- Sioux Lookout	- Ont. - 5
" "	- Spanish Ind. Res. Sch.	- Spanish	- Ont. - 4

" "	- Birtle Ind. Res. Sch.	- Birtle	- Man. - 5
" "	- Brandon Ind. Res. Sch.	- Brandon	- Man. - 5
" "	- Cross Lake Ind. Res. Sch.	- Cross Lake, via Norway House	- Man. - 5
" "	- Elkhorn Ind. Res. Sch.	- Elkhorn	- Man. - 5
" "	- Fort Alexander Ind. Res. Sch.	- Fort Alexander	- Man. - 5
" "	- MacKay Ind. Res. Sch.	- The Pas	- Man. - 5
" "	- Norway House Ind. Res. Sch.	- Norway House	- Man. - 5
" "	- Pine Creek Ind. Res. Sch.	- Camperville	- Man. - 5
" "	- Portage la Prairie Ind. Res. Sch.	- Portage la Prairie	- Man. - 5
" "	- Sandy Bay Ind. Res. Sch.	- Marius	- Man. - 5

" "	- Beauval Ind. Res. Sch.	- Beauval	- Sask. - 5
" "	- Cowessess Ind. Res. Sch.	- Marieval	- Sask. - 5
" "	- Duck Lake Ind. Res. Sch.	- Duck Lake	- Sask. - 5
" "	- File Hills Ind. Res. Sch.	- Balcarres	- Sask. - 5
" "	- Gordon's Ind. Res. Sch.	- Punnichy	- Sask. - 5
" "	- Guy Ind. Res. Sch.	- Sturgeon Landing	- Sask. - 5
" "	- Lac La Ronge Ind. Res. Sch.	- Lac La Ronge	- Sask. - 5
" "	- Muscowequan Ind. Res. Sch.	- Lestock	- Sask. - 5
" "	- Onion Lake R.C. Ind. Res. Sch.	- ~~Onion Lake~~ Lloydminster	- ~~Sask.~~ - 5

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INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND ADDRESSES			NO. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
The Principal	- Onion Lake C.E. Ind. Res. Sch.	- Onion Lake	- Sask.- 5
" "	- Qu'Appelle Ind. Res. Sch.	- Lebret	- Sask.- 5
" "	- Round Lake Ind. Res. Sch.	- Stockholm	- Sask.- 5
" "	- Thunderchild Ind. Res. Sch.	- Delmas	- Sask.- 5

" "	- Blood R.C. Ind. Res. Sch.	- Cardston	- Alta.- 5
" "	- Blue Quills Ind. Res. Sch.	- ~~Sacred Heart~~ St Paul	- Alta.- 5
" "	- Crowfoot Ind. Res. Sch.	- Cluny	- Alta.- 5
" "	- Edmonton Ind. Res. Sch.	- Edmonton	- Alta.- 5
" "	- Ermineskin Ind. Res. Sch.	- Hobbema	- Alta.- 5
" "	- Morley Ind. Res. Sch.	- Morley	- Alta.- 5
" "	- Old Sun's Ind. Res. Sch.	- Gleichen	- Alta.- 5
" "	- Sacred Heart Ind. Res. Sch.	- Brocket	- Alta.- 5
" "	- St. Albert Ind. Res. Sch.	- St. Albert	- Alta.- 5
" "	- St. Cyprian Ind. Res. Sch.	- Brocket	- Alta.- 5
" "	- St. Paul's Ind. Res. Sch.	- Cardston	- Alta.- 5

" "	- Ahousaht Ind. Res. Sch.	- Ahousaht	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Alert Bay Ind. Res. Sch.	- Alert Bay	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Alberni Ind. Res. Sch.	- Alberni	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Cariboo Ind. Res. Sch.	- 150 Mile House	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Christie Ind. Res. Sch.	- Kakawis	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Coqualeetza Ind. Res. Sch.	- Sardis	- B.C. - 6
" "	- Fraser Lake Ind. Res. Sch.	- Lejac	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Kamloops Ind. Res. Sch.	- Kamloops	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Kitamaat Ind. Res. Sch.	- Kitamaat	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Kootenay Ind. Res. Sch.	- Cranbrook	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Kuper Island Ind. Res. Sch.	- Kuper Island	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Lytton Ind. Res. Sch.	- Lytton	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Port Simpson Ind. Res. Sch.	- Port Simpson	- B.C. - 5
" "	- St. Mary's Ind. Res. Sch.	- Box 188, Mission City	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Sechelt Ind. Res. Sch.	- Sechelt	- B.C. - 5
" "	- Squamish Ind. Res. Sch.	- Box 2452, N. Vancouver	- B.C. - 5

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150-39

Ottawa, December 21st, 1927.

Dear Miss Browne,-

With reference to supplying the "Red Cross Junior" to Indian schools in Canada, I enclose a list of the schools with the number of subscriptions for each for the calendar year 1928. A requisition has been forwarded to the King's Printer in this connection and he will correspond with you.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Editor,
Canadian Red Cross Junior,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 — INCORPORATED 1909

Organised as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Department of National Defence and in Matters of Health as a Voluntary Auxiliary to the Official Authorities, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal.

Patrons:
H.E., THE VISCOUNT WILLINGDON
Governor General of Canada
F.M. H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
10th Cross
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
General
THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President
H.E. THE VISCOUNT WILLINGDON
Chairman of Council & Executive
[redacted]
Chief Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR
Director of Junior Red Cross
[redacted]

Secretary
Dr. RUGGLES GEORGE

NATIONAL OFFICE, 410 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 5, CANADA

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

With Provincial Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
EDMONTON
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
SAINT JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTE-TOWN

December 27, 1927.

Your file 150-39

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 21st enclosing a list of subscriptions for the calendar year 1928. I notice that this is even larger than preceding years. Thank you very much indeed for it.

Yours sincerely,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac — Director, Junior Red Cross.

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GEORGE G. NASMITH

WILLIAM STORRIE

GORE, NASMITH & STORRIE

CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALISTS

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING

TORONTO 2

January 10th, 1928.

Reference - 150-39
August 17/25.

Mr. Russell T. Ferrier,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

In running over some material which you were kind enough to send me on August 17th, 1925 I have come across two photographs of Indians which you asked be returned as there were no copies in your collection. I greatly regret that this matter escaped me and I am now returning them to you with apologies and thanks for your kindness in sending me these and other literature.

Sincerely,

George G. Nasmith

GGN/M.

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Ottawa, January 11, 1928.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing two photographs, for which I thank you.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

George C. Hamilton, Esq.,
Gore, Hamilton & Storrie,
Confederation Life Bldg.,
Toronto, 2, Ont.

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(COPY)

Nelson House, Man.
March 14th, 1928.

Mrs. E.M. Speechly,
Supt. Junior Red Cross,
Manitoba Division,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mrs. Speechly,-

Both the children and I were pleased to receive your letter of the twenty-third of February along with the roll of posters and the package of buttons. We were sworn in members of the Junior Red Cross yesterday. You may be sure the ceremony was fitting. Today the children proudly display their buttons. The wall posters attract considerable attention. I have told them of the charter to follow and they impatiently await its arrival.

No doubt you will be curious to know the attending ceremony of swearing in. I thought it would add dignity and impressiveness to the proceedings if a little ritual was introduced. We spent yesterday morning doing that.

First, I told them that "the lady in Winnipeg" had answered their letter. This answer I read to them, having it interpreted by the one pupil who understands enough English to do that. The children were highly pleased.

Then, I explained to them each poster, showing how it was possible for them to follow each health rule; except maybe the matter of vegetables in winter. (The Indians are too nomadic to be gardeners. Though they plant spring seed, there are but few who attend to their gardens in summer and they become choked with weeds.) When you show them results by producing yourself they say: "Oh, but you're different! You're a white man, not an Indian!"

With the concluding explanation of the posters the children became members of the Junior Red Cross. This was done as follows:

Each child came to my desk and with his hand on the Bible said:

"I promise to keep my body clean."
"I promise to keep my mind clean."
"I promise to help others and be kind to animals."

With these promises he was declared a member and a button presented.

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The remainder of the morning was spent in enlarging on the three promises, especially the latter, for they are inclined to be thoughtless of others and regard animals as if without feeling. Numerous stories and illustrations to show how more fun and benefit could be had from spying on a squirrel to learn some of his habits than shooting him with a bow and arrow; how it would be more jolly to watch a nest of eggs hatch and later feed the young, than it would be to dash the little eggs against some tree; how it would be pleasanter to build houses for the song birds, than to use them as targets.

Various penalties were decided on should any promises be broken.

We shall anticipate the arrival of the charter, for the framing of which we all send you our hearty thanks. We have already decided on the place where we shall hang it; beside the flag.

For all your trouble I am most grateful and feel sure a deal of good will come of it.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Charles Clay.

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(COPY)

North Temiskaming,
April 11 - 1928.

Mrs. Ruth B. Shaw,
48 Belmont Park,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mrs. Shaw,-

This letter will seem like an echo from the grave, it is so long since we corresponded, but, just now, I have a particular object in writing.

Last winter the Minawasis undertook to send a box of home-made valentines to the Children's Hospital for Valentine Day, but, storms and bad roads prevented us from getting material from Liskeard so they abandoned the idea when their supply of material was exhausted. They intended keeping the few they made till next Valentine Day, but I am leaving in June, so we decided to forward the valentines. I think there are sufficient for a small group of sick children. I am donating the moccasins and the enclosed is for a fruit treat for the little group.

We have had an awful winter, but, the little Minawasis have been comparatively healthy. I assure you the Red Cross literature has benefitted them immensely. They know enough now to take sanitary precautions - something they never did before.

I have no idea where I shall be next year. I intend to rest till next spring and then take a Summer School if I can get one from the Indian Department.

I thank you for all you have done for the Indian children that have been in my charge for the last six years and appreciate very much the weight you have taken off my shoulders. Before we established the Red Cross Club, it was nothing unusual for me to have to send the children home to wash and comb - now they <u>understand</u> better.

Wishing you every success,

I remain,

Yours gratefully,

(signed) Catherine Noonan.

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SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON

INDIAN SCHOOLS

ORGANIZED FOR JUNIOR RED CROSS.

There are 14 Indian Schools in Canada enrolled as Junior Red Cross branches with a membership of 350. "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" goes to every Indian School in Canada. It is subscribed for by Mr. Ferrier, Superintendent of Indian Schools, Indian Department, Ottawa.

According to reports received from the provincial divisions, the Indian Juniors are quite active, in selling Christmas Seals, Junior Magazines, home-made candy and sweet-hay baskets. Their contributions to the Crippled Children's fund through these activities have been considerable. A few have prepared portfolios for exchange and others have made excellent exhibit material, such as sweet-hay baskets, bead-work, miniature canoes and wigwams. These examples of native art have been much appreciated wherever they have been exhibited.

Undoubtedly through Junior Red Cross good health habits have been established. The wife of one of the Principals of an Indian residential school in Alberta writes,- "Until we tried Junior Red Cross we could not get the children to see any reason why they should clean their teeth and brush their hair, etc., but now we have no more trouble for each child now feels his own responsibility in these things.

The following is a letter written by Mr. MacDonald, Principal of the Whycocomagh Indian School, Nova Scotia,

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which explains what Junior Red Cross has done for his school,-

"Received your letter of the 13th and I now gladly attempt to give you the required information. I am pleased to state that I consider the organization and existence of this branch of the Junior Red Cross, a real success, not only to my pupils; but likewise to the parents and home folks who are quick to practise the health habits of the children, when same are seen to be of advantage.

As may be generally and truthfully understood, the rules of sanitation were not strictly followed and carried out by the Indians, living as they did in wigwams and feasting on whatever the day's hunting and fishing produced. The error was partly through ignorance and partly through neglect and even to this day, some are inclined to consider the ancient manner of living superior to the present; but these ideas are rapidly diminishing and without doubt the Junior Red Cross is partly responsible.

Many of our "white people" consider the average Indian to be dull and stupid and devoid of the intelligence of modern life. This idea is false and without foundation or proof. The Indian of today cannot be compared with the

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Indian of yesterday and to consider them inferior to the average human being is nothing short of degraded ignorance. They have their classes good and bad, like the "white people" and in many cases they could teach us lessons well worth learning. The noted Canadian writer, George Pearson, while describing a visit to Nova Scotia, for the Regina Leader, commented on the snow white and clean appearance of the homes of the Whycocomagh Indians.

The school children are examined by the Health Nurse of the Indian Department, quarterly, and are always found as followers of the "Rules of the Health Game" and from experience, I can truthfully say that the Junior Red Cross is largely responsible for the existing conditions.

A visit to our school will convince anyone that the Red Cross badge is not worn for its ornamental purpose only. You may not find the pupils attired in the height of fashion and the clothing of the rich; but you <u>will</u> find, boys and girls with clean bodies, who had a good breakfast of porridge and milk, who walked knee-deep in snow while coming to school after sleeping last night by open windows. In

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bringing these conditions about, I give due and just credit to the Junior Red Cross and feel confident that in after school days, the health habits will not be forgotten."

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 — INCORPORATED 1909

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Governor General of Canada
F.M., H.R.H.
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
His Grace
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
General
THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

Secretary
Dr. RUGGLES GEORGE

President
H.E., THE VISCOUNTESS WILLINGDON
Chairman of Council & Executive
Dr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON
Chief Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR
Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

"In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

50-39

NATIONAL OFFICE, 418 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 8, CANADA

May 3rd, 1928.

Divisions at:
VANCOUVER
EDMONTON
REGINA
WINNIPEG
TORONTO
MONTREAL
SAINT JOHN
HALIFAX
CHARLOTTETOWN

Mr. Ferrier,
Superintendent of Indian Schools,
Indian Department,
Ottawa,

Dear Mr. Ferrier-

It occurred to me that you might be interested in a report ~~which I made use~~ on the organization of Junior Red Cross in the Indian Schools of Canada. This was given at our recent National Committee Meeting of Junior Red Cross, and elicited a good deal of interest on the part of the members of the committee.

Yours sincerely,

Jean E. Browne

Director, Junior Red Cross.

JEB/ECR.
Encl.

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150-39
Personal.

Ottawa, May 14, 1928.

Dear Miss Browne:

I have your letter of the 3rd instant, with enclosures, for which I am very grateful. It is indeed gratifying to learn that 14 Indian schools have enrolled in your organization of their own volition. Many thanks for the interest you take in our wards.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.T.F.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

ANNUAL REPORT FORTHE SCHOOL YEAR
1927-1928.

ADDRESS St. Regis P. Q.

DATE June 8th.,1928.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Wa-Ka-Tas-Kat Group.

Grades 1-4.

Number of Members 54

Names of Officers: Director. Miss M. macNulty.
President.Louise Smoke.
Secretary.Mary Hemlock.
Treasurer. M. MacNulty.
Cir. Mgr. Amie Hepps.

Number of Mettings held 14

Money Earned or Rasied Mite sox $ 3.42. $2.00 for favors. Calendars 2.00 Total... $7.42.

School Improvements. Pupils planted 64 boxes of flowers for school use. Washed floors and windows each holiday, cleaned and drained the school yard. Washed toilets. Oiled stagant water to kill mosquitoes.

Number of absence at Junior Red Cross Meetings:-

a. Through Individual illness.....None.
b. Through school epidemics..... None.

Other Services Rendered. The girls helped invalided or busy mothers with their house duties. The boys attended to fires, ashes, wood etc for these same ladies. They visited sick members, also the older sick and did favors for them. The small girls minded the younger children to allow a mother to go to church. At Hallowe'en 25 favors were sent in at Xmas time 50 cards . 9 scarves. At Easter 25 favors. On Easter morn the girls visited all the shut-ins taking each a bunny basket of easter eggs and a card. Each child also made a nice card favor forheir parentsand a little surprise package fortheir breakfast on the same day. On Valentine and Easter day they wrote and told the stories of these days at home and in tthe village.

The Juniors sold 20 calendars; also 18 magazines each month except September. As each holiday came and called for special decoration, they

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Other services Rendered (cont'd)

were always anxious to do it.
On Valentine Day the bigger Juniors gave the smaller ones a party.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 INCORPORATED 1909

Patrons:
H.E., VISCOUNT WILLINGDON
Governor General of Canada
F.M., H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
His Grace, THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
General, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President:
H.E., THE VISCOUNTESS WILLINGDON

Chairman of Central Council
Dr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON, C.M.G.

Chairman of Executive Committee
H. E. MAHON, Esq.

National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWN

Secretary
Dr. RUGGLES GEORGE

NATIONAL OFFICE, 410 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 5, CANADA

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
JUN

June 14, 19

R.T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

I thought you would be interested in seeing the Annual Report from a Junior Red Cross branch in the Indian School at St. Regis, Quebec. I am therefore enclosing a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

Director, Junior Red Cross.

JEB/JMac
Enc.

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150-59.

Ottawa, June 15, 1928.

Madam:

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing a copy of the annual report of the Junior Red Cross Branch at the St. Regis Village Indian Day School. This report has been read with interest.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Educati[illegible].

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 INCORPORATED 1909

Patroness
H.E., The VISCOUNT WILLINGDON
Governor General of Canada
F.M., H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
His Grace, THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
General, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President
H.E., THE VISCOUNTESS WILLINGDON

Chairman of Central Council
Dr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON, C.M.G.

Chairman of Executive Committee
H. E. MAHON, Esq.

National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

Secretary
[redacted]

NATIONAL OFFICE, 410 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 5, CANADA

September 24, 1928.

R.T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of
Education & Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

This morning I received an account of a visit of one of our Junior Red Cross workers in the province of Quebec to a Junior Red Cross meeting in the Indian Day School in St. Regis village, and I thought you would be interested in hearing her account of it:

"It was the occasion of the presentation of the Red Cross Flag to the Wa-ka-tas-kat Juniors who had won it for this year, tying with the Juniors of the Huntingdon High School, this being the Flag competed for by all the Groups in the counties of Beauharnois, Chateauguay and Huntingdon. The teachers, Miss MacNulty and Miss Morris, knew I was arriving some time during the week but owing to the fact that there are only two mails per week only had a two hours' notice of my arrival. Parents were hastily invited and quite a few men and women turned up at the meeting. I was met at the door by the teachers and six Juniors, the Guard of Honour to receive the Flag. There are 50 Juniors in the school, all in Grades 1 to 5. The meeting was presided over by the President, a small boy, who called the meeting to order, announced the various items and asked for all the different reports from each officer and committee head in a most businesslike manner. These reports were clearly and well read. The Secretary called the roll and each Junior answered promptly and distinctly. I ought to say that the meeting opened with the Juniors' Pledge, and closed with God Save the King and the presentation to me of some pretty Indian baskets. The programme, besides the above reports on magazine sale, committees, etc., consisted of my talk and presentation, a vote of thanks from Miss MacNulty, and the Tooth-Brush Song, sung with vim and action. Altogether the meeting was a great success, the Juniors

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very bright and interested, quite thrilled with the exhibit of work done by other Juniors which I took out to show them. The school was so nice too, with flowers on the window sills."

Sincerely yours,

JEB/JMac

Director, Junior Red Cross.

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150-39.

Ottawa, September 27, 1928.

Dear Miss Browne:

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of the 24th instant, quoting from the report of one of your workers, concerning the St. Regis Indian Day School Red Cross meeting. The Department is very glad to learn that there is so successful an organization there.

Your obedient servant.

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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15-0-137

Greenville Indian Day School,
via Mile Bay P.O.;
Nass River,
B.C.
April 10th/29.

The Secretary,
Literature Dept.
Dept of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
APR 23 1929
RECORDS

Dear Sir,

I must apologise for troubling you, but I have been informed that if I wrote this Dept I could have mailed to me, free of cost, monthly copies of "The Canadian Junior Red Cross".

If this is correct, will you kindly forward me monthly one dozen copies of the above magazine, this number being sufficient for the older pupils of the above School, if unable to forward me one dozen copies monthly, will you please send a single copy for my own use as I find this magazine most helpful in teaching Health lessons and in inculcating

"Free"

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Health habits in the Indian
scholars under my care.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

Isobel Moore.

(Teacher.)

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REQUISITION FOR SCHOOL MATERIAL

Date April 29th, *19*29.

For Indian Residential & Day *Schools* *Agency*

NOTE:—Teachers should secure from the Department of Education, of the Province in which the Indian School is located, a list of the text books authorized for use in the white schools. In ordering text books, only those authorized in this list should be requested.

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "No. Authorized".

ARTICLES	NO. ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	NO. REQUIRED	NO. AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the Calendar Year 1929.				400	The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto, 5, Ontario.

Note:- By arrangement with the Canadian Red Cross Society, a club rate of 40 cents a year for each subscription has been secured. The Red Cross Society has been forwarded direct a list of the schools to which this magazine is to be sent.

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name.....

School .....

Post Office (nearest) .....

Express Office (nearest) .....

Province .....

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the Teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Inspector

Forms no. 98

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Ottawa, April 29th, 1929.

Dear Miss Browne,-

I beg to refer you to official letter of December 21st, 1927, with which you were forwarded a list of the schools, together with the number of subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior", which we desired supplied during the calendar year 1928. It is presumed that you have continued these subscriptions during the current calendar year.

You will note, on reference to the list mentioned, that the Lakalsap Indian Day School in British Columbia was not included. I would appreciate your supplying one copy of the "Red Cross Junior" to

Teacher,
Lakalsap Indian Day School,
Hill Bay, B. C.

The list forwarded with official letter of December 21st, 1927, ordered 399 subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior" and the addition of the subscription for the Lakalsap Indian Day School makes 400 subscriptions for the current calendar year. A requisition is today being forwarded to the Government Stationery Office covering this number of subscriptions and they will, no doubt, arrange for payment for same at an early date.

Yours very truly.

Russell T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean S. Browne,
Director, Junior Red Cross,
416 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, 5, Ont.

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150-39

Ottawa, April 29th, 1929.

Madam,-

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, I beg to say that the Department supplies only one subscription to the "Red Cross Junior" to each Indian day school applying for the same.

I am arranging to have this magazine forwarded to you for the current calendar year.

Your obedient servant,

Russell J. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

(over)

DEPT. No. 7865

APR 30 1929

Mrs. Isobel Moore,
Teacher,
Lakalsap Indian Day School,
Kit Bay, B. C.

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R.

WA-KA-TAS-KAT JUNIORS HAVE ACTIVE YEAR

The Wa-Ka-Tas-Kat Juniors of the Indian Day School at St. Regis, Quebec, have had a very active year as their excellent annual report shows.

The teacher says that the gains in personal hygiene have been remarkable, - especially in regard to cleanliness and ventilation. She reports that all the members look much healthier since they have established the habit of sleeping with open windows. Their idea of cleanliness has extended to their school and school grounds.

On Arbor Day, the Wa-Ka-Tas-Kat Juniors cleaned their school and school grounds, sprayed the wet spots with oil to keep down the mosquitoes, sowed flower seeds in garden plots and window boxes and planted 25 maple trees.

This year they have started a campaign for protecting birds' nests and nestlings.

The teacher writes that the Juniors were devoted to their sick this year. They took all sorts of dainties to the shut-ins in the village and sent boxes to hospital patients in Cornwall. They made themselves very helpful in homes where the mothers were sick by minding children, washing dishes, sweeping, carrying water and wood, making fires and other useful jobs.

In addition to all these splendid acts of service, these Indian Juniors made 30 Hallowe'en cards, 12 Christmas cards,

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30 Easter cards, 6 scarves and 29 wash-cloths which they sent to the office of the Quebec Division to be distributed to children in hospitals.

We shall have to find out what the Indian word "Wa-Ka-Tas-Kat" means. I am sure it must be something very fine.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 INCORPORATED 1909

Patrons:
H.E., THE VISCOUNT WILLINGDON
Governor General of Canada
F.M., H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
His Grace, THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
General, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President
H.E., THE VISCOUNTESS WILLINGDON

Chairman of Central Council
H. E. MAHON, Esq.

Chairman of Executive Committee
Mrs. H. P. PLUMPTRE

National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE, 410 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 5, CANADA

June 14, 1929.

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

I expect you hear through your own official reports of the excellent work being done in Junior Red Cross in many of the Indian Schools in Canada. In case you have not heard of the Wa-Ka-Tas-Kat Juniors of St. Regis School, Quebec, I am enclosing a report of their activities for the year.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

Director, Junior Red Cross.

JEB/JMac
Enc.

Gen'l
33-6-1

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150-39.

Ottawa, June 15, 1929.

Dear Miss Browne:

I have to thank you for your letter of the 14th instant, with reference to the splendid work of the Junior Red Cross at the St. Regis Village Indian Day School. This is very encouraging and shows the value of Junior Red Cross work in Indian communities.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean B. Browne,
Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 INCORPORATED 1909

Patron:
H.E., THE VISCOUNT WILLINGDON
[illegible]

F.M., H.R.H., THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
His Grace, THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
General, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President
H.E., THE VISCOUNTESS WILLINGDON

Chairman of Central Council
H. E. MAHON, Esq.

Chairman of Executive Committee
Mrs. H. P. PLUMPTRE

National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

[illegible]

NATIONAL OFFICE, 410 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 5, CANADA

September 3, 1929.

R.T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

This morning I received an exceedingly interesting portfolio prepared by the Indian Juniors of Budd's Point, Cumberland House, Saskatchewan, which is to be sent to England for exchange, ~~but~~ If you are in Ottawa at present and would care to see it, I should be very glad to send it on to you and then perhaps you would be good enough to mail it to England from there within a few days after its arrival. I shall wait to hear whether you want me to send it to you or not. I have prepared a little news article about it to run in "The Canadian Red Cross Junior," and I have asked Mrs. Anne Anderson Perry, a journalist here, to come in this afternoon to see it, as I know she will get a good story from it.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/Jf'sc

Director, Junior Red Cross.

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150-39.

Ottawa, September 4, 1929.

Dear Miss Browne:

I have your letter of the 3rd instant, with reference to an interesting portfolio from Indian Juniors at Cumberland House. I should be very glad to see this before it is sent to England, and, if you will direct it to me, I will have it forwarded to the address you indicate.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

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150-39

Patrons:
H.E., T[illegible] VISCOUNT WILLINGDON
[illegible]ur General of Canada
F.M., H.[illegible] THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
His Grace, THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
General, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President
H.E., THE VISCOUNTESS WILLINGDON

Secretary
[illegible]

Chairman of Central Council
H. E. MAHON, Esq.

Chairman of Executive Committee
Mrs. H. P. PLUMPTRE

National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE, 410 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 5, CANADA

September 5, 1929.

Your file No. 150-39

R.T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

I am sending you today under separate cover a portfolio from the Indian Juniors of Budd's Point, Cumberland House, Saskatchewan. Please forward it to Miss Margaret Cross, Director of British Junior Red Cross, 19 Berkeley St., London, W.1, England. I am notifying Miss Cross that it is being sent so that she will be expecting it.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac Director, Junior Red Cross.

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THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

SUPERVISOR
MRS. R. B. SHAW

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL DIVISION

JUNIOR RED CROSS

LANCASTER 5210

45 BELMONT PARK,
MONTREAL, P.Q., Dec. 2nd., 29.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SUPERVISOR.

Mr. Ferrier, Superintendent,
Indian Dept.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,

A few weeks ago I paid visits to the Indian Schools of St. Regis and was so pleased with conditions I found there. At the Day School in St. Regis itself, Miss MacNulty had arranged a public meeting at which Mr. McGibbon ad some of the parents were present. I know thatyou would have been delighted if you had seen the President of our Junior Red Cross Group, a boy of 12, conducting the meeting, speaking English clearly and well. The other children responding easily. The children themselves were clean, attentive and I thought very alert. I feel that Miss MacNulty ad Miss Morris are to be congratulated on some very good work, and thought I would like to tell you how pleased I am with the way in which they are using our Junior Red Cross programme.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,

Yours sincerely,
Ruth B. Shaw

Supervisor, Quebec Junior Red Cross.

RBS.

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Copy for 150-39

June 19th, 1930.

Dear Dr. O'Connor,

I have your letter of the 14th instant and wish to thank you for the Junior Red Cross literature and posters which have also been received.

I enclose a list of Nurses, Field Matrons and Dispensers in the service of this Department, to whom the Manual for Home Nursing Classes and Junior Red Cross literature would be of value. I shall be grateful if, in the absence of Miss Browne, you will arrange through her Secretary to have this literature supplied from your various provincial offices.

I may say that the Department has subscribed for the Junior Red Cross Magazine for several years, and it is sent to all the schools, but only a small percentage have organized. I think it would encourage the teachers to do so if they receive sample sets of literature early in September. A list of Indian schools was forwarded to Miss Browne, December 31st, 1927, to be used as a mailing list for the magazine. Literature should be addressed to "The Teacher" of each school, in accordance with this list.

I should also like to have three additional sets of the publications sent to Ottawa, to be given to Nurses who are being assigned for duty in Ontario at an early date.

Dr. L. O'Connor,
Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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I wish to thank you for your offer to supply, free of charge, the Manual for Home Nursing Classes to the Nurses on the staff of this Department. As I have enclosed additional lists of about 100 Field Matrons and Dispensers, will you please submit account in duplicate covering the cost of forwarding copies of the Manual to these employees.

Thanking you for your interest and co-operation, I am

Yours very truly,

A.F. MacKenzie,
Acting Assistant Deputy & Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

August 26th, 1930.

Memorandum,

MR. [illegible]:

Re encouraging organization of Junior Red Cross in Indian schools.

When in Toronto I arranged with Miss Jean Browne, Dominion Organizer for the Red Cross Society, to have copies of the "Teacher's Guide", "Teacher's Manual for Home Nursing Classes", and organization forms re Junior Red Cross, sent early in September to teachers of Indian schools on the list provided by your Branch in December, 1927, and checked in June last.

May I suggest that a letter be sent to each of the teachers, mentioning that for some years you have provided for their use in the schools the Junior Red Cross Magazine; that you have been pleased to observe that some of the schools have organized Junior Red Cross; and that you would be glad to see more of the teachers show in this way their interest in promoting health habits and in arranging for a definite health program in the schools.

Kathleen Moodie

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ADDRESS REPLY TO THE SECRETARY DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No. 150-39.

ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER

PLEASE WRITE ON ONLY ONE SUBJECT IN EACH LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CANADA

Ottawa, October 1, 1930.

To Principals and Teachers
of Indian Schools:

For some time, the Department has supplied "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" for the use of your school. I am hopeful that this magazine has been of value to you in your work. Lately, copies of "The Teacher's Guide," "Teacher's Manual for Home Nursing Classes" and organization forms in connection with Junior Red Cross work have been forwarded. Some Indian schools have found this activity both interesting and instructive, and the Department is satisfied you would find it worth while to organize a branch in your school.

Russell Y. Ferrier

Supt. of Indian Education.

Sent to 260 schools on listed Reminder

260 Copies

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 9 1930
RECEIVED

Deseronto, Ont.,
Oct. 6th. 1930.

Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

Dear sir;

In reply to your letter no. 150-39 I wish to state that we have an organized branch of the Junior Red Cross in our school.

Every member appreciates the "Canadian Red Cross Junior", so kindly supplied by the Department.

Yours respectfully,
Nora A. Stoddart.

Teacher, Eastern Mohawk School,
Tyendinaga Reserve,
Deseronto, Ont.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

OFFICE OF
INDIAN AGENT

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 10 1930
RECORDS

SCHOOLS BRANCH
OCT 14 1930

Whycocomagh, N.S.

October 7th, 1930.

Sir;-

With reference to your letter No.150-39, dated October 3rd, I am pleased to inform you that this school organised a branch of the Junior Red Cross on September 21st, 1926, and is still active. This was the first Indian school in Nova Scotia to organise. We have found the work interesting and instructive and I am well satisfied with the results of our organisation.

Your obedient servant,

A. MacDonald

Teacher.

Indian Day School.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Can.

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Horse Tamakaming. Ont.
Oct. 6. 1930

150-39

Mr. Purnell F. Fenn
Supt. of Education
Ottawa. Ont.

Sir:-

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular No. 150-39 dated Oct. 3. 1930

I beg to advise you that a Jr. Red Cross Club has always been organized in the Indian Day School when I was appointed teacher. This year the Membership Roll is not as large as in former years but the activities are more comparatively speaking. We use the Red Cross Junior for correlative work on many subjects.

Thanking for the copy supplied to the school.

I have the honour to be.
Your obedient servant
Catherine Honan
Teacher.

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150-39

Hodgson Man.
Oct 20/20

Mr. T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education
Ottawa Ont.

Dear Sir,-

In reply to your letter (No 150-39 Ad 3.) I would like you to know that I have found "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" extremely interesting & useful. I have used some of the health plays and other material a lot. You spoke of having sent copies of "The Teacher's Guide", "Teacher's Manual for Home Nursing Classes" and organization forms in connection with Junior Red Cross work. As yet I have received none of these. Whether the fault is in the mail service or in those who sometimes bring me my mail from town I do not know.

In regard to your suggestion that a branch be organized in my school I may say I have thought of it more than once but it entails a good deal of extra planning & work which I am not sure that I

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can manage. It is possible I may try it.
In the meantime I realize the need for health
training & have obtained health songs
& other material from the Public Health
Department in Winnipeg - and am trying in
various ways to inculcate health habits.

In connection with this might I suggest
that "Yourself & Your House Wonderful" by
Guerber, would be a very valuable book
to place in the libraries of all the Indian
schools. I purchased a copy of it myself
this summer & am finding it splendid for
hygiene lessons.

Yours truly
Jennie Wright -

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United Church School,
Berens River,
Man.
Oct. 21st. 1930.

Russell Ferrier Esq.,
Ottawa,
Ont.

Dear Sir:

Received your letter containing a message concerning Red Cross Work in our School.

After much consideration I had decided not at this time to make any organization for this noble function.

Nevertheless, at your request I shall in the near future commence this work.

Would you kindly

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have forwarded to our
School any helps in
literature etc. concerning
Red Cross Work!

We have received the
Magazine and also a
letter but nothing in
addition to that.

I remain Sir

Yours Respectfully,

C. D. Street.

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150-39

Ottawa, October 27, 1930.

Dear Miss Browne:

Some of the teachers of Indian day schools in Manitoba have written that they have not received "The Teacher's Guide", "Teacher's Manual for Home Nursing Classes" and organization forms in connection with Junior Red Cross work. Two of them are workers who would be glad to organize and I thought that you would be glad to have their names:-

Miss Jennie Wright,
Teacher,
Pegulis South Indian Day School,
Selgrum, Man.

Mr. G. D. Street,
Teacher,
Protestant Indian Day School,
Berens River, Man.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
TORONTO 5, Ont.

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150-39.

Ottawa, October 27, 1930.

Dear Mr. Street:

I have your letter of the 21st instant, regarding Junior Red Cross work. I am arranging to have the literature you did not receive sent to you again.

With best wishes,

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

C. D. Street, Esq.,
Teacher,
United Church Indian Day School,
Berens River, Man.

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150-39.

Ottawa, October 27, 1930.

Dear Miss Wright:

I have your letter of the 20th instant, with reference to Junior Red Cross work. I am arranging to have a second set of the literature mailed to you. I am glad to learn that you are interested in health habits and was very pleased to get your suggestion concerning Guerber's book. I am getting a sample copy for my perusal.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.T.F.

Miss Jennie Wright,
Teacher,
Peguis South Indian Day School,
Keeseyac, Man.

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150-39

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 24 1930
RECORDS

SKEENA RIVER AGENCY

Indian Reserve School
KITSELAS
Prince Rupert B.C.
Oct 13. 1930

To R. Fenner Esq
Supt. Indian Education
Ottawa.

Re Junior Red Cross

Dear Sir

I beg to thank you for yours re above, under date of Oct. 3. 1930.

During the last fourteen months I have regularly made use of the Canadian Red x Junior monthly magazine.

Previous to yours I had already obtained from B.C. Headquarters of the above, particulars for forming a branch here, and hope to do this term.

I have contributed three articles for the B.C. Monthly Letters to Canadian Juniors, which have been so appreciated, that I have requests from authorities for more.

As probably you are aware, sir, this Reserve is fearfully isolated; no mail except when I am able to get Indians to collect from Prince Rupert; however good progress is made in school, and at the Prince Rupert Exhibition on Sept 2. 3. 1930, my pupils gained four first prizes as follows:-

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9 or for Coloured Drawing
1 0/ for Writing
1 0/ for Mapping
1 0/ for Pencil Drawing

This is the first time Kitkatla Pupils have gained any recognition.

If there are any suggestions likely to help me with my work, I shall be most grateful to receive same and adopt.

Thanking you

I beg to remain

Yours respy

Bert Shearman

Teacher

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150-39

INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 29 1930
Records

R.R.#1, Mt. Brydges, Ont.,
October 23, 1930.

Dear Mr. Ferrier, -

I have before me your letter of Oct. the third, stating about "The Canadian Red Cross Junior Organization.

For some reason, unknown to me I have only received about two of these magazines since I've been at this school.

The other teachers on the Reserve are forming Clubs and I'll only too gladly do so if you send me the necessary literature.

Yours truly,
Beulah Comfort.
(Teacher of Lower Muncey
Indian Day School)

Mr. Russell Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education
Ottawa, Ontario.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Vol. 6032, File 150-3[illegible], part 1)

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150-39.

Ottawa, October [redacted], 1950.

Dear Miss Browne:

The teacher of the Munsey [redacted] Day School writes that she has not been receiving the magazine regularly and has not received "The Teacher's Guide", organization forms, etc. I find that the best address in her case now is R. R. No. 1, Mt. Brydges, Ont., and not Middlemiss, as in the list which was sent to you some time ago.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Director, Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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150-39.

Ottawa, October 28, 1930.

Madam:

I have your letter of the 23rd instant, with reference to the Canadian Red Cross Junior. I am informing the organization that your proper address is R. R. No. 1, Mt. Brydges, Ont. You might enquire at the post office at Middlemiss for the magazines which you did not receive.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.T.F.

Miss Beulah Comfort,
R. R. No. 1,
Mt. Brydges, Ont.

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National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE, 418 SHERBOURNE ST. TORONTO 5, CANADA

Your File No. 150-39

October 30, 1930.

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

I have received your letters of October 27th and 28th. I have at once written to our Manitoba Division asking that the Junior Red Cross literature be sent to the two workers whose names and addresses in Manitoba you have given me.

I have also changed the address for the Muncey Indian Day School to R.R. No. 1, Mt. Brydges, Ontario.

When I was in New Brunswick recently I had the pleasure of visiting the Indian Day School at Burnt Church, near Chatham. I am hoping very much that the children will be organized in Junior Red Cross. The teacher seemed quite interested, but I was distressed to find her in extremely poor health herself. Her name is Miss Cahoon. (I am not sure that this is the correct spelling.)

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac

National Director, Junior Red Cross.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 INCORPORATED 1909

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[redacted]
P.M. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
His Grace, THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
General, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President
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National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE, 418 SHERBOURNE ST. TORONTO 5, CANADA

November 5, 1930.

R.T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

I am enclosing the bill for the 400 annual subscriptions to Indian Schools in Canada for the year 1930. This bill should have gone forward to your Department in May last.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JMac
Enc.

Editor, "The C.R.C. Junior."

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150-39

Ottawa, November 6th, 1930.

Dear Miss Browne,-

I have your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing an account, in triplicate, covering the cost of 400 subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1930, which is being supplied to our Indian schools. As the order for these subscriptions was forwarded through the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, I am sending the account there with the request that they give same their attention and forward a cheque in payment.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier.

Russell T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Director of Junior Red Cross.
410 Sherbourne Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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150-39

Ottawa, November 6th, 1930.

Sir,-

I enclose herewith an account, in triplicate, from the Canadian Red Cross Society, Toronto, covering the cost of 400 subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" ordered on our requisition No. 7865, dated April 30th, 1929. The editor, in a communication to this Department, states it is regretted that this account had not come forward earlier. As the order was placed through your Department, it is being forwarded for your attention.

Your obedient servant,

Russell P. Ferrier

Russell P. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

[redacted]

NATIONAL OFFICE, 418 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 5, CANADA

Duplicate

November 1, 1950.

The Controller of Purchases,
Department of Public Printing & Stationery,
Ottawa.

Indian Schools

400 subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior"
for the calendar year 1950 @ .40 cents $160.00

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Correspondence Dept Conn Society.

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National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE, 410 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 5, CANADA

Duplicate

November 1, 1930.

The Controller of Purchases,
Department of Public Printing & Stationery,
Ottawa.

Indian Schools

400 subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior"
for the calendar year 1930 @ .40 cents $160.00

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Mrs. H. P. PLUMPTRE

National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

Honorary
Dr. [redacted]

NATIONAL OFFICE, 410 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 5, CANADA

1st November 1930

The Controller of Purchases
Department of Public Printing & Stationery
Ottawa.

Indian Schools

400 Subscriptions to " The Canadian Red Cross Junior "
for the Calendar year 1930 @ .40 cts. $ 160.00

Pd 18/11/30
Cheque 1755
for $160.00

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, November 12th, 1930.

Mr. R. T. Ferrier,
Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of November 6th No.150-39 re payment of an account for 400 subscriptions to the "Canadian Red Cross Junior", I wish to advise that this account was paid on June 18th, 1929, cheque No.1755 for $160.00.

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPT. OF STATIONERY.

JD/AW.

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General, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President
H.E., THE VISCOUNTESS WILLINGDON

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Chairman of Executive Committee
NORMAN SOMMERVILLE, Esq., K.C.

National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. [redacted]

Secretary
Dr. RUGGLES GEORGE

NATIONAL OFFICE, 416 SHERBOURNE ST. TORONTO 5, CANADA

December 1, 1930.

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

For your information the following is the text of a letter received today from our Saskatchewan Division:

"You will no doubt recall hearing from the Department of Indian Affairs that Miss K. Harris, Sturgeon Valley, did not receive the Junior Red Cross material sent some time ago. On receipt of this information I sent a second supply and wrote to Miss Harris expressing regret.

"The literature has not been returned, but the letter has come to hand marked "not called for" and "cannot locate." Sturgeon Valley is a post office out in the country, the nearest railway point being Shellbrook, and one might suppose that Miss Harris would be sufficiently well-known in the vicinity to receive the mail. I hope, however, that the literature will be more fortunate than the letter."

Sincerely yours,

J. Dana Gregor

For Director, Junior Red Cross.

JMac

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150-39

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 12 1930
RECORDS

Hartley Bay Indian Day School
November 24th 1930

SCHOOLS BRANCH
DEC 17 1930

Secretary, Dept of Indian Affairs.

Dear Sir -

Re Letter No 150-39, October 23rd 1930.

In reference to your inquiry as to the possible formation of a Branch of the Junior Red Cross League in connection with the above school I have come to the conclusion that it is not yet ripe enough to initiate such a movement. The children are worthy young, and primitive in their knowledge of spoken English, and their parents matter-from choric unpecuniosity when anything but their own immediate wants are concerned. The exc. scholars are not always of a type to form leaders in a matter of this kind, whether male or female. On the whole, after much careful thought, I think it will be best just to go on promoting a deeper interest in the Junior Red Cross League till the time favours something more advanced. I myself shall be glad to give a regular donation to the funds of the League, with the object of actual sympathy.

Yours Sincerely,
James Hunt,
Teacher.

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150-39

No. 1 School, French Portage
Lake of the Woods,
Kenora. Ontario
Jan. 14/31.

Supt. of Indian Education.
Dept. of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Sir:—

Upon enrolling in the Junior Red Cross we were incorrectly chartered as an Indian School.

While all the pupils attending this school are either Indians or half-breeds nevertheless, the school is under the Provincial Dept. of Education and is not an Indian School.

Shall notify Junior Red Cross Headquarters to correct our charter. Meanwhile wished to notify your branch that it was merely an error on the part of Junior Red Cross officials, which credited the Indian Dept. with another school in this work.

Sincerely
(Mrs) Harriette Macpherson

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150-39.

Ottawa, January 20, 1931.

Dear Mrs. Macpherson:

I have your letter of the 14th instant, and I note the error that has been made by the Junior Red Cross, concerning the designation of your school. So you still have the old Indian pupil. I hope you are enjoying your new work and that your mother is able to be with you.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.T.O.

Mrs. K. Macpherson,
No. 1 School, French Portage,
Lake of the Woods,
Kenora, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1900 INCORPORATED 1909

Patron:
FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
Viceroy of India

GENERAL, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President:
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH
Governor-General of Canada

Chairman Central Council and Executive Committee
NORMAN SOMMERVILLE Esq., K.C.

National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE: 400 SHERBOURNE STREET TORONTO 5 CANADA

October 1, 1931.

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

I have just received word from H.L. Kasta of the Protestant Indian Day School at St. Francis Reserve, Odanak, Quebec, that the school is closed as the number of pupils is small.

What would you like me to do with the subscription to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" that has been sent to this school?

Sincerely yours,

Jean E Browne

National Director, Junior Red Cross,
Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

JEB/JMac

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Vol. 6012, File 150-29, part 1)

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150-39

Ottawa, November 6th, 1951.

Dear Miss Browne,-

With reference to your letter of the 1st ultimo regarding copy of "Canadian Red Cross Junior" which has previously been forwarded to Mr. H. L. Mantle, St. Frances Reserve, Oka, Que., I beg to say that this copy should be forwarded, in future, addressed as follows:-

The Teacher,
Caughnawaga United
Church Indian Day Sch.,
Caughnawaga, Que.

Yours very truly,

Robert F. Fortier
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-39

Ottawa, December 23rd, 1931.

Dear Miss Browne,-

With reference to the subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior" for Indian schools. I enclose list showing the names of the schools and the number of copies that this Department desires forwarded for the calendar year 1932.

Your account covering the cost of these subscriptions at the rate charged this Department should be forwarded early in the new year and payment will then be arranged.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 INCORPORATED 1909

Patrons:
FIELD MARSHAL, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE [illegible] OF CONNAUGHT
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF WILLINGDON, Viceroy of India
GENERAL, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President:
HIS [illegible], THE EARL OF [illegible]
Governor-General of Canada
Chairman Central Council and Executive Committee
NORMAN SOMMERVILLE Esq., K.C.
National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR
Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN S. BROWNE

Your File No. 150-39

January 8, 1932.

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

Ever since you first subscribed to the magazine we have been charging you less than the cost of publication and postage. The Society willingly assumed the deficit because of our desire to co-operate with you in getting the magazine into all the Indian Schools. The time has now come when we find it necessary to scrutinize every cent of our expenditures, and I am sorry to say that I have been instructed to tell you that we must charge you our regular rate of fifty cents for each annual subscription. This does no more than meet the costs of paper, printing and postage.

I feel confident that, understanding the facts, this will not make any difference in your order.

With kindest wishes for a Happy New Year, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac

Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Vol. 603, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

Ottawa, January 18th, 1932.

Dear Miss Browne,-

I have your letter of the 6th instant, with reference to the subscriptions to the "Canadian Red Cross Junior" and it is noted that you find it necessary to charge the regular rate of fifty cents (50¢) for each annual subscription. A requisition for the number of copies required is going forward to the Government Stationery Office from whom you will receive payment in due course.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

REQ. No. 11483.

19 1932 2 letters

Miss Jean E. Browne.
National Director.
Junior Red Cross.
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

W. J. GREENING, B.A., B.PAED.
Inspector of Separate Schools
PORT ARTHUR
ONTARIO

438 Robinson Street,
Port Arthur, Ontario.
February 21, 1932.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,

During the past couple of months we have had with us at the Head of the Lakes a Doctor Loretto O'Connor, the Directress of the Junior Red Cross for Ontario.

She came to Port Arthur with a letter from the Department of Education to the Public School Inspector, but, after she had been around all his schools, I took care to have her go around the separate schools also.

And, it seemed to me, anything worth while talking about to ordinary school children in regard to health should be doubly worth while in the case of our Indian children. I therefore asked the Doctor to visit Fort William Residential School, and we would have gone to Mission Bay had it been possible to secure a conveyance capable of manoeuvring the roads.

The Doctor was due to speak to the pupils in the public school at Nipigon last Thursday. I suggested, half jokingly, that she might like to go out to Lake Helen, never supposing that she would face the long tramp through the snow. But, to my surprise, she jumped at the idea. And so we went up last Wednesday, taking Miss Leusch unexpectedly, since she would never have thought anyone would go over that trail without having to, especially with the chilling wind that was blowing. However the Doctor tramped it out, (I believe she got her shin frozen) and spoke to the children. In the afternoon the mothers came down and she spoke to them also.

I had invited Dr. O'Connor to make the rounds of the schools on Manitoulin Island in the spring, something she seemed quite keen on doing, but, before taking her around, I thought I had better find out what your views were on the matter.

If, as I suspect, you would be only too glad to have her interest herself in the Indian Schools as well as in the Provincial ones, I thought of making this suggestion. She visits all the Normal schools regularly, and will soon be visiting Ottawa Normal. Would you like to drop her a line inviting her to call upon you when she is in Ottawa? I have sounded her out, and I feel confident that there are few things that she would appreciate more. And, as all her expenses are borne by the Red Cross, there will be no expense incurred by your Department.

The Doctor's address is: c/o Junior Red Cross,
Ontario Division.
410 Sherbourne Street.
Toronto, 5.

With kindest regards &
Yours sincerely,

W. J. Greening

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq., M.A.
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Booth Building,
Ottawa, Ont.

P.S. Doctor O'Connor, of course, knows nothing of this letter.

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COPY

Ottawa, February 24, 1932.

Dear Miss Browne:

Separate School Inspector Greening, who visits the Roman Catholic Indian Day Schools in Ontario, writes that Dr. Loretto O'Connor has been good enough to take an interest in some of the schools in the Fort William district. He has invited her to visit our rather interesting work on Manitoulin Island. I have written him, asking that he express this Department's appreciation for her help, and I thought that I should write to you, thanking you again for your cooperation.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier.

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.T.F.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Vol. 6132, File 150-39, part 1)

TOOR
COPY

Ottawa, February 24, 1932.

Dear Mr. Greening:

I have your letter of the 21st instant, with reference to Dr. L. O'Connor, Ontario Directress of the Junior Red Cross. You may inform her that the Department is very grateful for her interest and that we will be glad to have her visit the schools on Manitoulin Island in the spring.

I am writing to Miss Jean E. Browne, National Director, thanking her for the cooperation of Dr. O'Connor. This, of course, will reach Dr. O'Connor's desk. I may say that we cooperate with the Junior Red Cross generally, and, as you know, we have the magazine in all our schools.

Yours very truly,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

W. J. Greening, Esq., B.A., B.Paed.,
Inspector of Separate Schools.
458 Robinson Street,
Port Arthur, Ont.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 INCORPORATED 1909

Patrons:
FIELD MARSHAL, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE EARL OF WILLINGDON,
GENERAL, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President:
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE EARL OF [illegible]
Governor-General of Canada
Chairman Central Council and Executive Committee
NORMAN SOMMERVILLE Esq., K.C.
National Commissioner:
Dr. J. L. BIGGAR
Director of Junior Red Cross:
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

[illegible] ST., OTTAWA, CANADA

February 25, 1932.

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

Thank you for your very kind letter of February 24th. As I think you know, I have asked all our provincial divisions to take a special interest in the Indian schools, and I am glad that Dr. O'Connor's co-operation in the Fort William district meets with your approval.

If it ever occurs to you that our organization may be of service to you in other ways or in other places, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac

National Director, Junior Red Cross.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6012, File 150-39, part 1)
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The Canadian Red Cross Society

FOUNDED 1896 · INCORPORATED 1909

150-39

Patron:
FIELD MARSHAL, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE EARL OF WILLINGDON, Viceroy of India
GENERAL, THE VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

President: HIS EXCELLENCY, THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, Governor General of Canada

Chairman Central Council and Executive Committee: NORMAN SOMMERVILLE Esq., K.C.
Honorary Secretary: F. D. L. SMITH, Esq.
Honorary Treasurer: F. GORDON OSLER, Esq.
National Commissioner: Dr. J. L. BIGGAR
Director of Junior Red Cross: Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE: 410 SHERBOURNE STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

May 6, 1938.

Mr. R.T. Ferrier,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,

We have just published a new Junior Red Cross poster, in which I thought you might be interested.

In case you may not have seen our other posters that are now in circulation, I am sending you a copy of each of them. These posters go to all class rooms that are organized in Junior Red Cross, the Indian Schools, of course, included.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac

Director, Junior Red Cross.

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150-39

Christian Island, May 27th/32

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAY 31 1932

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I have been thinking that it might be helpful to the people here if we had a Junior Red Cross in connection with our school.

Would you please send me information relating to the organization of such a Society.

Yours sincerely,

Frank J. Joblin.

Dr. Louis O'Connor
Provincial Director
Red Cross Society
Ontario Provincial Division
410 Bloor St. W.
Toronto 5, Ont.

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150-39

Ottawa, June 4th, 1932.

Sir,-

With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo regarding the formation of a branch of the Junior Red Cross Society at the Christian Island Indian Day School, I beg to say that you should write to

Dr. Loretta O'Connor,
Directress,
Junior Red Cross of Ontario,
Canadian Red Cross Society,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Dr. O'Connor is the Directress for the province of Ontario and will give you full particulars.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

F. J. Joblin, Esq.,
Teacher,
Indian Day School,
Christian Island, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

January 6, 1928.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,
Canada.

[redacted] subscriptions to "The Canadian Boy Scout Junior"
to be sent to Indian [redacted] for the year 1928 - [redacted]

Please return this
copy with remittance

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150-39

The Canadian Red Cross Society

No 399

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 410 SHERBOURNE ST. TORONTO

Sch Ques

January 6, 1933.

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JAN 9 1933

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,
Canada.

400 subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior"
to be sent to Indian Schools for the year 1933 - $200.00

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-39.

Ottawa, January 12, 1933.

Dear Miss Browne:

The Department is in receipt of your account of the 6th instant, covering the cost of the 400 subscriptions to the Canadian Red Cross Junior, to be sent to Indian schools for the year 1933.

A requisition for the number of copies required is going forward to the Government Stationery Office, from whom you will receive payment in due course. A list of the schools to which this magazine should be sent, with the addresses, for the calendar year 1932, was forwarded to you under cover of official letter of December 23, 1931. The magazine should be sent to the same schools for the calendar year 1933.

Yours very truly,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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Ottawa, January 17, 1933.

Re: Requisition No. 12838

Dear:

For some years past, the Department has been subscribing for a number of copies of the Red Cross Junior, and the above requisition covers the number of copies required for the year 1933.

The list of schools to which we desire this magazine sent has already been forwarded to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

In connection with the renewal of these subscriptions, I would refer you to official letter of January 18, 1932.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
for Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa,
Ont.

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150-39

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 Incorporated 1909

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES
President:
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH
Governor General of Canada
Chairman Central Council and Executive Committee:
NORMAN SOMMERVILLE, Esq., K.C.

Honorary
F. D. L. SMITH, Esq.
Honorary Treasurer
F. GORDON OSLER, Esq.
National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. HOGAR
Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE.
410 SHERBOURNE STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

October 24, 1933.

The Superintendent,
Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

We have today received a notification from the Post Office at The Pas, Manitoba, that the MacKay Indian Residential School there has been closed and that therefore the copies of "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" can not be delivered.

I shall be glad to have instructions from you in regard to this subscription.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JMac

Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)
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150-39.

Ottawa, October 25, 1933.

Madam:

I have your letter of the 24th instant, regarding the three copies of "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" which were forwarded to the MacKay Indian Residential School, The Pas, Man.

In this connection I have to say that the MacKay School was destroyed by fire, and there is no school in operation at that point at the present time. I would request that you cancel the order for this school.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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Requisition for School Material

Date January 6th, *19*34.

For INDIAN RESIDENTIAL & DAY *School* *Agency*

NOTE:—Teachers should secure from the Department of Education, of the Province in which the Indian School is located, a list of the text books authorized for use in the white schools. In ordering text books, only those authorized in this list should be requested.

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "No. Authorized."

ARTICLES	No. ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	No. REQUIRED	No. AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the Calendar Year 1934				395	The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto 5, Ont.
Note:- The Canadian Red Cross Society has been forwarded direct a list of the schools to which this magazine is to be sent.					

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name.....

School.....

Post Office (nearest).....

Express Office (nearest).....

Province.....

REQUISITION NO. 14010.

January 6, 1934.

M. O'M.

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teache are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian Agent

FORM No. 99

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

Ottawa, January 6th, 1934.

Madam,-

The Department is in receipt of your account of the 3rd instant, covering the cost of subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" to be sent to Indian schools for the year 1934.

With reference to the list of schools forwarded under cover of official letter of December 23rd, 1931, I wish to advise you that the following schools were closed during the calendar year 1933 and will not be opened during the calendar year 1934:-

MacKay Indian Residential School, The Pas, Man.

Cold Lake Indian Day School, Lloydminster, Alta.

Long Lake Indian Day School, Carnegyville, Alta.

Three copies of the magazine had been forwarded to the MacKay Residential School and one copy each to the Cold Lake and Long Lake Day Schools. Deleting these schools from the list will mean that the Department will only require 395 subscriptions to "The Red Cross Junior" for the year 1934. A requisition for this number is being sent to the Government Stationery Office, from whom you will receive payment in due course.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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Ottawa, January 6, 1934.

Re:- Requisition No. 14010.

Sir,-

For some years past, the Department has been subscribing for a number of copies of "The Red Cross Junior" and the above requisition covers the number of copies required for the year 1934.

The list of schools to which we desire this magazine sent has already been forwarded to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The subscription rate for this magazine is fifty cents (50¢) a year - reference official letter of January 18th, 1932.

Your obedient servant.

J. D. Sutherland.

(over).

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa.

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150-39

7 Relmar Road

Toronto Ont.

May 14th. 1934.

The Deputy Superintendent General

Department of Indian Affairs

Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sirs

We are arranging with Dr. Look, chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Libraries, to send some worn books to the Indian Reserves in Ontario. We hope to send about four shipments a year through The Canadian Red Cross Society. Would you be so kind as to send us a list of the Indian Reserves in Ontario in the order of their remoteness from so called civilisation? We would like to know also the number of pupils in each school and the name of the missionary or trader in charge, together with the shipping route.

These books will be for the children in attendance at the Indian Reserve Schools.

Yours truly

Frances Cruickshank

Assistant at Grace Church-on-the-Hill

Forest Hill Village , Toronto.

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School	Name of Principal	Address
Chapleau	Rev. Canon A. J. Vale	Chapleau, Ont.
Shingwauk Home	Rev. Charles Hives,	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Moose Fort	Rev. Gilbert Thompson,	Moose Fort, via Moosonee, Ont.
Albany	Rev. A. Diledonn, O.M.I.	Ft. Albany, via Moosonee, Ont.
Sioux Lookout	Rev. J.F.J. Marshall,	Sioux Lookout, Ont.
McIntosh	Rev. C. Perreault, O. M. I.	McIntosh, Cnt.

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150-39.

Ottawa, May 20, 1924.

Reverend Sir:-

I have your letter of the 14th instant, in which you kindly offer to send some worn books from the Toronto Public Libraries to Indian schools in remote sections of Ontario.

I enclose a list of schools to which books might be sent.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Encl.

Terrence Creetwell, Esq.,
Assistant at Grace Church-on-the-Hill,
Forest Hill Village,
Toronto, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SOCIETY

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
MANITOBA DIVISION
127 KENNEDY STREET
WINNIPEG

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 1 1934
RECORDS

November 28th, 1934.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

The enclosed has been returned to me from our Head Office by mistake as we do not send magazines to this school. I presume that they are sent out by your Department.

If this is not so, will you kindly send the letter to the Junior Red Cross in Toronto?

Thanking you for your attention to this matter,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Gladys Pritchard

Director, Junior Red Cross.

GP

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

Ottawa, December 3rd, 1934.

Madam,-

I enclose letter received from the Principal of the Pine Creek Indian Residential School, in connection with the December number of the "Red Cross Junior".

As it appears that the December issues of this magazine did not reach the school, I should appreciate if you would again forward these to the Principal.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 Incorporated 1909

Patron:
HIS [illegible] HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES

President:
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH
Governor General of Canada

Chairman, Central Council and Executive Committee
NORMAN SOMMERVILLE, Esq., K.C.

Honorary Secretary
F. D. L. SMITH, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer
E. GORDON OSLER, Esq.

National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. HODAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE
410 SHERBOURNE STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

4

December 5, 1934.

Your File 150-39

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
Acting Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

Thank you for your letter of December 3rd calling my attention to the fact that the Principal of the Pine Creek Indian Residential School did not receive his three copies of the December issue of "The Canadian Red Cross Junior." I shall at once send the other copies to him.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac

Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39.

Ottawa, January 10, 1935.

Madam:

The Department is in receipt of your account of the 5th instant, covering the cost of subscriptions to the Canadian Red Cross Junior to be sent to Indian schools during the year 1935. The magazine should be sent to the same schools as it was sent to during the year 1934.

A requisition for the number of subscriptions is being sent to the Government Stationery Office, from whom you will receive payment in due course.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 — Incorporated 1909

Patron
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF WALES

President:
[redacted]
Governor General of Canada

Chairman, Central Council and Executive Committee:
NORMAN SOMMERVILLE, Esq., K.C.

Honorary Secretary
F. D. L. SMITH, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer
F. GORDON OSLER, Esq.

National Commissioner
Dr. J. L. HODAR

Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN S. BROWNE

[redacted] OFFICE
621 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

November 13, 1935.

Your File 150-39

Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Sir:

We have had returned to our office a copy of "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" for the Bear Creek Indian Day School, Middlemiss, Ontario, with the following notation "returned for better direction."

Have you a change of address for this Indian Day School?

Sincerely yours,

J. E. B. Braund, Jr.

JMac — Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)
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150-39.

Ottawa, November 15, 1935.

Madam:

With reference to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to say that Middlemiss is the post office address of the Bear Creek Indian Day School. Please send the copy of the "Red Cross Junior" which has been returned to that address. I am communicating with our Agent, in order that he may arrange with the postmaster to see that it is delivered to the teacher.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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Ottawa, November 15, 1935.

Sir:

As you are aware, the Department subscribes to the Canadian Red Cross Junior for the different day schools. Each of these copies is addressed, - "The Teacher, Indian Day School, --- ".

I am informed by the Canadian Red Cross Society that the copy for the Bear Creek School, addressed, - "The Teacher, Bear Creek Indian Day School, Middlemiss, Ont.," has been returned marked "Returned for better direction".

Please get in touch at once with the Postmaster at Middlemiss and inform him that, when he receives mail addressed in the manner stated above, he should hand same to Miss Marion Stiltz.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

A. D. Moore, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Muncey, Ont.

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Requisition for School Material

Date January 27, *19*36.

For INDIAN RESIDENTIAL & DAY *Schools* *Agency*

NOTE:—Teachers should secure from the Department of Education of the Province in which the Indian School is located, a list of the text books authorised for use in the white schools. In ordering text books only those authorised in this list should be requested.

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "No. Authorised".

ARTICLES	No. ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	No. REQUIRED	No. AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1936				393	The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto 5, Ont.

Note:- The Canadian Red Cross Society has been forwarded direct a list of the schools to which this magazine is to be sent.

REQUISITION NO. 16547
Jan. 27, 1936.
M. O'M.

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name.....

School .....

Post Office (nearest) .....

Express Office (nearest).....

Province .....

....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian Agent

FORM No. 413

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6042, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39.

Ottawa, January 29, 1936.

Dear Madam:

I am in receipt of the account which you forwarded for subscriptions to the Canadian Red Cross Junior. This account requests payment for 395 subscriptions for the year 1935. Our records show that you have already been paid for the subscriptions for 1935, and I believe there was a mistake made in issuing the account as it should have read for the year 1936.

We have revised our mailing list for this magazine, and it is found that we will require only 393 subscriptions for the current year. I enclose a new mailing list, which should supersede previous mailing lists.

When you have prepared a new account for 393 subscriptions for the year 1936, in triplicate, you should forward it direct to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, stating on your account that authority for the subscriptions has been given by this Department and quoting Requisition No. 16547.

Yours truly,

EMO.

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jean E. Brown,
Canadian Red Cross Society,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 Incorporated 1909

NATIONAL OFFICE
621 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

Your File 150-39

January 30, 1936.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
Acting Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

In Miss Browne's absence from the office I have for acknowledgment your letter of January 29th enclosing revised mailing list of 393 Indian Schools which are to receive "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" for the year 1936.

The invoice for the year 1935 was a typographical error, and should have read 1936. My apologies!

In accordance with your request, a corrected invoice for 1936 in the amount of $196.50 has been forwarded to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, stating that authority for the subscriptions has been given by your Department, and quoting Requisition No. [redacted].

Thanking you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Jessie MacGregor

JMac For Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

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150-39.

Ottawa, February 19, 1936.

Dear Madam:

Referring to official letter of the 29th ultimo enclosing the addresses to which the "Red Cross Junior" is to be mailed, you will note, under the heading "Province of Quebec", an order was placed for one subscription for the Cornwall Island East Day School.

Our list showed the following address for this school:

"The Teacher,
Cornwall Island East Day School,
St. Regis, P.Q."

I would appreciate if you would change this to read:

The Teacher,
Cornwall Island East Day School,
Cornwall Island P.O.,
Ont.

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Jessie MacGregor,
The Canadian Red Cross Society,
621 Jarvis St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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(RG 10, Volume 6031, File 150-39, part 1)

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CANADA

TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA February 5, 1937.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief,Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of an invoice from the Red Cross Society covering 393 subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" to be sent to Indian Schools for the year 1937.

This periodical for 1936 was covered by requisition No. 16547.

If required for 1937 kindly let me have renewal.

Yours truly,

W Driscoll

J.W.DRISCOLL
E. SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-39

Ottawa, February 12, 1937.

Dear Sir,-

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, you are being forwarded requisition No. 17843, covering 393 subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1937.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan.

Philip Phelan.
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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Requisition for School Material

Date January 27, *19* 38.

For INDIAN RESIDENTIAL & DAY *School*S *Agency*

NOTE:—

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "Number Authorized".

ARTICLES	NUMBER ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	NUMBER REQUIRED	NUMBER AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1938				393	The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto, 5, Ontario.

Note:- The Canadian Red Cross Society has been forwarded direct a list of the schools to which this magazine is to be sent.

REQUISITION NO. 19022
January 27, 1938.
C. H.

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name.....

School.....

Post Office (nearest).....

Express Office (nearest).....

Province.....

.....
Teacher.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the ...ssary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian

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CANADA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA January 26, 1938.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of an invoice for 393 subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" for 1938. This publication was previously covered by requisition No. 17845.

If required for 1938 kindly let me have renewal.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

E.

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150-39

Ottawa, January 27, 1938.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 26th instant, you are being forwarded requisition No. 19022, covering 393 subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1938.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

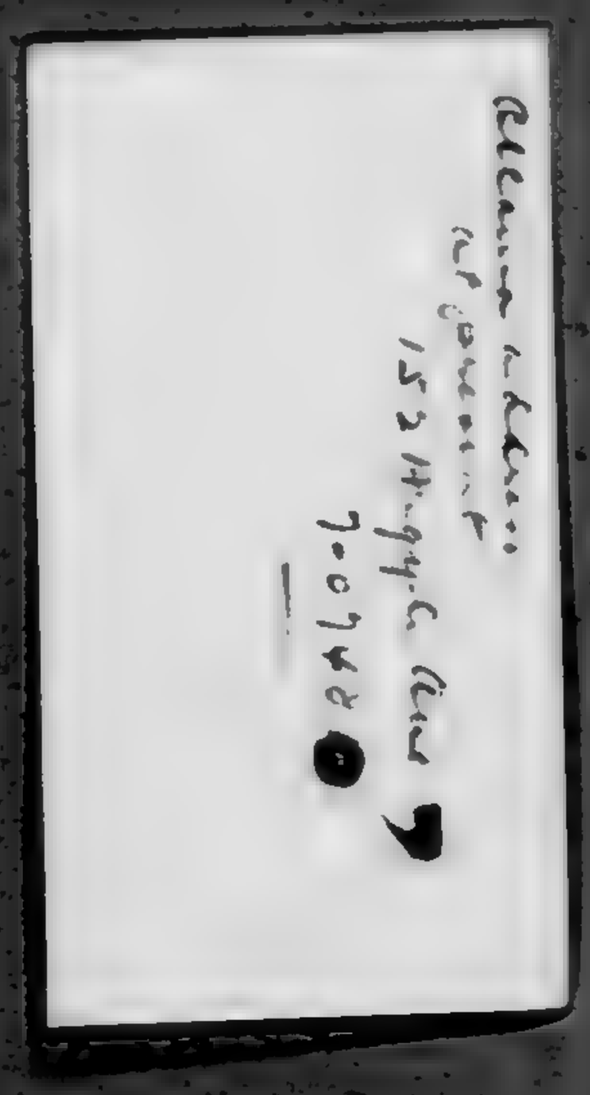
The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 — Incorporated 1909

Patron
HIS MAJESTY THE KING

President
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. LORD TWEEDSMUIR
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Chairman, Central Council and Executive Committee
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A. L. BISHOP, Esq.

Acting National Commissioner
Dr. FRED W. ROUTLEY

National Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE
621 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

December 8, 1938.

Mr. Hoey,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

Last summer when Mr. Anthony Walsh, teacher of the Inkameep Indian Day School, Oliver, B.C., was in Paris, he visited the Junior Red Cross Section of the League of Red Cross Societies and interested the personnel in the wonderful work being done by his pupils. Mr. Milsom, international Director of the Junior Red Cross, asked him if it would be possible to get an exhibit of Indian Juniors' work that could be shown at the League offices in Paris, and, perhaps, in other European countries. The end of next March has been suggested as the date when the exhibit material should be ready.

I should like very much to have your opinion on this matter, and to receive any suggestions you may have to make.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac

National Director, Junior Red Cross.

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150-39

(Rotn.)
503

Ottawa,
December 12, 1938.

Dear Miss Browne:

I have your letter of the 8th instant with reference to arranging for an exhibit of Indian Juniors' work at the Paris office of the Canadian Red Cross League.

As you will easily understand it is difficult to insist on preparing special work due to the fact that all our schools have a very heavy programme and besides many of them are required to prepare exhibits for local exhibitions.

There is the additional difficulty of collecting the exhibits and forwarding them to Paris.

As you are aware practically all Indian schools are supplied with the Canadian Red Cross Junior magazine and, therefore, are aware of the excellent work that your Society is doing. I would suggest that you communicate with the following schools requesting them to prepare art exhibits and forward them to your office:

[redacted]

Principal -- Rev. R. C. Scott, B.A., Sardis, B. C.

[redacted]

Principal -- Rev. P. Collins, O.M.I., Cranbrook, B. C.

[redacted]

Principal -- Mr. Anthony Walsh, Oliver, B. C.

[redacted]

Principal -- Rev. A. R. Lett, Lytton, B. C.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director, Junior Red Cross,
621 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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St. Paul's C.E. Indian Residential School

Principal -- Rev. Can. S. Middleton, Cardston, Alta.

St. Albert Indian Residential School

Principal -- Rev. Sr. Corriveau, St. Albert, Alta.

Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School

Principal -- Rev. M. de Bretagne, O.M.I., Lebret, Sask.

Caughnawaga R.C. Indian Day School

Principal -- Rev. Sr. M. Cleophas, Caughnawaga, Que.

In writing to the above you can mention to each of them that I suggested your communicating with them.

When you have selected the best specimens from those submitted it would be appreciated if you would forward them to this office for review. You can understand our desire to be certain that the art work is a credit to those engaged in Indian work before forwarding it overseas.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Acting National Commissioner
Dr. FRED W. ROUTLEY

National Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE
621 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

February 10, 1939.

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

It has been brought to my attention recently that there was an interesting article in the Children's Newspaper about the work that Janet Bryant is doing among the Indians of the Anaheim Lake district in British Columbia. I expect you know of this work, and if so, do you know of someone that might write an article on it for our magazine, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior?"

With kindest regards, I

remain

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac

Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

Anahim Lake

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, Part 1)

TOO
COPY

Ottawa,
February 15, 1939.

Reverend Sir:

The following letter has just been received from the Canadian Red Cross Society:

"It has been brought to my attention recently that there was an interesting article in the Children's Newspaper about the work that Janet Bryant is doing among the Indians of the Anahaw Lake district in British Columbia. I expect you know of this work, and if so, do you know of someone that might write an article on it for our magazine, 'The Canadian Red Cross Junior?' "

We do not appear to have any information in connection with the above and as I thought you might be able to submit a report on the matter I should appreciate hearing from you. Your reply should be prepared in such a manner that if considered advisable the Department may arrange for its publication in the Canadian Red Cross Junior magazine.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. M. Murphy, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Cariboo Indian Residential School,
150 Mile House, B. C.

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-39

12505 503

Ottawa,
February 13, 1939.

Dear Miss Browne:

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant we do not appear to have any information regarding the work that Miss Janet Bryant is doing among the Indians of the Anaham Lake district in British Columbia.

However, it is quite possible that the Principal of the Cariboo Indian residential school will be able to supply the information you desire and I am, therefore, writing to him today and will advise you further as soon as his reply is received.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
621 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA January 20, 1939

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Div.,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I have received an invoice covering 595 subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" to be sent to Indian Schools for the year 1939. Subscriptions for 1938 were covered by requisition No. 19028.

If required, kindly let me have renewal for 1939.

Yours truly,

J.W. Driscoll

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

E.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA February 16th, 1939.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Div.,
Indian Affairs Br.,
Dept. Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

On January 20th I wrote you stating that I had received an invoice covering 593 subscriptions to the Canadian Red Cross Junior to be sent to Indian Schools for the year 1939. To date I have had no reply.

If required, kindly let me have a renewal for 1939. Subscription for 1938 was covered by requisition No.19028.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL,
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.

AW.

Reg. 20130
Feb 21/1939.

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250-30.

Ottawa, February 21st, 1930.

Dear Sirs

With reference to your letters of January 20th and February 18th, you are being forwarded requisition No. 20136, covering 300 subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1930.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a

68/1627

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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CANADA

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The Florence Nightingale Of The Anahim Lake District .

Jane Bryant,known as "The Florence Nightingale of the Anahim Lake District",is the Government Field Nurse in charge of the Indians in this district of Northern British Columbia.Jane,a native born daughter of this very district,is a graduate of Kamloops General Hospital. Her uniform is the chaps and spurs and revelver of the cowboy. Mounted on her horse,with her medecine and other needs on a pack horse,this courageous young nurse rides the range tending to the needs of the sick Indians. Her work is dangerous,difficult and full of hardships. On the Indian reserves she has to accept what shelter and feed they offer her. On the trail she may be forced to spend the night underneath the shelter of a tree. In the winter she has to face deep snow and very cold weather.Only recently she battled a blinding blizzard for many hours in order to bring a sick man to the hospital. Once her life was threatened when she was pursued by a pack of hungry timber wolves. It was only the threat of her revolver that kept these savage killers from attacking her and her horse.Working up here in the very outpost of civilization,Jane has to do without many of the medical aids and helps that are to be had in great city hospitals. Despite this handicap,this young nurse has shown a great presence of mind and ability to meet any occasion. A few years ago a young man,in jumping from a mowing machine when the horses bolted,had his leg completely cut off by the blade of the machine,just above the ankle. Jane was sent for,while a call was sent out for the docter some 100 miles away. The docter on getting the call immediatly set out on saddle horse over the moutain to the scene of the accident. In the meantime,Jane,equipped with only a pair of pliers,some old wire,and a few horse hairs,stitched up the wounded leg as well as possible. The docter arrived some twelve hours later.Today the young man,despite the loss of his leg,is alive and well,due to the quick thinking of this brave young nurse. Truly Jane Bryant,for her courage and zeal and devotedness,deserves the title of "The Florence Nightingale of the Anahim Lake District".

J. Hennessey

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Cantro Indian Residential School
150 Mile House, B.C.
Feb 24th 39

R

D. A. Hoey Esq
Supt. of Welfare & Training
Dear Sir, —

I received your letter of the 13th inst. re Nurse Janet Bryant of the Anahim Lake District. I am enclosing a few notes jotted down by one of our Missionaries Father Kennedy O.M.I. who visits the district and who has met Miss Jane (he insists this is her correct Christian name) Bryant

Yours truly
Michael Murphy OMI
Principal

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150-39

Ottawa,
March 5, 1939.

Dear Miss Browne:

With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo and my reply of the 13th ultimo regarding the work of Miss Janet Bryant I enclose for your information an article written by Rev. J. Hennessy, O.M.I., who is the Catholic Missionary in the Anaham Lake District.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
621 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Indi■ Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Vol■ 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 — Incorporated 1909

Patron:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING

President:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. LORD TWEEDSMUIR
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Chairman, Central Council and Executive Committee
NORMAN SOMMERVILLE Esq. K.C.

Honorary Secretary
P. D. L. SMITH, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer
A. L. BISHOP, Esq.

Acting National Commissioner
Dr. FRED W. ROUTLEY

National Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE
621 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

March 4, 1939.

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

Thank you very much indeed for sending me a copy of the Rev. J. Hennessy's article regarding the work of Miss Janet Bryant.

I shall write to Father Hennessy, asking him if he can get a photograph of Miss Bryant for me in her uniform.

The first of the Canadian Indian exhibit has come in. It is from St. Mary's School at Cardston, Alberta, and is very good indeed. When I get the whole consignment gathered together, I shall send it to Ottawa for you to see, before it is despatched to Paris.

Very sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac

National Director, Junior Red Cross.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

Ottawa,
May 13, 1939.

Dear Miss Browne:

I desire to refer to my letter of December 12 in connection with the arranging of an exhibit of Indian Juniors' work at the Paris office of the Canadian Red Cross League.

In the last paragraph of your letter of March 4 you stated that when the whole consignment had been gathered together you would send it to Ottawa for inspection before despatching it to Paris.

In an issue of the Toronto Globe and Mail of the 12th instant I have just read a rather lengthy description of the Indian exhibits that have been gathered by your Society. I hope that you will find it possible to send these here at an early date. We are very desirous of seeing them before they are sent overseas.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director, Junior Red Cross,
621 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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Honorary [redacted]
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Honorary Treasurer
A. L. BISHOP, Esq.

Acting National Commissioner
Dr. FRED W. ROUTLEY

National Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE
421 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

May 16, 1939.

Your File 150-39

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

I have just received your letter of May 13th.

The Indian exhibit is waiting to be photographed, and as soon as that is done, it will be despatched to you. I shall give you the forwarding address in Paris, and perhaps you will be good enough to send it there. The French Junior Red Cross is waiting to put it on exhibit in the month of June.

This is by far the best exhibit that the Junior Red Cross has ever sent out of Canada, and it is the only completely Indian one. Indian Juniors have contributed very generously to exhibits that we have sent to Tokyo, Paris, Sweden, England and elsewhere, and usually their material has been the best in the exhibit. But this one surpasses any other Canadian Junior Red Cross exhibit that we have ever had.

I am sure that you must be proud of the work of the Indian Schools and the way in which native talent is being developed.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/JMac

National Director, Junior Red Cross.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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Acting National Commissioner
Dr. FRED W. ROUTLEY

National Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN S. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE
621 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

May 26, 1939.

Mr. H.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

I am sending you today by Express "prepaid" the Indian exhibit, which has been kept here longer than I had intended, for exhibit purposes and for photographs. The contents are as follows:

From St. Mary's Indian School, Cardston, Alberta -

"My Indian Book" - album depicting Indian life
Crayon drawing on parchment of Indian head
Bookmark of parchment with Indian head

From Alberni Indian School, Alberni, Vancouver Island, British Columbia -

Fine raffia mat (made by Agnes Williams, 10 years of age)

From St. Paul's Branch, Squamish Residential School, North Vancouver, British Columbia -

Large hooked mat
Belt of wooden discs (with Indian figures on each) held together by leather thongs
Indian papoose
Indian head tie-rack (carved from wood and painted)
Wooden bracelet with painted designs
Wooden plate with painted Indian head
2 Totem poles
Pair embroidered, furred moccasins
Maple leaf tie-rack (painted and carved from wood)
Alligator (carved in wood and painted)
Bead-work (bag, 3 head-bands, bracelet, necklace)
Poster of mounted photographs of Squamish Residential School Juniors
Large tray

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)
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From Inkameep Indian Day School, Oliver, British Columbia -

Fret-saw work -

4 Buffalo
2 Bears
2 Horses
3 Horses with Indians
Poster - Winter with the Okanagans - Betty Kruger, age 11
Poster - Play Out of Doors - Johnnie Stelkia, age 13

When you have looked at this exhibit, will you please send it to Mr. Georges Milsom, Director of Junior Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies, 12 Rue Newton, Paris (XVIe), France.

The French Junior Red Cross have made plans for exhibiting this material in June. I am afraid that we have been late in getting it started, so I hope that it may speed on its way as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Browne

National Director, Junior Red Cross.

JEB/JMac

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, Part 1)

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

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GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

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Honorary [redacted]
F. D. L. SMITH, Esq.

Honorary [redacted]
A. L. BISHOP, Esq.

National [redacted]
FRED W. ROUTLEY, M.D.

National Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE
621 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

May 31, 1939.

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

I have just received your telegram saying that there must be a detailed price for the list of articles in the exhibit before shipment can be made. There is, of course, no commercial value to any of these articles, but if you must have a price because of regulations, I would suggest that they be valued at twenty-five cents each, with the exception of the large tray and the hooked mat, which might be priced at $5.00 each.

Duty has never had to be paid on Junior Red Cross exhibits, since it has been pointed out that they are not for sale and that they are for educational purposes only.

Trusting that this will clear this matter for you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/
JMac

National Director, Junior Red Cross.

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(RG 10, Vol. 6132, File 150-3B, Part 1)

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150-37

DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, June 2, 1938

Mr. Georges Milsom,
Director of Junior Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies,
18 Rue Barton, Paris (XVIe). F R A N C E.

In account with Welfare & Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources
O T T A W A Canada

Cat. No.	Quantity.	Type	Price per doz.	$	¢
	1	Indian Book			.25
	1	Raffia Mat			.25
	1	Large Hooked Mat			2.00
	8	Wooden articles as follows:- 1 belt of wooden discs 1 Indian papoose 1 Indian tie pegs 1 bracelet, 1 plate, 2 totem poles, 1 alligator - at 25 cents each		2.00	
	1	Pair Fur Moccasins			.25
	6	Beaded Articles as follows:- 1 Bag, 3 head bands, 1 bracelet; 1 necklace at 25 cents each		1.50	
	1	Poster of mounted photographs			.25
	1	Large Tray		2.00	
	12	Pieces Post-car work as follows: 4 buffalo; 2 bears; 2 horses; 3 horses with Indians - at 25¢		3.00	
	2	Postcards	at 25¢		.50
				$10.	50

REMARKS - The above listed articles are being sent for the Canadian Red Cross Society in Toronto, to be used as a Junior Red Cross exhibit in France. They have never had to be paid on Junior Red Cross exhibits, since it has been pointed out that they are not for sale and that they are for educational purposes only. This exhibit will be returned to Toronto.

ap.

707-758

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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Form 6103B

150-39

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Money Transferred by Telegraph

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

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NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
Veuillez expedier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

Ottawa May 31 1939

Miss Jean E Browne
National Director Junior Red Cross
621 Jarvis Street Toronto Ontario

MUST SECURE DETAILED PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES

IN EXHIBIT BEFORE SHIPMENT CAN BE MADE

R A HOEY

Chg Indian Affairs
For Mines and Resources

2-3 [illegible]

Cor. Spadina and [illegible] Streets

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

Ottawa, May 31, 1939.

Dear Miss Browne:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of the 26th instant, in which you intimate that you have sent forward the Indian exhibit which you ask me to forward in due course to the Director of Junior Red Cross Societies at Paris.

I have been informed by the officers of the Branch that the exhibit arrived yesterday afternoon. However, in view of the comparatively late date and the necessity of getting it to Paris at the earliest possible date, it is not our intention to open or inspect the parcel. We shall however send it forward just as soon as the necessary papers and affidavits can be completed. The procedure for sending parcels abroad is, as you know, somewhat complicated and always involves delay.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
621 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, June 1, 1939

Mrs. Georges Kilgour,
Director of Junior Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies,
18 Rue Revion, Paris (XVIe). F R A N C E.

In account with Welfare & Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources
O T T A W A Canada

Cat. No.	Quantity.	Type	Price per doz.	$	¢
	1	Indian Book			.75
	1	Raffia Hat			.25
	1	Large Beaded Hat			5.00
	9	Wooden articles as follows:- 1 belt of wooden discs, 1 Indian papoose, 2 Indian tie pegs, 1 bracelet, 1 plate, 2 totem poles, 1 alligator - at 25 cents each		2	.25
	1	Pair Fur Moccasins			.25
	6	Beaded Articles as follows:- 1 Bag; 2 head bands; 1 bracelet; 1 necklace - at 25 cents each		1	.50
	1	Poster of mounted photographs			.25
	1	Large Tray		3	.00
	15	Pieces Pyro-gav work as follows: 4 Buffalo; 2 bears; 2 horses; 3 horses with Indians - at 25¢		3	.75
	2	Posters - at 25¢			.50
				$13.	50

NOTE - The above listed articles are being sent for the Canadian Red Cross Society in Toronto, to be used as a Junior Red Cross exhibit in France. They have never had to be paid on Junior Red Cross exhibits, since it has been pointed out that they are not for sale and that they are for educational purposes only. This exhibit will be returned to Toronto.

esf.

707-758

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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NOTE: - The above listed articles are being sent for The Canadian Red Cross Society in Toronto, to be used as a Junior Red Cross exhibit in France. Duty has never had to be paid on Junior Red Cross exhibits, since it has been pointed out that they are not for sale and that they are for educational purposes only. This exhibit will be returned to Toronto.

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Form B 13—(Amended 1936)
3,000,000—5-37

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EXPORT ENTRY

54

150-39 15 V

Report No.
Outport No.
Port Entry No. 20888

Ottawa, Canada.
(Place of lading)

Entry and List of Articles of domestic production and Foreign Articles, which are not subject to Export, Customs, or Excise Duties, delivered by Indian Affairs Branch,
(Name and Address of Owner or Agent)
Department of Mines and Resources,
to Canadian Pacific Express exportation to FRANCE
(Name of Railway or Vessel, etc.) (Country of final or ultimate destination)
via consigned as below:
(State if shipped via United States Port, or direct from Canadian Port)

N.B.—Goods must be described accurately as "Domestic" or "Foreign", and correct details must be given of quantities, values and ultimate destination of exports.

This space for use of Statistical Branch only
(Country)
(Class)
(Series)

Address of Consignee and Marks on Packages	Number of Packages	Articles — Describe the articles fully as, assorted goods, printed cotton cloth, preparations, spirits, casks, wheat, etc. General terms such as ... assorted dry goods, machinery, prints, etc., will not be accepted	Quantity — State number of pounds, tons, gallons, yards, etc.	Value at Time and Place of Shipment — Domestic products, including imported goods re-manufactured in Canada (Nearest whole dollars (no cents))	Value at Time and Place of Shipment — Foreign or imported products in same condition as imported (Nearest whole dollars (no cents))	This column for use of Statistical Branch Only
Mr. Georges Nilsen, Director of Junior Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies, 12 Rue Newton, PARIS XVIe), FRANCE	1 1 1 9 1 6 1	Indian book Raffia mat Large hooked mat Wooden articles: 1 belt of wooden discs 1 Indian papoose 2 Indian tie racks 1 bracelet, 1 plate, 2 totem poles 1 alligator Pair fur moccasins Beaded articles: 1 bag; 3 head bands, 1 bracelet, 1 necklace Poster of mounted photographs, 1 Tray, Fret saw work - 4 buffalo, 2 bears, 2 horses, 3 horses with Indians. 2 posters				

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
JUN 12
RECEIVED

STAMP OF OUTPORT

STAMP OF CHIEF PORT

Certified true copy of Export Entry, Articles Cleared and Exported from Port of Montreal as reported by carrier on
JUN 3 1939
ARTHUR LAING,
Collector of Customs & Excise
Officer of Customs and Excise

I, Ernest G Patterson (shipper)
(owner, shipper or consignor), hereby certify that the above is a full and true statement of the kinds, quantities, values and destination of all the articles delivered by me for exportation as aforesaid.

Signed by
Residence Indian Affairs Branch Dept of Mines & Resources, Ottawa Can.
Date June 1/39

SEE REGULATIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE

Export Entries may be printed by private parties but such copies must correspond in size, wording, and arrangement with

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National Commissioner
FRED W. ROUTLEY, M.D

National Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN S. BROWNE

NATIONAL OFFICE
621 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

July 27, 1939.

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

You will recall that you wrote me on May 31st that in view of the comparatively late date of the Indian exhibit reaching you, and the necessity of getting it to Paris before the end of June, it was not your intention to open or inspect the parcel, but that you would forward it as soon as the necessary papers and affidavits could be completed. I took for granted from this that the parcel would go off early in June, but as I have not heard from the League of Red Cross Societies that they have received it, perhaps you will let me know the exact date on which it was sent.

I should appreciate an early reply so that I may pass the information on to the League offices in Paris.

Sincerely yours,

Jean S. Browne

JEB/JMac — National Director, Junior Red Cross.

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150-39

Ottawa,
July 28, 1939.

Dear Madam:

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant addressed to Mr. Hoey who is absent from the Department at the present time on holidays.

Our records show that the Indian exhibit forwarded from your office was shipped by Canadian Pacific express on June 3, 1939, addressed to Mr. Georges Milsom, Director of Junior Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies, 12 Rue Newton, Paris, France.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
621 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA February 13th,1940.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

Kindly let me have a reply to my letter of February 2nd re renewal requisition to cover invoice received from the Canadian Red Cross Society for 393 subscriptions to the Canadian Red Cross Junior for 1940.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.

AW.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-3B, part 1)

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA? February 8, 1940.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am to-day in receipt of an invoice from the Canadian Red Cross Society for 593 subscriptions to the Canadian Red Cross Junior for the different schools for the year 1940.

Kindly let me know if you have issued a renewal requisition to cover same.

Yours truly,

393 subs

11449

JD/WB

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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CANADA

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Vol. 6031, File 116-39, part 1)

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150-39

Ottawa,
February 16, 1940.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant with reference to the subscriptions to the Canadian Red Cross Junior for the year 1940.

Under separate cover you are being forwarded requisition No. 21449 covering 393 subscriptions, the same number as were ordered last year.

We intend to make some slight changes in the places to which some of these subscriptions will be sent but in this connection we will write direct to the Canadian Red Cross Society. However, as stated above the total number of subscriptions will be the same as last year.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6732, File 150-39, Part 1)

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Requisition for School Material

Date February 17th, 1940. *19*

For Indian Res. & Day *School* 5 *Agency*

NOTE:—

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "Number Authorized".

ARTICLES	NUMBER ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	NUMBER REQUIRED	NUMBER AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1940				393	The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto 5, Ont.

Note: The Canadian Red Cross Society has been forwarded direct a list of the schools to which this magazine is to be sent.

Requisition No. 21449
February 17th, 1940
S.D.

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name .....

School .....

Post Office (nearest) .....

Express Office (nearest) .....

Province .....

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian Agent

FORM No. I.A. 413
R. 1918

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39

Ottawa,
March 8, 1940.

Dear Madam:

For some years past this Department has ordered 595 subscriptions for the "Red Cross Junior" to be distributed to Indian schools throughout Canada.

It is our intention to renew the subscriptions for the year 1940. Consequently requisition is going forward to the Government Stationery Office and you will receive payment from them in due time.

It has been decided to change the mailing list somewhat and I enclose a revised mailing list which should be put into effect at once and continued until further advised.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
621 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150 -

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 — Incorporated 1909

Patron:
THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN

President:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. LORD TWEEDSMUIR
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Chairman, Central Council and Executive Committee
NORMAN SOMERVILLE Esq. K.C.

National Commissioner
FRED W. ROUTLEY, M.D.

621 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO 5, CANADA

Vice-Chairman, War Activities
Mrs. H. P. PLUMPTRE

Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee
Lt.-Col. JOHN A. COOPER

Honorary Secretary
F. D. L. SMITH, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer
A. L. BISHOP, Esq.

National Director of Junior Red Cross
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

March 7, 1940.

150-39

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

Thank you for your letter of March 2nd, enclosing a revised list for the subscriptions to THE CANADIAN RED CROSS JUNIOR to be sent to Indian schools. I have sent this on to our publisher and it will be attended to at once.

When you send a cheque in payment of these subscriptions, will you please address the letter to me, as it is credited to the magazine account.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne, (Miss)

JEB/JMac

Editor, THE CANADIAN RED CROSS JUNIOR.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA , March 8, 1940.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of February 16 in which you state that requisition No. 21449 was being forwarded to cover 393 subscriptions to the Canadian Red Cross Junior for the year 1940, I wish to advise you that to date same has not been received.

I would ask you to kindly let me have the requisition to cover as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

JD/WB

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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150-39

Ottawa,
March 11, 1940.

Dear Sir:

Re: Requisition No. 21449

There has been some delay in forwarding this requisition to you due to the fact that it was necessary to transfer funds from one allotment to another. It is expected that this requisition will reach you shortly.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. J. W. Driscoll,
Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, Ont.

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THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL DIVISION

JUNIOR RED CROSS

PLATEAU 6291.
LOCAL 1.

JUNIOR RED CROSS COMMITTEE
A. E. HOLT, CHAIRMAN

MRS. J. H. BRYANT
ROSS CLARKSON
MAJOR D. J. CORRIGALL, D.S.O., M.C.
R. F. CREAN
JACKSON DODDS, O.B.E.
GRANT FLEMING, M.C., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P. (CANADA)
LT. COL. W. LEGGAT, M.C.
MRS. C. F. MARTIN
MRS. W. R. MILLER
MISS MABEL MOLSON
J. APPLETON NUTTER, B.A., M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S., F.R.C.S. (CANADA)
MRS. J. J. M. PANGMAN
E. W. PARNELL, D.C.L., L.L.D.
W. P. PERCIVAL, M.A., PH. D.
[redacted] STEWART

SUPERVISOR MRS. R. B. SHAW, B.A.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SUPERVISOR

1109 SHERBROOKE ST., WEST
MONTREAL, P. Q.

Feb. 5th.,41

Sister Mary of the Holy Eucharist,
Restigouche Indian Day School,
Holy Rosary Convent
Bonaventure Co., P. Q.

Dear Sisiter Mary of the Holy Eucharist,

We were very touched at the kind offer made by you on behalf of the Indian girls ofyour Convent and certainly hope that something can be arranged. In order to help and to obtain materials from us it will be necessary for you to enroll as a Junior Red Cross Branch. Over 50,000 boys and girls attending schools throughout the Province are already enrolled. They have however first obtained the permission to do so from their educational authorities. If the Provincial Department of Education and the Church give permission we will be so glad to have your help.

We have supplies ready to send to our members and as you say in your letter such things are desperately needed for the people of the bombed areas of England.

We certainly hope that we will hear from you soon again and with sincere thanks for a most thoughtful and kindly offer,

Yours sincerely,

Ruth B. Shaw.

Supervisor.

RBS

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150-39

Restigouche Indian Day School,
Bonaventure County. P. Q.
February 14, 1941.

Mr. R. A . Hoey Supt of Welfare & Training,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
FEB 17 1941
RECEIVED

Dear Mr. Hoey : -

By the Junior Red Cross magazine which is forwarded to the Restigouche Indian Day School monthly, the pupils and their teachers admired the work performed by the boys and girls of the Junior Red Cross Society. To satisfy our zeal on behalf of the homeless children of England, the principal of the Restigouche Indian Day School wrote to the Supervisor of the said Society, and inquired if the Indian girls of the Restigouche School would not be allowed to do something for the needy children still exposed in the war section. She explained however that the twenty Indian girls of our Senior Class were penniless but ready to busy their hands in sewing, knitting, or loom-weaving, on behalf of their Society.

Inclosed you will find the answer to my inquiry. By it you will see kind Mr. Hoey, that your approval is necessary before enrolling the said pupils in the Red Cross Society. I humbly ask the honourable Staff to kindly tell me your opinion on the matter, and I am ever ready to sanction your final decision.

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This would not prevent us to provide for the needy ones of our Reservation first, as all the heavy winter coats for girls, windbreakers for boys, stockings, bonnets, mittens, have been cleverly confectioned by our girls with the material forwarded.

About 25 yards of heavy material for dresses are still to be made. The members of the Senior Class could consecrate many hours weekly for the welfare work of the homeless children of England.

Leaving this subject to your kind consideration, I remain

Truly yours,

Sister M. of the Holy Eucharist s.s.n.

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150-39

Ottawa,
February 18, 1941.

Dear Madam:

With reference to your letter of the 14th instant this Branch has no objection to your enrolling the pupils of the Restigouche Indian Day School in the Red Cross Society. It is noted that the pupils and staff intend to do sewing, knitting and weaving on behalf of the Red Cross Society. This is very patriotic and praiseworthy work.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Sister Mary of the Holy Eucharist,
Indian Day School,
Restigouche,
Bonaventure County, Que.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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Requisition for School Material

Date.....*19*.....

April 17th, 1941.

For.....*School*.....*Agency*

NOTE:—

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as possible. Canadian Red Cross Society has been forwarded

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well-known article should be given for each article required. a list of the schools to which this material is to be sent.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "Number Authorized".

TITLE	NUMBER IN CLASS	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	NUMBER REQUIRED	NUMBER AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Indian Residential Day Schools					
393 Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1941					The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name .....

School.....

Post Office (nearest) .....

Express Office (nearest).....

Province.....

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian Agent

For Director.

FORM No. I.A. 413
R. 3563

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Ottawa, April 18th, 1941.

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding to you, under separate cover, requisition No. 22311 covering 393 subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior" for the year 1941.

I am attaching invoice covering the above number of subscriptions which you forwarded to this office.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

RHC.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa,
Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-0-39

- 1 -

BRITISH COLUMBIA JUNIOR RED CROSS

BRANCH MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT FORM.

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1941.

Shulus Juniors.....
Branch Name
Shulus Indian.....
School Name
Lower Nicola B.C.....
Post Office
Date. June 25. 1941.....

TO THE BRANCH TREASURER:

On the 30th of the month please fill in the report form below showing how your Branch raised its money during the month of June and the amount. Also show the money you have spent on the right hand side of the form. We are sending two copies of this form. Please return one to the Junior Red Cross Headquarters and keep one for your own Branch Files.

.....
Treasurer

MONEY RAISED		MONEY SPENT	
Teas.....	$	Special Local Services.....	$
Sale of Work.....		Local Senior Branch (Material Account).....	
Plays.....		Money Sent to Junior Red Cross Headquarters..... (to be spent as follows) $	
Concerts.....		Enrolment Fee.....	
Candy Sale.....		Crippled Children's Fund...	
		National Jr. Red Cross War Fund.....	
		Air Raid Victims.....	8 parcels of clothing
		Refugee Children.....	and 8 quilts
		Soldiers.....	and some tinfoil
		Prisoners of War....	

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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Requisition for School Material

Date ..... *19*.....

January 29th, 1942.

For ..... *School* ..... *Agency*

NOTE:—

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series number, and price and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering [illegible] material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "Number Authorized".

Indian Resident Day Schools	ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	NUMBER REQUIRED	NUMBER AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
393 Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1942					The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne Str, Toronto, Ont.

[illegible] Red Cross Society has been forwarded direct a list of the schools to which this magazine

REQ NO. 1203-1-F

JAN 29 1942

Sig. [illegible]

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name .....

School .....

Post Office (nearest) .....

Express Office (nearest) .....

Province .....

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian Agent

FORM No. I.A. 413
R. 6848

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-39

Ottawa,
January 30, 1942.

Dear Madam:

For some years past this Department has ordered 395 subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior" to be distributed to Indian schools throughout Canada. I have recently forwarded to the Government Stationery Office an order renewing the subscriptions for the year 1942. You will receive payment from them in due time.

It has been decided to change the mailing list somewhat and I enclose the revised mailing list which should be put into effect at once and continued until further advised.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
621 Jarvis Street,
Toronto 5, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 — Incorporated 1909

PATRON:
THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN

PRESIDENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL COUNCIL
JACKSON DODDS, O.B.E.

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE P. H. GORDON, K.C.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.

NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF JUNIOR RED CROSS
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

VICE-CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL COUNCIL
H. W. MANNING

VICE-CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MRS. H. P. PLUMPTRE

HONORARY SECRETARY
F. C. BIGGAR

HONORARY TREASURER
A. L. BISHOP

HONORARY COMPTROLLER
L. A. WINTER

Your File 150-39

February 3, 1942

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Superintendent of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of January 30th, enclosing a revised list for 393 subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" to be sent to Indian Schools throughout Canada. I shall send this list on at once to our publisher.

Your continued interest and support are very greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne (Miss)

Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

JMac

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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PATRON:
THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN

PRESIDENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 Incorporated 1909

[redacted] COUNCIL
JACKSON DODDS, O.B.E.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL COUNCIL
H. W. MANNING

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE P. H. GORDON, K.C.

VICE-CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MRS. H. F. PLUMPTRE

[redacted]
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.

NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF JUNIOR RED CROSS
MISS JEAN E. BROWNE

[redacted]
HON. J. EARL LAWSON, K.C.

HONORARY TREASURER
A. L. BISHOP

HONORARY COMPTROLLER
L. A. WINTER

HONORARY SOLICITOR
GERSHOM W. MASON, K.C.

95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

May 27, 1942

The Superintendent,
Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

In January last, you sent us a revised list of Indian Schools throughout Canada which are to receive subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1942.

We have just had returned to us from the post office, marked "returned for better direction," a magazine destined for "The Principal, Moose Fort Res. School, Moose Fort, Ontario." This name and address appear on the first page of the list you sent us. I wonder if you have any further address for this Indian School?

I shall await further word from you in regard to this subscription.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

JMac

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39.

Ottawa, May 29th, 1942.

Dear Madam:

With reference to your letter of the 27th instant, I wish to advise you that the correct address for the Moose Fort Indian Residential School is Moose Factory, Ont. I should be glad if you would make the necessary change on your mailing list.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
National Director,
Junior Red Cross,
621 Jarvis St.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

NATIONAL OFFICE

95 WELLESLEY ST. TORONTO, CANADA

September 11th, 1942.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

We have received a notice from the Post Office to the effect that the Stoney Point Indian Day School at R.R.1, Forest, Ontario, is permanently closed and "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" magazine could not be delivered.

Have you another address for this school? If not, would you like us to send the balance of the subscription to the magazine to some other school?

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

CP

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

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PATRONS:
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PRESIDENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL COUNCIL
JACKSON DODDS, O.B.E.

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE P. M. GORDON, K.C.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.

NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF JUNIOR RED CROSS
Miss JEAN E. BROWNE

VICE-CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL COUNCIL
H. W. MANNING

VICE-CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MRS. H. P. PLUMPTRE

HONORARY SECRETARY
F. C. BIGGAR

HONORARY TREASURER
A. L. BISHOP

HONORARY COMPTROLLER
L. A. WINTER

95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

September 29, 1942

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

We have just received a notice from the Post Office to the effect that the copy of "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" cannot be delivered at the Indian Day School, Bear River, Nova Scotia, for the following reasons: - "Not called for; no such address; removed, present address unknown."

Have you any further address for this school?

Also, I should be glad if you would let me have a corrected address for the Indian Day School at Stoney Point, R.R. 1 Forest, Ontario, about which I wrote you on September 11th.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

JMac

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Vol. 6032, File 110-39, part 1)

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150-39

Ottawa,
October 1, 1942.

Dear Madam:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo and to state that, in view of the fact that the Bear River and Stony Point Indian Day Schools have been closed, the practice of sending copies of "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" to these schools should be discontinued until further notice.

Youre truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Editor,
"The Canadian Red Cross Junior",
95 Wellesley Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA

OTTAWA, February 18, 1943.

Ref: "Stationery"

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

I have on hand an invoice received from the Publishers of "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" re 390 subscriptions to the above publication for the year 1943 to be sent to Indian Schools in Canada.

The last requisition on record for these subscriptions is No. 83011 which covered the year 1942.

If you wish to continue this service I would ask you to kindly issue the necessary covering requisition.

JD/MK

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
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Requisition for School Material

Date *19*

For ..... *School* February 23rd, 1943. *Agency*

NOTE:—

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering bindergarten material the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "Number Authorized".

ARTICLES	NUMBER REQUIRED AND Grade	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	NUMBER REQUIRED	NUMBER AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Indian Historical					
390 Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1943.					The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name ..... REQ No. 23 6

School .....

Post Office (nearest) ..... FEB 23 1943

Express Office (nearest) .....

Province ..... City Office to Forward

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian Agent

FORM No. I.A. 413
R. 1127

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)
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150-39

Ottawa,
February 23, 1943.

Mr. J.W. Driscoll, Superintendent of Stationery,
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, Ont.

With reference to your letter of the 12th instant, regarding subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" for the year 1943, you are being forwarded under separate cover our requisition No. 23606.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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150-39

PATRONS:
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Ottawa Branch

NATIONAL PRESIDENT
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

HONORARY PRESIDENT—ONTARIO DIVISION
HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

HEADQUARTERS
180 BAY ST.
TELEPHONE 3-1166

Feb. 17th, 1943.

Dear Friend,

"JOURNEY FOR MARGARET."

We would like to recommend that as many as possible of our friends and co-workers throughout Canada see the motion picture "JOURNEY FOR MARGARET." We are recommending this because, besides being one of the highest rated entertainment pictures of the Season, it has a particular message and interest to Red Cross people.

This picture is based on the popular novel by the well-known war correspondent, W.L. White, showing the conditions in Britain arising from the war and particularly the effect on the children.

Our Canadian Junior Red Cross, as you know, is maintaining 14 War Nurseries in Britain at the present time. This picture depicts in a very wonderful and tender way, what these nurseries mean to children tragically deprived of fathers and mothers, often bomb-shocked, requiring deep human understanding of mind and spirit wounds as well as physical needs.

This is no propaganda picture but if it has the same reaction on you as it had on us, you will want to place it among your treasured memories and you will find it of help to you in better realization of the present and post-war problems facing the Red Cross.

H.J. Mackie,
Campaign Chairman, Ottawa Branch,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

FINLEY McRAE,
President, Ottawa Branch,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

FEB 19 194
REGD

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150-39

Ottawa,
January 25, 1944.

Reverend Sir:

In reporting on his inspection of the Seohelt School on January 7, Inspector Manning recommends that a branch of the Junior Red Cross be organized. This school receives copies of the Red Cross Junior Magazine every month and in it are contained directions how to proceed with the organization of a Junior Red Cross group. The Department feels that this work should be encouraged and no doubt you will take the necessary action in this regard.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. H. Dunlop, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Seohelt, B.C.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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Requisition for School Material

Date January 31st, 1944. *19*

For ..... *School* ..... *Agency*

NOTE:—

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "Number Authorized".

The Canadian Red Cross Society has been forwarded direct a list of the school to which this requisition is to be

ARTICLES Indian Residential	NUMBER ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	NUMBER REQUIRED	NUMBER AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
390 Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1944.					The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name ..... REQ No. 2447

School .....

Post Office (nearest) ..... JAN 31 1944

Express Office (nearest) .....

Province ..... Sask. Office to Ty.

Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

Indian Agent

FORM No. I.A. 418
R. 1157

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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150-39.

Ottawa, February 1st, 1944.

Mr. J. W. Driscoll, Superintendent of Stationery,
Dept. Public Printing & Stationery, Ottawa, Ont.

I am forwarding to you, under separate cover, requisition No. 24495 covering 390 subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior" for the year 1944.

I am attaching invoice covering the above number of subscriptions which was received at this office.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

ENC.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6031, File 150-39, part 1)

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The Commandery in Canada
of
The Grand Priory in the British Realm
of the Venerable Order of the
Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.
Ambulance Department
St. John Ambulance Association

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE
TO
DIRECTOR OF AMBULANCE

HEADQUARTERS
ST. JOHN HOUSE
321 CHAPEL STREET
OTTAWA, CANADA

December 13th, 1945.

The Honourable J. A. Glen, K.C.,
Minister of Mines and Resources,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

The St. John Ambulance Association has Branches in various parts of Canada. As you know, the purpose of our organization is to train the citizens of Canada in the art of First Aid and Home Nursing particularly to prepare them to meet any emergency. At a recent meeting of our British Columbia Branch it was suggested that we draw this to your attention.

We are in a position to teach First Aid and Home Nursing in a great number of cases and we feel that we are in a specially good position to pass this information on to the pupils of Indian schools in various parts of the Dominion. Under an arrangement of the St. John-Red Cross Joint Board, we are prepared to teach those under sixteen years of age First Aid and Home Nursing at no cost to them. We would be very pleased to give any assistance possible in carrying out this work, and would be very glad to discuss this with your officers if you so desire.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Bennett,
Director of Ambulance.

WJB/MK

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6811, File 150-20, part 1)

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NO-39

Minister's Office

MEMORANDUM

Dec. 14, 1945

DEPUTY MINISTER

Attached is a letter to the Minister from Mr. E.J. Bennett, Director of Ambulance, St. John Ambulance Association, St. John House, 321 Chapel St., Ottawa, dated Dec. 13th, from which I quote:

> "We are in a position to teach First Aid and Home Nursing in a great number of cases and we feel that we are in a specially good position to pass this information on to the pupils of Indian schools in various parts of the Dominion. Under an arrangement of the St.John-Red Cross Joint Board, we are prepared to teach those under sixteen years of age First Aid and Home Nursing at no cost to them".

Mr. Bennett states that at a recent meeting of their B.C. Branch it was suggested they draw the matter to the Minister's attention.

This is referred to the department for attention, and acknowledgment. (We have made no acknowledgment from this office).

Private Secretary.

Encl.

Mr. Hoey:
For attention.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, Part 1)

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File: 150-39

Ottawa, 24th December, 1945.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Your letter of the 13th instant addressed to Honourable J.A. Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources has been referred to this Branch.

I will be pleased to discuss your proposal with you at any time that suits your convenience. My office is in Room 500, Booth Building, 165 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Yours very truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. W.J. Bennett,
Director of Ambulance,
St. John House,
321 Chapel Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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Requisition for School Material

Date Dec. 28th, 1945. *19*

For ..... *School* ..... *Agency*

NOTE:—

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "Number Authorised".

The Canadian Red Cross Society has been forwarded direct a list of the schools to which this magazine is to be sent.

ARTICLES	NUMBER ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	NUMBER REQUIRED	NUMBER AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Indian Residential and Day Sc					
390 Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1945.				The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.	

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name .....

School .....

Post Office (nearest) .....

Express Office (nearest) .....

Province .....

..... *Teacher*

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

..... *Indian Agent*

FORM No. I.A. 433
R. 1127

RED 27 1945

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, November 26, 1945.

Ref: "Stationery"

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources.

I am in receipt of an invoice covering a subscription to "Canadian Red Cross Junior" for the year/45.

This subscription was previously covered on requisition 24495 from Jan. /44 to Dec. /44. Kindly let me have a covering requisition as soon as possible.

JD/EB

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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150-39

PATRONS:
THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1996 Incorporated 1909

PRESIDENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL COUNCIL
JACKSON DODDS, C.B.E.

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
NORMAN C. URQUHART

[redacted]
THE HON. J. EARL LAWSON, P.C., K.C.

[redacted]
A. L. BISHOP
HONORARY COMPTROLLER
[redacted]
HONORARY COUNSEL
GERSHOM W. MASON, K.C.

[redacted]
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.
NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF JUNIOR RED CROSS
MISS JEAN E. BROWNE
95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Your File 150-39 January 4, 1946

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Superintendent of Welfare Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

JAN 5 19[illegible]
[illegible]

Dear Mr. Hoey:

Our accounting department is very agitated over the fact that there is an outstanding bill of $194.50 for magazines sent to all Indian Schools in Canada for the year 1945. They wrote to the Department of Public Priating and Stationery, asking that this bill be paid before our books are closed for the year 1945, and word came back that they had not received a renewal requisition from the Department of Mines and Resources, Indian Affairs Branch.

Perhaps you would be good enough to send this requisition for the calendar year 1945, and at the same time a requisition for your Indian Schools subscriptions for 1946. I am attaching an invoice for the magazines for the year 1946, and a copy of the invoice that was sent, in January 1945, for last year. As you know, our magazine subscriptions should be paid in advance.

Will there be any changes in the list for 1946?

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne
Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

JEB/Mac
Enc.

Regn W 76100
1946 W.
Regn W

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Requisition for School Material

Date.....*19*.....

For.....*School*..... January 7th, 1946 *Agency*

NOTE:—

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given fully and distinctly. THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY HAS BEEN FORWARDED DIRECT A LIST OF THE SCHOOLS TO WHICH THIS MAGAZINE TO BE SENT.

When ordering Readers or similar material, the catalogue number of books will also be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "Number Authorized".

ARTICLES	NUMBER ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	NUMBER REQUIRED	NUMBER AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Indian Day & Residential					
389 Subscriptions to "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1946					The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.
(Invoice for $194.50 attached)					

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

F.E.Q. No. 2[illegible]

Name .....

School.....

Post Office (nearest) .....

Express Office (nearest).. ....

Province.....

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian Agent

FORM No. I.A. 425
M. 1197

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150-39

Ottawa, January 8, 1946.

Dear Miss Browne:

I have your letter of the 4th instant, with reference to payment for subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior".

I regret that there has been delay in paying for the subscriptions sent to Indian schools during the year 1945. However, the required requisition has been forwarded to the Government Stationery Office, and I feel certain that you will receive the cheque in the near future.

We have also forwarded to the Stationery Office a requisition for 389 subscriptions to the "Red Cross Junior" for the calendar year 1946, and the amount due in this regard will also be sent forward shortly.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Editor,
"The Canadian Red Cross Junior",
95 Wellesley Street,
Toronto, Ont.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

150-39

Ottawa, January 8, 1946.

Mr. J. W. Driscoll, Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery,
Ottawa, Ont.

I desire to refer to your letter of November 26, with regard to the subscriptions to "The Canadian Red Cross Junior". Requisition No. 26100 was forwarded covering the subscriptions for the calendar year 1945, and we are also forwarding to you requisition No. 26104 covering the subscriptions for the calendar year 1946.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

TOO R
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PATRON:
THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 — Incorporated 1909

PRESIDENT:
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL COUNCIL
JACKSON DODDS, C.B.E.

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
NORMAN C. URQUHART

THE HON. J. EARL LAWSON, P.C., K.C.
HONORARY TREASURER
A. L. BISHOP

L. A. WINTER
HONORARY COUNSEL
GERSHOM W. MASON, K.C.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.
NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF JUNIOR RED CROSS
MISS JEAN E. BROWNE
95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

150-39

February 9, 1946

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

We have just received a notice from the Post Office to the effect that the copy of "The Canadian Red Cross Junior" cannot be delivered to the Indian Day School at Malagawatch, Big Harbour Island, Nova Scotia, since this school is closed.

Will you please verify this information in order that our mailing list may be correct.

Sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

JMac

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Ottawa, February 19th, 1946.

Dear Miss Browne:

With reference to your letter of the 9th instant, I wish to advise you that the Malagawatch Indian Day School, Big Harbour Island, N.S., is closed. Please cancel this school on your mailing list and include the following school in Ontario:

The Teacher,
Martin Falls Indian Day School,
Longlac, Ont.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Editor, "Canadian Red Cross Junior",
95 Wellesley Street,
TORONTO, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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The Commandery in Canada
of
The Grand Priory in the British Realm
of the
Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.
Ambulance Department
St. John Ambulance Brigade

A.L. #21
B.B. #42

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE
TO
COMMANDERY COMMISSIONER

HEADQUARTERS
ST. JOHN HOUSE
321 CHAPEL STREET
OTTAWA, CANADA

June 5th, 1945.

Association Letter #21
Brigade Bulletin #42

CIRCULAR LETTER TO ALL SECRETARIES AND COMMISSIONERS

Dear Sir:

There appears to be some misunderstanding regarding the charges to be made for public classes in First Aid and Home Nursing. The following are the regulations now effective:-

JUNIORS

Age Limit

When an examination is held and certificates awarded, the junior age limit will be under sixteen years of age whether attending school or not.

Fees, etc.

Free courses will be given juniors. Each person taking the course will be given, free of charge, a junior textbook in the subject being taken, one triangular or one 2" roller bandage and certificate if the examination is passed. Efforts should be made to conduct the classes and examinations as economically as possible by using volunteer instructors and examiners. No charge shall be made for use of equipment, such as charts and splints. Any expense incurred must be taken care of from War Service funds, this to include instructors' and examiners' fees if any.

SENIORS

Age Limit

(a) Under seventeen years of age.

Where a person is over sixteen years of age, but under seventeen years and has been awarded a junior certificate, the senior course may be taken and senior awards given on successfully passing the required examination. (Junior certificate numbers must be inserted on examination form in all cases.)

(b) Over seventeen years of age.

In all cases, other than the one given in the above paragraph, the minimum age limit for senior awards will be over seventeen years of age.

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Fees, etc.

(a) Under seventeen years of age.

Free courses will be given all seniors under seventeen years of age whether attending school or not.

(b) Over seventeen years of age.

Persons over seventeen years of age pay a fee of $1.00 for each course taken.

Each person taking the senior certificate course will be given, free of charge, a senior textbook in the subject being taken, one triangular or one 2" roller bandage and certificate, if the examination is passed.

Books and bandages will not be given free of charge to persons taking voucher, medallion, label or pendant courses but a voucher or award card will be given if the examination is passed.

Efforts should be made to conduct the classes and examinations as economically as possible. Any expense incurred must be taken care of from War Service funds, this to include instructors' and examiners' fees if any. The $1.00 fee is retained to assist in offsetting the expenses of the course.

When medallions, labels and pendants are available they will be supplied on order and at the current price at the time of application.

GENERAL

(a) Requisite Qualifications for Instructors.

(1) A person holding a senior or higher certificate of St. John, obtained within five years prior to the date of commencing teaching First Aid, will be permitted to instruct juniors. Examinations must be Conducted by either a certificated instructor or a medical doctor.

(2) A school teacher holding a senior certificate or higher award of St. John will be permitted to teach First Aid (as outlined in regulation 1) and also permitted to instruct pupils attending the senior classes in the school in the senior work. In the latter case pupils taking the senior course in First Aid must be examined by a medical doctor.

(3) Non-commissioned officers of the rank of sergeant or higher and commissioned officers holding a senior or higher certificate of St. John, obtained within five years prior to the date of commencing teaching First Aid will be permitted to instruct enlisted members of the Armed Forces. Examinations must be conducted by a medical doctor.

(4) In all other cases instruction in First Aid must be given by certificated instructors or medical doctors, and the examination conducted by a medical doctor.

(b) Note:

Persons instructing under qualifications outlined in items

P.T.O.

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1, 2 and 3 above must give full Christian Names and record of awards on examination report of class instructed.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Bennett,
Director of Ambulance and
Commandery Commissioner.

WJB/AL

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-39, part 1)

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The Commandery in Canada
of
The Grand Priory in the British Realm
of the
Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.
Ambulance Department
St. John Ambulance Brigade

A.L. #21
B.B. #42

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE
TO
COMMANDERY COMMISSIONER

HEADQUARTERS
ST. JOHN HOUSE
321 CHAPEL STREET
OTTAWA, CANADA

June 5th, 1945.

Association Letter #21
Brigade Bulletin #42

CIRCULAR LETTER TO ALL SECRETARIES AND COMMISSIONERS

Dear Sir:

There appears to be some misunderstanding regarding the charges to be made for public classes in First Aid and Home Nursing. The following are the regulations now effective:-

JUNIORS

Age Limit

When an examination is held and certificates awarded, the junior age limit will be under sixteen years of age whether attending school or not.

Fees, etc.

Free courses will be given juniors. Each person taking the course will be given, free of charge, a junior textbook in the subject being taken, one triangular or one 2" roller bandage and certificate if the examination is passed. Efforts should be made to conduct the classes and examinations as economically as possible by using volunteer instructors and examiners. No charge shall be made for use of equipment, such as charts and splints. Any expense incurred must be taken care of from War Service funds, this to include instructors' and examiners' fees if any.

SENIORS

Age Limit

(a) Under seventeen years of age.

Where a person is over sixteen years of age, but under seventeen years and has been awarded a junior certificate, the senior course may be taken and senior awards given on successfully passing the required examination. (Junior certificate numbers must be inserted on examination form in all cases.)

(b) Over seventeen years of age.

In all cases, other than the one given in the above paragraph, the minimum age limit for senior awards will be over seventeen years of age.

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(b) Over seventeen years of age.

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Each person taking the senior certificate course will be given, free of charge, a senior textbook in the subject being taken, one triangular or one 2" roller bandage and certificate, if the examination is passed.

Books and bandages will not be given free of charge to persons taking voucher, medallion, label or pendant courses but a voucher or award card will be given if the examination is passed.

Efforts should be made to conduct the classes and examinations as economically as possible. Any expense incurred must be taken care of from War Service funds, this to include instructors' and examiners' fees if any. The $1.00 fee is retained to assist in offsetting the expenses of the course.

When medallions, labels and pendants are available they will be supplied on order and at the current price at the time of application.

GENERAL

(a) Requisite Qualifications for Instructors.

(1) A person holding a senior or higher certificate of St. John, obtained within five years prior to the date of commencing teaching First Aid, will be permitted to instruct juniors. Examinations must be Conducted by either a certificated instructor or a medical doctor.

(2) A school teacher holding a senior certificate or higher award of St. John will be permitted to teach First Aid (as outlined in regulation 1) and also permitted to instruct pupils attending the senior classes in the school in the senior work. In the latter case pupils taking the senior course in First Aid must be examined by a medical doctor.

(3) Non-commissioned officers of the rank of sergeant or higher and commissioned officers holding a senior or higher certificate of St. John, obtained within five years prior to the date of commencing teaching First Aid will be permitted to instruct enlisted members of the Armed Forces. Examinations must be conducted by a medical doctor.

(4) In all other cases instruction in First Aid must be given by certificated instructors or medical doctors, and the examination conducted by a medical doctor.

(b) Note:

Persons instructing under qualifications outlined in items

P.T.O.

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1, 2 and 3 above must give full Christian Names and record of awards on examination report of class instructed.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Bennett,
Director of Ambulance and
Commandery Commissioner.

WJB/AL

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Patron:
[redacted]

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1996 Incorporated 1909

President:
His Excellency
[redacted]

Chairman, Central Council
JACKSON DODDS, C.B.E.

Chairman, Executive Committee
NORMAN C. URQUHART

Honorary Secretary
THE HON. J. EARL LAWSON, P.C., K.C.

[redacted]
A. L. BISHOP

Honorary Comptroller
L. A. WINTER

Honorary Counsel
SERSHOM W. MASON, K.C.

National Commissioner
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.

National Director of Junior Red Cross
MISS JEAN E. BROWNE

[redacted] WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

150-39.

April 2, 1946

Miss Browne
Please do

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

We have just had returned to us a copy of the March "The Canadian Red Cross Junior," that was sent to the Teacher at Uclulet Indian Day School, British Columbia, with the note "No Indian School here." Is this one that has been closed?

I shall await word from you as to whether we are to continue sending the magazine.

Very sincerely yours,

Jean E. Browne

JEB/EC

Editor, "The Canadian Red Cross Junior."

Cred substitute
Aurora
Sunnyside

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150-39.

Ottawa, April 10th, 1946.

Dear Miss Browne:

With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, I wish to advise you that the Ucluelet Indian Day School is closed. Please cancel this school on your mailing list and include the following school:

The Teacher,
Sunnyside Indian Day School,
Sunnyside, B.C.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Miss Jean E. Browne,
Editor, "Canadian Red Cross Junior",
95 Wellesley Street,
TORONTO, Ont.

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The Commandery in Canada
OF
The Grand Priory in the British Realm
of the Venerable Order of the
Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.

Ambulance Department

St. John Ambulance Association

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE
TO
DIRECTOR OF AMBULANCE

HEADQUARTERS
ST. JOHN HOUSE
321 CHAPEL STREET
OTTAWA, CANADA

March 26th, 1948.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan

On March 1st I called to see you with reference to First Aid training in Indian Schools. At that time you said you would write to your agent in British Columbia, who in turn would get in touch with our Mr. Edwardson.

This week I received a letter from Mr. Edwardson in which he advises he has not heard from your agent. I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know if anything further has been done in this matter.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Bennett

W. J. Bennett,
Director of Ambulance.

CS

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150-39

[illegible], April 10, 1946.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I regret that I have not yet received a report from our Commissioner in British Columbia. However, I am writing to him again today, and as soon as he replies, I will communicate with you.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. W. J. Bennett,
Director of Ambulance,
St. John Ambulance Association,
St. John House.
321 Chapel Street,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

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150-39

Ottawa, April 10, 1946.

Dear Major MacKay:

I enclose a circular letter issued by the St. John Ambulance Association. The headquarters of this organization is very anxious to provide their course for some of our Indian youth. I thought that one or two of the larger residential schools in British Columbia might be interested. I refer in this regard to Kamloops, St. Mary's, Alert Bay and Alberni.

Their local representative in British Columbia is Mr. Edmundson in Vancouver, and as soon as you have an opportunity I would appreciate it if you would discuss the matter with him and let me have your views.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Encl.

Major D. M. MacKay,
Indian Commissioner for British Columbia,
P.O. Box 70, Vancouver, B. C.

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INDIAN COMMISSIONER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO. 0-11-1
ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

Airmail

150-11-9

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS
BRANCH

P.O. BOX 70
VANCOUVER, B.C. May 13th, 1946.

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Attention: Mr. Phelan

Your File 150-39

I have to refer to your letter of April 10th enclosing a copy of circular letter issued by the St. John Ambulance Association, and suggesting that some of our larger Residential schools in British Columbia might be interested in organizing the courses offered by the Association.

This matter has now been discussed with Commissioner Parsons of the Provincial Police who is interested in this work, and Mr. Bennett of the Headquarters staff of the organization, and their local representative in Vancouver, Mr. Harwood. I assured these gentlemen that this Department would welcome the introduction of this work in our schools and with this in mind requested that we be furnished with copies of printed material that might be helpful in imparting instruction to the students. Once this material is received the schools will be furnished with copies and requested to do what is possible to promote the work of the Association.

/EW

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
MAY 15 1946
REGISTERED

D. M. MacKay,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

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150-39

Ottawa, May 15, 1946.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

With reference to your letter of March 26 and my reply of April 10, I enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which has just been received from the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Encl.

Mr. W. J. Bennett,
Director of Ambulance,
St. John Ambulance Association,
St. John House,
321 Chapel Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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150-39

VOL 1. CLOSED

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Indian Affairs
School Files

(RG 10, Volume 6032)

File 150-14, part 2	Headquarters - Status of Discharged Pupils - Indian Schools. 1900-1931
File 150-34, part 1	Headquarters - Teachers Attending Institutes and Conventions. 1922-1933
File 150-37, part 1	Headquarters - Regulation Holidays - Residential Schools. 1911-1947
File 150-39, part 1	Headquarters - Red Cross - Indian Schools. 1920-1946
File 150-40A, part 1	Headquarters - Compulsory Attendance of Pupils - Indian Schools. 1904-1933
File 150-41, part 1	Headquarters - Supplementary Reading Books for Indian Schools. 1931-1942

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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FILE No. 150-40 VOL. 2

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FROM

TO

CENTRAL REGISTRY	REFERRED TO	DATE REC'D	INITIALS	CENTRAL REGISTRY	REFERRED TO	DATE REC'D	INITIALS

Compulsory Attendance of Pupils

FILE No. 150-40A VOL.

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REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE

EDUCATION

OF

INDIAN CHILDREN

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1894

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE

EDUCATION

OF

INDIAN CHILDREN

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1894

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The following regulations are passed in accordance with section 11, chap. 32 of 57-58 Vic., but are to be put in force by any agent only after being authorized by the Department of Indian Affairs.

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, 7th Dec., 1894.

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AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

SATURDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by sections 137 and 138, which are added to the Indian Act by section eleven of chapter 32 of the Acts 57-58 Victoria, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations :—

1. All Indian children between the ages of seven and sixteen shall attend a day school on the reserve on which they reside for the full term during which the school is open each year, unless excused for the reasons hereinafter mentioned.

2. Any person who receives into his house a child of any other person between the aforesaid ages, and which child is resident with him, or in his care or employment, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the education of such child during such residence,

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as a parent, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to cause such child to be educated to the extent required of a parent under these regulations; but the duty of the parent under these regulations shall not thereby be affected or diminished, and shall continue in full force.

3. No parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties of these regulations in respect of any child—

(a.) If the child is under efficient instruction;

(b.) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause;

(c.) If there is no school within two miles, measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under ten years of age, or within three miles, if over this age;

(d.) If the child has been excused, as hereinafter provided, from attending school;

(e.) If the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools.

4. Where, in the opinion of any Indian Agent, or of any teacher authorized by such agent to issue such certificate as is hereinafter referred to, the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child, or of some person dependent upon such child, such Indian Agent or teacher may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve

such child from attendance at school for any period not exceeding two weeks, during each of the four school terms or quarters.

5. Indian Agents may appoint one or more persons to act as truant officers on each reserve for the enforcement of these regulations, and such truant officers shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be vested with police powers, and shall perform such services as shall be deemed necessary by the Indian Agents by whom they are appointed for the enforcement of these regulations.

6. It shall be the duty of truant officers appointed under these regulations to examine into all cases of non-attendance at school which may be brought to their notice, to notify the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of any child between seven and sixteen years of age when such child is not attending school, and to require such parent, guardian or other person to cause the child to attend some school within three days.

7. If the parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge or control of any child, shall neglect or refuse to cause such child to attend some school after being notified as herein required (unless such child has been excused from such attendance as provided by these regulations) the truant officer shall make, or cause to be made, a complaint against such parent, guardian or other person, before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the offence occurred, or before the Indian Agent for the locality; and upon convic-

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tion of such refusal or neglect, such parent, guardian or other person, shall be liable to a fine of not more than two dollars, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days, or both.

8. For the purposes of section 138, which is added to the Indian Act by section 11 of chapter 32, 57-58 Victoria, the following schools are declared to be industrials schools :—Mount Elgin Institute, at Muncey ; Mohawk Institute, at Brantford ; Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, at Sault Ste. Marie ; Wikwemikong Industrial School, at Wikwemikong—all in the Province of Ontario ; Brandon Industrial School, at Brandon ; St. Boniface Industrial School, at St. Boniface ; Rupert's Land Industrial School, at Middle Church ; Washakada Home, at Elkhorn —all in the Province of Manitoba ; McDougall Orphanage, at Morley ; Battleford Industrial School, at Battleford ; St. Joseph's Industrial School, at High River ; Regina Industrial School, at Regina ; Qu'Appelle Industrial School, at Qu'Appelle ; Red Deer Industrial School, at Red Deer ; St. Albert Industrial School, in the Edmonton Agency ; Emmanuel Training School, at Prince Albert—all in the North-west Territories ; Kuper Island Industrial School, at Kuper Island ; Kamloops Industrial School, at Kamloops ; Kootenay Industrial School, at Kootenay ; Alert Bay Industrial School, at Alert Bay ; Metlakahtla Industrial School, at Metlakahtla ; William's Lake Industrial School, at William's Lake ; Coqualeetza Home, at Chilliwack—all in the Province of British Columbia. And for the aforesaid purposes the following schools are declared to be boarding schools :—Portage la Prairie Boarding

School, at Portage la Prairie ; Pine Creek Boarding School, at Pine Creek ; Birtle Boarding School, at Birtle—all in the Province of Manitoba ; Onion Lake Boarding Schools, in the Onion Lake Agency ; Blackfoot Boarding Schools, on the Blackfoot Reserve ; Blood Boarding School, in the Blood Agency ; Crowstand Boarding School, in the Swan River Agency ; File Hills Boarding School, in the File Hills Agency ; Gordon's Boarding School, on George Gordon's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency ; Muscowequan's Boarding School, on Muscowequan's Reserve, in the Touchwood Hills Agency ; Lac la Biche Boarding School, in the Saddle Lake Agency ; Piegan Boarding School, on the Piegan Reserve ; Round Lake Boarding School, at Round Lake, in the Crooked Lakes Agency ; Sarcee Boarding School, on the Sarcee Reserve ; Stony Plain Boarding School, on Enoch la Potac's Reserve, in the Edmonton Agency ; Duck Lake Boarding School, at Duck Lake—all in the North-west Territories ; Port Simpson Girl's Home, at Port Simpson ; All Hallows Boarding School, at Yale—both in the Province of British Columbia.

9. An Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace, on being satisfied that any Indian child between six and sixteen years of age is not being properly cared for or educated, and that the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child, is unfit or unwilling to provide for the child's education, may issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child and place it in an industrial or boarding school, in which there may be a vacancy for such child, and a child so

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placed in an industrial or boarding school may be retained until the age of eighteen years is reached ; but no child shall be committed to any industrial or boarding school before the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child, is notified orally, or in writing, by a Justice of the Peace, Indian Agent or truant officer, of the intention to commit the child, and four days shall be allowed to elapse between the giving of such notice and the committal of the child, except in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, where an Indian child may be committed by an Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace, as aforesaid, without notice.

10. If any such parent, guardian or other person who has been notified as aforesaid, objects within the aforesaid four days to the placing of the child in an industrial or boarding school, the Indian Agent, or Justice of the Peace, shall appoint a day for a formal inquiry into the case, and may take evidence under oath as to the manner in which the child is being cared for and educated ; and, if it be shown that adequate provision is being made or will be made for the child's care and education, the child shall be left in the custody of such parent, guardian or other person.

11. The share of annuity or interest money, or other band revenue, belonging to a child committed to an industrial or boarding school, may be retained by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and may be expended by the Superintendent General for the maintenance and education of such child or funded for its benefit.

12. If any child placed under these regulations in an industrial or boarding school should leave such school without permission of the Superintendent General, the Assistant Indian Commissioner, or of the Principal of the School, or should any child who has been allowed out, fail to return at the stipulated time, any Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace shall, on information made to that effect by any officer of such school, issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child back to the school in which it had been previously placed as aforesaid. But notwithstanding anything in this section it shall be competent for any employee of the Indian Department, or any constable, to arrest without a warrant any child found in the act of escaping from any industrial or boarding school, and to convey such child to the school from which it escaped.

13. Any person authorized by warrant under these regulations to search for and take any child to an industrial or boarding school may enter (if need be by force) any house, building or other place specified in the warrant, and may remove the child therefrom. (2.) The warrant may be addressed to any policeman or constable, or to any truant officer appointed under these regulations, or to the Principal of any industrial or boarding school, or to any employee of the Department of Indian Affairs.

14. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained, no Protestant child shall be placed in a Roman Catholic school, or in a school conducted under Roman Catholic aus-

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placed in an industrial or boarding school may be retained until the age of eighteen years is reached ; but no child shall be committed to any industrial or boarding school before the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child, is notified orally, or in writing, by a Justice of the Peace, Indian Agent or truant officer, of the intention to commit the child, and four days shall be allowed to elapse between the giving of such notice and the committal of the child, except in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, where an Indian child may be committed by an Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace, as aforesaid, without notice.

10. If any such parent, guardian or other person who has been notified as aforesaid, objects within the aforesaid four days to the placing of the child in an industrial or boarding school, the Indian Agent, or Justice of the Peace, shall appoint a day for a formal inquiry into the case, and may take evidence under oath as to the manner in which the child is being cared for and educated ; and, if it be shown that adequate provision is being made or will be made for the child's care and education, the child shall be left in the custody of such parent, guardian or other person.

11. The share of annuity or interest money, or other band revenue, belonging to a child committed to an industrial or boarding school, may be retained by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and may be expended by the Superintendent General for the maintenance and education of such child or funded for its benefit.

12. If any child placed under these regulations in an industrial or boarding school should leave such school without permission of the Superintendent General, the Assistant Indian Commissioner, or of the Principal of the School, or should any child who has been allowed out, fail to return at the stipulated time, any Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace shall, on information made to that effect by any officer of such school, issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child back to the school in which it had been previously placed as aforesaid. But notwithstanding anything in this section it shall be competent for any employee of the Indian Department, or any constable, to arrest without a warrant any child found in the act of escaping from any industrial or boarding school, and to convey such child to the school from which it escaped.

13. Any person authorized by warrant under these regulations to search for and take any child to an industrial or boarding school may enter (if need be by force) any house, building or other place specified in the warrant, and may remove the child therefrom. (2.) The warrant may be addressed to any policeman or constable, or to any truant officer appointed under these regulations, or to the Principal of any industrial or boarding school, or to any employee of the Department of Indian Affairs.

14. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained, no Protestant child shall be placed in a Roman Catholic school, or in a school conducted under Roman Catholic aus-

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pices ; and no Roman Catholic child shall be placed in a Protestant school, or in a school conducted under Protestant auspices.

15. The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall have the right, notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained, to return to the custody of its parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control thereof, any child placed in an industrial or boarding school under these regulations.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

MONDAY, 1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by sections 137 and 138, which are added to the Indian Act by section eleven of chapter 32 of the Acts 57-58 Victoria, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Section 12 of the Regulations established by the Order in Council of the 10th November, 1894, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

"12. If any child in an industrial or boarding school should leave such school without permission of the Superintendent General, the Assistant Indian Commissioner, or of the Principal of the school, or should any child who has been allowed out fail to return at the stipulated time, an Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace shall, on information made to that effect by any officer

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"of such school, issue a warrant authorizing
"the person named therein to search for and
"take such child back to and again place it
"in the school in which it has been previ-
"ously placed as aforesaid. But notwith-
"standing anything in this section, it shall
"be competent for any employee of the
"Indian Department, or any constable, to
"arrest without a warrant any child found in
"the act of escaping from any industrial or
"boarding school, and to convey such child
"to the school from which it escaped.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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253394

West Coast Indian Agency, Alberni B.C.

532/4 December 31st 1903.

Sir;

I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with say 3 copies of the "Regulations relating to the education of Indian children" for the use of the various boarding & other schools in this agency.

I have been interpreting the rules in the sense that rules 5,6,7 refer to the day schools mentioned in rule 1 and that Indians can not be compelled by the truant officer to send their children unless there is a day school on the reserve or within 3 miles.

Rule 9 provides for an Indian Agent after giving the parent 4 days notice, committing a child to an industrial or Boarding school but I take it that this power is only to be exercised by the Agent with discretion and is permissive & not obligatory & can not be put in force by any missionary who likes to instruct a truant officer under rules 1 and 6 ?

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(sgd) A.W.Neill,

A.W.Vowell,Esq.,

Victoria,

B.C.

JAN 5 1904

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253394

Indian Office Victoria B.C.

J-4. 534 Jany. 13th 1904.

Sir;

I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a letter received from Mr.Indian Agent Neill,of West Coast Agency,asking for three copies of the "Regulations Relating to the Education of Indian children."

In this connection I would ask the Department to be good enough to supply him,and also to forward to this office for general use one dozen of the "Regulations."

SCHOOL
JAN 21 1904

Your Obedient Servant,

Indian Superintendent B.C.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,Ont.

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112220

OTTAWA, 21st January, 1904

The Deputy Superintendent General:-

Mr Supt. Vowell forwards a copy of a letter from Mr Agent O'Neill asking for three copies of the Regulations relating to the education of Indian children. The Agent states that he has been interpreting Sections 5,6 and 7 as referring to day schools and that Indians cannot be compelled by the truant officer to send their children unless there is a day school within two miles from their home. I consider that he is correct in his views as regards these clauses in the Regulations but I am not aware that any instructions have been issued to put these Regulations in force in British Columbia. He also refers to Section 9 of the Regulations, which provides for the committing of a child to an Industrial or Boarding school and says that he takes it that the power conferred by this clause is only to be exercised by the Agent with discretion and is permissive and not obligatory, and cannot be put in force by any missionary who likes to instruct the truant officer under rules 1 and 6. I think he has grasped the intention of the Act under which the Regulations were passed, although Section 9 confers powers on a Justice of the Peace which are too great and are liable to cause serious trouble. If a Principal of a boarding school should get him to act without the authority of

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the Department.

The printed supply of the Regulations is about exhausted and before any more are issued it would be well to have them amended. The question of this amendment has been under the Department's consideration for nearly three years.

Yours truly,

Duncan Campbell Scott

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112220

OTTAWA,26th January,1904

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
B.C. 327 of the 12th instant forwarding a copy of a communication from Mr Agent Neill in which he asks for three copies of the Regulations relating to the education of Indian children,and in reply I beg to say that the three copies asked for are enclosed herewith.

The Department is unable to comply with your request to be furnished with twelve copies for your office as it has no more on hand at present.

Certain needed amendments to these Regulations will be embodied in a new edition shortly to be printed,on receipt of which your requisition will be filled.

The Department concurs in the interpretation placed on the Regulations by Mr Agent Neill.

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

A.W.Vowell,Esq.
Indian Supt.
Victoria,B.C.

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I32

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAY 1904

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY

Kutawa: P,O, Assa:

22nd: April, I904.

257841

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you you will be pleased to put in force the following regulations , relating to the Education of Indian children , passed in accordance with Section, II Chapter 32 of 57-58 Victoria. in my Agency.

My Indians are ready for same -

For example, Gordon,s Boarding School is short of (6) pupils. The Principal and myself have used all persuasion with the parents, but without avail. The parents have on several occasions promised to send their children to School ,but up to date have failed to do so .and are not likely to do so now , unless compelled.

I have the honor, to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. A. McKinnon

Indian Agent.

SECRETARY
MAY 3 1904

The Secretary,

Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

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112,220

OTTAWA, 9th May, 1904:-

The Deputy Superintendent General:-

Mr Agent Martineau writes under date the 22nd ulto. asking the Department to enforce the Regulations relating to the education of Indian children He states that the boarding school on Gordon's reserve is short of six pupils and that the Principal and he have used all their powers of persuasion to induce the parents to send their children, but without avail.

It is a question to my mind whether under Sections 137 and 138, 57-58 Vic. Cap. 32, under which the Regulations were passed, the Department has the power to comply with his request. Section 1 of the Regulations provides that all Indian children between the ages of 7 and 16 shall attend a day school on the reserve on which they reside for the full term during which the school is open each year, unless excused for the reasons thereinafter mentioned. There is no day school on this reserve and parents can hardly be said to prevent their children fron attending a school which does not exist, and I do not consider that the Act ever contemplated removing the children from their parents, save when they prevent them from attending a day school.

If the education of certain children on this reserve is not being attended to, where a boarding school is established, the only way I see to overcome

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the difficulty is to establish a day school in connection with the boarding school and pay a tuition grant for day pupils. Then, if the parents refuse to send their children to a day school, the regulations could be enforced.

Martin Benson

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Department of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, ... 190 ...

Mr Benoni

State the facts to Commissioner and know if he has had any communications in this matter. If so what has been done. If not, what he recommends.

...

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112,220

OTTAWA,13th May,1904:-

Sir,

Mr Agent Martineau has asked that the regulations for the compulsory education of Indian children be put in force in his Agency,and he refers particularly to Geo. Gordon's boarding school,which he says has vacancies for more pupils and states that he and the Principal have endeavored to persuade the parents to send their children,but without avail.

The Department would like to know whether you have had any communications in this matter,and if so,what has been done,and if not,what you would recommend.

I have the honor to be,Sir,
Your obedient servant

J. D. McLean

Secretary

Hon David Laird,
Indian Commissioner,
Winnipeg.Man.

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112,220

OTTAWA,14th May,1904:-

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo asking that the regulations for compulsory attendance be enforced in your Agency;and in reply I beg to say that the Indian Commissioner is being written to on this subject.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLean

Secretary

A.Martineau,Esq.

Indian Agent,

Kutawa,P.O.

Assa.

SCHOOLS
MAY 17 1904

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258848

(Copy)

Winnipeg, 29 Apr.1904.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 20th. instant re using compulsion in regard to children's attendance at boarding schools, I would say that it seems inadvisable in our present circumstances to do so. However, short of retaining the Indian annuity money, you may withhold from unwilling parents all help that you may have at your disposal, provisions, tea, tobacco, etc. You are, as a matter of course, expected to use your personal influence and explain the advantages to be derived from attendance to school.

Yours truly,

(sgd.) D. Laird,

Indian Commissioner.

Indian Agent,

Touchwood Hills Agency.

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Office of the

Indian Commissioner

for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories,

Winnipeg, 19 May 1904.

112220 Red
258848

In your reply refer to
No. 45/0
and date of this letter and address
Hon. David Laird,
Indian Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Man.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th. instant re using compulsion regarding the recruiting of pupils for the Gordon Boarding School, and to enclose a copy of a letter written to the Indian Agent on the subject, dated the 29th. of April last. For the present I do not think it advisable to use any forcible measures.

Your obedient servant,

D Laird
Indian Commissioner.

Secretary,
Dept. Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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112,220

OTTAWA, 27th May, 1904:-

Sir,

In further reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, I beg to say that the Department does not consider it advisable to enforce the Regulations for the Compulsory Education of Indian children in your Agency.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. M[illegible]

Secretary

A. Martineau, Esq.

Indian Agent,

Kutawa, P.O.

Asm.

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[redacted]

264116

Indian Commissioner

for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories,

Winnipeg, 1st.Sept.1904.

In your reply refer to
No. 4510
and date of this letter and address
Hon. David Laird,
Indian Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 5 1904

Sir,

I would refer to my letter of the 8th. of June 1903, wherein I suggested that Section 8 of the Regulations governing school attendance be amended so as to include the Norway House Boarding School. It would be quite an advantage in Manitoba and the Territories if all the schools recognized by the Department were enumerated and formally sanctioned by Order in Council.

The following is a list of our Industrial and Boarding Schools up to date; (I have dropped the Isle a la Crosse School, which is not within Treaty limits)--

Boarding Schools.

Rat Portage, R. C.	Ont.
Cecilia Jeffrey, Presb.	"
Norway House, Meth.	Keewatin
Albany, C. E.	"
Pine Creek, R. C.	Man.
Birtle, Presb.	"
Crowstand, "	Assa.
Keeseekouse, R. C.	"
Round Lake, Presb.	"
Cowesses, R. C.	"
File Hills, Presb.	"
Gordon, C. E.	"
Muscowequahn, R. C.	"
Duck Lake, R. C.	Sask.
Emmanuel College, C. E.	"
Lac La Ronge, C. E.	"
Sturgeon Lake, C. E.	"
Thunderchild, R. C.	"
Onion Lake, R. C.	"
Onion Lake, C. E.	"
Blue Quill, R. C.	Alta.
St. Albert, R. C.	"
Ermineskine, R. C.	"
McDougall Orphanage, Meth.	"

Secretary,

Dept. Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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Saraee, C. E.	Alta.
Crowfoot, R. C.	"
Old Sun's, C. E.	"
St. Paul's Home (Blood) C.E.	"
Blood, R. C.	"
Peigan, C. E.	"
Piegan, R. C.	"
Lesser Slave Lake, R. C.	Atha.
do , C. E.	"
Smoky River, R. C.	"
Fort Chippewyan, R. C.	"
Lake Wabiscaw, R. C.	"
do , C. E.	"
Fort Vermillion, R. C.	"
Hay River, C. E.	"
Fort Resolution, R. C.	"

Industrial Schools.

St. Boniface, R. C.	Man.
Rupert's Land (Middlechurch) C.E.	"
Elkhorn, C. E.	"
Brandon, Meth.	"
Qu'Appelle, R. C.	Assa.
Regina, Presb.	"
Battleford, C. E.	Sask.
Calgary, C. E.	Alta.
Dunbow, R.C.	"
Red Deer, Meth.	"

Your obedient servant,

D. Laird

Indian Commissioner.

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EXTRACT.
ORIGINAL ON
55001-5

112720

281431

Schools

Indian Office,

Delaware, January 27th, 1905.

Sir,-

* * * * * * * * * * *

Is there a penalty for a parent, guardian or other person enticing, aiding, abetting or harbouring a truant? If so, what is the penalty?

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) S. Sutherland,

Indian Agent,

The Secretary,

Dept. of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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29579

1122 20

February 8th 1906

Dear Sir

Pub. Hist. Section
Dept. Indian Affairs
Ottawa

I write a few lines to you this morning and I am thanking you if you are well when you reach this letter And we council our folks we say this Indian and the chief they let them all go to school our children I tell you they never promise our forefathers before and so we ask you because this is our own children our family our folks we dont want to go to school because this children help us in our house and the God says to us we mind our children every person does they their own children not the other ones. And the God he knows what a and true he dont want to do any thing wrong he want to be all good and true to be love our children if some person want to sent to school they do what truly some folkes we dont want it if you we please you answer what I'll say because we dont want to family This is our warriors and please answer as soon as you

Yours truly
William Landy
Caledonia
Ont-
Canada

Kanyuga -

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O.H.M.S.

Governor General
Ottawa
Ont-

Indian Affairs

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Re Apparently absconded
Report

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OSIM

Ottawa, February 13, 1906.

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., which was addressed to His Excellency the Governor General and transferred to this Department, regarding the school regulations; and in reply I beg to inform you that it is incumbent upon all Indians to send their children to school.

for D. Int.

Your obedient Servant,

J. D. McLEAN

Secretary.

Mr. William Sandy,
Caledonia, Ont.

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112720 R.?

Saskatchewan.
Prince Albert.
Aug. 9th 1907.

313175

Sir.

I am requested to forward you the following Copy of a resolution passed by the Synod of the Diocese of Saskatchewan at Prince Albert on the 11th of June 1907. viz:

"Moved by Venble Archdn Mackay D.D. Seconded by Revd L.D. Macdonald, and carried:

"That this Synod do authorize the Bishop and the Secretary of Synod to frame a resolution urging the Indian Department to try some wise method of Compulsory attendance at the various Indian Schools and that a Copy of this Resolution be sent to the Indian Department Ottawa."

The Resolution authorized above is as follows:

"Whereas the Indian Department is expending a large sum annually on the maintenance of day schools on the Indian Reserves:

And Whereas, the reports show a very small attendance at these Schools Compared to the money expended:

And whereas, the teachers complain that there are many Children who might attend, but that they can not persuade the parents to send them at all regularly: and that they believe the Attendance might be much increased

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"if the Indian Agents and Farm In-
"structors would use their influence
"and the power they have in this direction.
"It is therefor hereby resolved:
"That the said Synod of Saskatchewan
"do request the Indian Department to
"consider what method they can best
"adopt to compel, or at least strongly in-
"fluence, the parents to send all their child-
"ren of school age to school, and to send
"them regularly.
"And that this Synod desires to re-
"cord its firm opinion;
"1. That the Agents and Farm
"Instructors have much more power and
"influence over the parents, in this respect,
"than the teachers, and that they be in-
"structed by the Indian Department,
"to be sure to use this power.
"2. That the Agents and Instructors
"be directed by the Indian Department
"to support the authority of the teachers.
"3. That the giving or withholding
"of rations, and if possible of a portion
"of the Treaty money, be connected in
"some wise way with the attendance
"of children.
"4. That the Salaries of the teachers
"be increased and a house (or pay rent
"in lieu of it) be provided, and that then
"a higher Standard of Qualifications
"be demanded from the teachers."

I am directed to ask

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Now to be good enough to submit the within Resolutions of Synod to the Indian Department for their Consideration and to favour me with their reply.

I am Sir -

Yours obediently

James Taylor
Secretary of Synod.

The Secretary
Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

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97 112320/1

Ottawa, August 28, 1907.

Rev. Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., embodying a copy of a resolution passed by the Synod of the Diocese of Saskatchewan with reference to the compulsory attendance of Indian children at day schools on the various reserves; and in reply I beg to say that the same will receive the consideration of the Department.

Yourobedient Servant,

J. D. McLEAN

Secretary.

Rev. James Taylor,

Principal,

Emmanuel College,

Prince Albert, Sask.

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112320/2

Ottawa, June 10, 1908.

The Deputy Superintendent General,-

As directed by you I have Prepared a draft set of regulations relating to the education of Indian children to rePlace the regulations made by His Excellency in Council on November 10, 1894. These draft regulations, if approved, will be operative in virtue of the powers conferred by Sections 9, 10 and 11 the Indian Act, Chap. 81 of the Revised Statutes 1906.

I have embodied the amended regulations in a Memorandum to Council. It might be well to refer the same to the Department of Justice for revision before being submitted to the Minister for signature.

It should be noted that all regulations made by the Governor General in Council are, under sec. 170 of the Act above quoted, to be published in the Canada Gazette and laid before both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the session first after the date thereof.

Martin Benson

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113330/

Ottawa, June 18, 1906.

Sir,-

I have to request that you will be good enough to examine the inclosed draft set of regulations relating to the education of Indian children, which have been prepared in virtue of the powers conferred by Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Indian Act, Chap. 81 of the Revised Statutes 1906 and are designed to replace the regulations made by His Excellency the Governor in Council on November 10, 1894, and amendment thereto of April 1, 1895, under Sections 137 and 138, Chap. 83, of 57 and 58 Victoria.

Copy herewith.

Before submitting these regulations to Council the Department would like to have your assurance that they are in proper form. I would be pleased if you would have this revision made at your earliest convenience.

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK PEDLEY

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

E. L. Newcombe, Esq., K.C.,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

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329/99

Ottawa, June 1908.

His Excellency

the Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that the Regulations relating to the Education of Indian Children made by Your Excellency in Council on the 10th day of November, 1894, and the amendment thereto of the 1st day of April, 1895, be repealed and the following substituted therefor in virtue of the powers conferred upon Your Excellency by Sections 9, 10 and 11 the Indian Act Chap. 81 of the Revised Statutes 1906:-

1. All Indian children between the ages of six and fifteen shall attend a day school on the reserve on which they reside for the full term during which the school is open each year, unless excused for the reasons hereinafter mentioned.

2. Any person ~~an Indian~~ who receives into his house an Indian child ~~of any other Indian~~ between the aforesaid ages, and which child is resident with him, or in his care or employment, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the education of such child during such residence as a Parent, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a Parent, if he should fail to cause such child to be educated to the extent required of a Parent under these regulations;

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but the duty of the parent under these regulations shall not thereby be affected or diminished, and shall continue in full force.

3. No parent, guardian or other Indian shall be liable to any of the penalties of these regulations in respect of any child -

(a) If the child is under efficient instruction;

(b) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause;

(c) If there is no school within two miles, measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under ten years of age, or within three miles, if over this age;

(d) If the child has been excused, as hereinafter provided, from attending school;

(e) If the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools.

4. Where, in the opinion of any Indian Agent or of any teacher authorized by such agent to issue such certificate as is hereinafter referred to, the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child, or of some Indian dependent upon such child, such Indian Agent or teacher may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve such child from attendance at school for any period not exceeding

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two weeks during each of the four school terms or quarters.

5. Indian Agents may appoint one or more persons or Indians to act as truant officers on each reserve for the enforcement of these regulations, and such truant officers shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be vested with police powers, and shall perform such services as shall be deemed necessary by the Indian Agents by whom they are appointed for the enforcement of these regulations.

6. It shall be the duty of truant officers appointed under these regulations to examine into all cases of non-attendance at school which may be brought to their notice, to notify the parent, guardian or other ~~or Indian~~ person having the charge or control of any child between six and fifteen years of age when such child is not attending school, and to require such parent, guardian or other person ~~or Indian~~ to cause the child to attend school within three days.

7. If the parent, guardian or other person ~~or Indian~~ having the legal charge or control of any child, shall neglect or refuse to cause such child to attend some school after being notified as herein required (unless such child has been excused from such attendance as provided by these regulations) the truant officer shall make or cause to be made, a complaint against such parent, guardian or other person ~~or Indian~~ before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the county ~~or~~ district in which the offence occurred, or before the Indian Agent for the locality; and upon conviction ~~of such~~

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~~refusal or neglect~~, such parent, guardian or other person or Indian shall be liable to a fine of not more than two dollars, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days, or both.

8. ~~For the purposes of~~ Under the provisions section 10 of chapter 81 of the said act ~~above quoted~~ all industrial and boarding schools receiving a per capita ~~grant~~ or other grant from the Government for the education of Indian children are declared to be industrial and boarding schools for the purposes of ~~this~~ sections ten and eleven of the said Act.

9. An Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace on requisition from the Department of Indian Affairs or from one of its authorized officers on being satisfied that any Indian child between six and fifteen years of age is not being properly cared for or educated, and that the parent, guardian or other person ~~or Indian~~ having the charge or control of such child, is unfit or unwilling to provide for the child's education, may issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child and place it in an industrial or boarding school, in which there may be a vacancy for such child, and a child so placed in an industrial or boarding school may be retained until the age of eighteen years is reached, ~~provided that the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs may for special reasons permit a pupil to be retained until the age of twenty years,~~ but no child shall be committed to any industrial or boarding school before the parent, guardian or other person ~~or Indian~~ having the

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charge or control of such child, is notified orally, or in writing, by a Justice of the Peace, Indian Agent or Truant Officer, of the intention to commit the child, and four days shall be allowed to elapse between the giving of such notice and the committal of the child.

10. If any such parent, guardian, or other person ~~or Indian~~ who has been notified as aforesaid, objects within the aforesaid four days to the placing of the child in an industrial or boarding school, the Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant shall appoint a day for a formal enquiry into the case, and may take evidence under oath as to the manner in which the child is being cared for and educated; and, if it be shown that adequate Provision is being made or will be made for the child's care and education, the child shall be left in the custody of such parent, guardian or other person ~~or Indian~~.

11. The share of annuity or interest money, or other band revenue, belonging to a child committed to an industrial or boarding school, may be retained by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and may be expended by the Superintendent General for the maintenance and education of such child or funded for its benefit.

13. If any child in an industrial or boarding school should leave such school without permission of the Superintendent General or other authorized officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, or of the Principal of the school, or should any child who has been allowed out, fail to return at the stipulated time, any Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace shall, on information made to that effect by any authorized officer of the Department, issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein

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to search for and take such child back to the school in which it had been previously placed as aforesaid. But notwithstanding anything in this section it shall be competent for any employee of the school, or of the Indian Department or any constable, to arrest without a warrant any child found in the act of escaping from such school and to convey such child to the school from which it escaped.

13. Any person authorized by warrant under these regulations to search for and take any child to an industrial or boarding school may enter (if need be by force) any house, building or other place specified in the warrant, and may remove the child therefrom.

(2) The warrant may be addressed to any policeman or constable, or to any truant officer appointed under these regulations, or to any employee of the Department of Indian Affairs.

14. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained, no Protestant child shall be committed to a Roman Catholic school or to a school conducted under Roman Catholic auspices; and no Roman Catholic child shall be committed to a Protestant school or to a school conducted under Protestant auspices.

15. The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall have the right, notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained, to return to the custody of its parents, guardian or other person having the charge or control thereof, any child placed in an industrial or boarding school under these regulations.

Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

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112220

32919

F.C.

Inc.

Ottawa, June 24th, 190 2.

876-02.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 18th inst. No. 112220 submitting proposed regulations relating to the education of Indian children, I have the honour to state that I have made some suggested alterations in the proposed regulations, and in addition to that, I would point out that the Statute fixes the age at which children may be kept in the schools at eighteen, and I do not think that the proposed portion of regulation No. 9 which allows them to be kept as pupils under special circumstances to twenty-one years of age can legally be made. In regulation No. 8 there is a provision that truant officers shall be vested with police powers. This I notice is a repetition of an old regulation. It appears to me however that the provision is very indefinite and probably ultra vires. If it is desirable that the truant officers should have the powers of a constable they should I think be appointed constables under the Dominion Police Act. Papers returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acting Deputy Minister.

The Deputy Superintendent General,

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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Ottawa July 1908.

His Excellency

The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that the Regulations relating to theEducation of Indian Children made by Your Excellency in Council on the 10th day of November, 1884, and the amendments thereto of the 1st day of April, 1895, be repealed and the following substituted therefor in virtue of the powers conferred upon Your Excellency by Sections 9, 10 and 11 the Indian Act Chap. 81 of the Revised Statutes 1906:-

1. All Indian children between the ages of six and fifteen shall attend a day school on the reserve on which they reside for the full term during which the school is open each year, unless excused for the reasons hereinafter mentioned.

2. Any Indian or other person who receives into his house an Indian child between the aforesaid ages, and which child is resident with him, or in his care or employment, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the education of such child during such residence as a parent, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to cause such child to be educated to the extent required of a parent under these regulations; but the duty of the parent under these regulations shall

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not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force.

3. No parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties of these regulations in respect of any child -

(a) If the child is under efficient instructions

(b) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause;

(c) If there is no school within two miles, measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under ten years of age, or within three miles, if over this age;

(d) If the child has been excused, as hereinafter provided, from attending school;

(e) If the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools.

4. Where, in the opinion of any Indian Agent or of any teacher authorized by such agent to issue such certificate as is hereinafter referred to, the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child, or of some Indian dependent upon such child, such Indian Agent or teacher may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve such child from attendance at school for any period not exceeding two weeks during each of the four school terms or quarters.

5. Indian Agents may appoint one or more persons to act as truant officers on each reserve for the enforcement of these regulations and such truant officers shall perform such services as the Indian Agents by whom they are appointed shall deem necessary for the

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enforcement of these regulations.

6. It shall be the duty of truant officers appointed under these regulations to examine into all cases of non-attendance at school which may be brought to their notice, to notify the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of any child between six and fifteen years of age when such child is not attending school, and to require such parent, guardian or other person to cause the child to attend some school within three days. It shall also be the duty of the truant officers to make every effort to see that the children attend school regularly and to arrest and convey to school any child not sick or otherwise lawfully excused from attending school that they may find absent from school during school hours.

7. If the parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child shall neglect or refuse to cause such child to attend some school after being notified as herein required (unless such child has been excused from such attendance as provided by these regulations) the truant officer shall make, or cause to be made, a complaint against such parent, guardian or other person before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the offence occurred, or before the Indian Agent for the locality; and upon conviction such parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to a fine of not more than two dollars or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days, or both.

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8. Under the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 81 of the said Act all industrial and boarding schools receiving a per capita or other grant from the Government for the education of Indian children are declared to be industrial and boarding schools for the purposes of Sections 10 and 11 of the said Act.

9. An Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace on requisition from the Department of Indian Affairs or from one of its authorized officers on being satisfied that any Indian child between six and fifteen years of age is not being properly cared for or educated, and that the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child, is unfit or unwilling to provide for the child's education, may issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child and place it in an industrial or boarding school in which there may be a vacancy for such child, and a child so placed in an industrial or boarding school may be retained until the age of eighteen years is reached; but no child shall be committed to any industrial or boarding school before the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child is notified orally, or in writing, by a Justice of the Peace, Indian Agent or Truant Officer, of the intention to commit the child, and four days shall be allowed to elapse between the giving of such notice and the committal of the child.

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10. If any such parent, guardian or other person who has been notified as aforesaid objects within the aforesaid four days to the placing of the child in an industrial or boarding school, the Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant shall appoint a day for a formal enquiry into the case, and may take evidence under oath as to the manner in which the child is being cared for and educated; and, if it be shown that adequate provision is being made or will be made for the child's care and education, the child shall be left in the custody of such parent, guardian or other persons.

11. The share of annuity or interest money, or other band revenue, belonging to a child committed to an industrial or boarding school, may be retained by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and may be expended by the Superintendent General for the maintenance and education of such child or funded for its benefit.

13. If any child in an industrial or boarding school should leave such school without permission of the Superintendent General or other authorized officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, or of the Principal of the school, or should any child who has been allowed out fail to return at the stipulated time, any Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace shall, on information made to that effect by an authorized officer of the Department, issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child back to the school in which it had been previously placed as aforesaid.

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But notwithstanding anything in this section it shall be competent for any employee of the school or of the Indian Department or any constable to arrest without a warrant any child found in the act of escaping from such school and to convey such child to the school from which it escaped.

13. Any person authorized by warrant under these regulations to search for and take any child to an industrial or boarding school may enter (if need be by force) any house, building or other place specified in the warrant, and may remove the child therefrom.

(2) The warrant may be addressed to any Policeman or constable, or to any truant officer appointed under these regulations, or to any employee of the Department of Indian Affairs.

14. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained, no Protestant child shall be committed to a Roman Catholic school or to a school conducted under Roman Catholic auspices; and no Roman Catholic child shall be committed to a Protestant school or to a school conducted under Protestant auspices.

15. The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall have the right, notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained, to return to the custody of its parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control thereof, any child placed in an industrial or boarding school under these regulations.

Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

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Dear Osborne,

Will you please look over the amended copy of the Regulations & if they meet your views kindly attach a memo. to the effect that they are in form for submission to Council. I have made the alterations suggested by you.

Yours

Martin Burrell

If we are to issue them at all it must be signed officially

F.K.G.

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113330/3

Ottawa, July 7, 1908.

Sir,-

With further reference to official letter of the 18th ult. in regard to the regulations relating to the education of Indian children, a draft copy of which was sent you for revision, I beg to say that the alterations suggested in yourletter of the 24th ult. have been made in the inclosed amended draft, and I should be glad if you would again have it examined and pass on it, if it is in form for submission to His Excellency in Council.

2

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. J. D'Neil Lugan

Deputy Superintendent General

of Indian Affairs.

E. L. Newcombe, Esq., K.C.,

Deputy Minister of Justice,

Ottawa.

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050555

Ottawa, July 20, 1908.

His Excellency

The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that the Regulations relating to theEduction of Indian children made by Your Excellency in Council on the 10th day of November, 1894, and the amendment thereto of the 1st day of April, 1895, be repealed and the following substituted therefor in virtue of the powers conferred upon Your Excellency by Sections 9, 10 and 11 the Indian Act Chap. 81 of the Revised Statutes 1906:-

1. All Indian children between the ages of six and fifteen shall attend a day school on the reserve on which they reside for the full term during which the school is open each year, unless excused for the reasons hereinafter mentioned.

3. Any Indian or other person who receives into his house an Indian child between the aforesaid ages, and which child is resident with him, or in his care or employment, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the education of such child during such residence as a parent, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to cause such child to be educated to the extent required of a parent under these regulations; but the duty of the parent under these regulations shall

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not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force.

3. No parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties of these regulations in respect of any child -

(a) If the child is under efficient instructions;

(b) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause;

(c) If there is no school within two miles, measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under ten years of age, or within three miles, if over this age;

(d) If the child has been excused, as hereinafter provided, from attending school;

(e) If the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools.

4. Where, in the opinion of any Indian Agent or of any teacher authorized by such agent to issue such certificate as is hereinafter referred to, the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child, or of some Indian dependent upon such child, such Indian Agent or teacher may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve such child from attendance at school for any period not exceeding two weeks during each of the four school terms or quarters.

5. Indian Agents may appoint one or more persons to act as truant officers on each reserve for the enforcement of these regulations and such truant officers shall perform such services as the Indian Agents by whom they are appointed shall deem necessary for the

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enforcement of these regulations.

6. It shall be the duty of truant officers appointed under these regulations to examine into all cases of non-attendance at school which may be brought to their notice, to notify the Parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of any child between six and fifteen years of age when such child is not attending school, and to require such parent, guardian or other person to cause the child to attend some school within three days. It shall also be the duty of the truant officers to make every effort to see that the children attend school regularly and to arrest and convey to school any child not sick or otherwise lawfully excused from attending school that they may find absent from school during school hours.

7. If the parent, guardian or other person having ~~the~~ charge or control of any child shall neglect or refuse to cause such child to attend some school after being notified as herein required (unless such child has been excused from such attendance as provided by these regulations) the truant officer shall make, or cause to be made, a complaint against such parent, guardian or other person before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the offence occurred, or before the Indian Agent for the locality; and upon conviction such parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to a fine of not more than two dollars, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days, or both.

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8. Under the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 81 of the said Act all industrial and boarding schools receiving a per capita or other grant from the Government for the education of Indian children are declared to be industrial and boarding schools for the purposes of Sections 10 and 11 of the said Act.

9. An Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace on requisition from the Department of Indian Affairs or from one of its authorized officers on being satisfied that any Indian child between six and fifteen years of age is not being Properly cared for or educated, and that the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child, is unfit or unwilling to provide for the child's education, may issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child and place it in an industrial or boarding school in which there may be a vacancy for such child, and a child so placed in an industrial or boarding school may be retained until the age of eighteen years is reached; but no child shall be committed to any industrial or boarding school before the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child is notified orally, or in writing, by a Justice of the Peace, Indian Agent or Truant Officer, of the intention to commit the child, and four days shall be allowed to elapse between the giving of such notice and the committal of the child.

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10. If any such parent, guardian or other person who has been notified as aforesaid objects within the aforesaid four days to the placing of the child in an industrial or boarding school, the Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant shall appoint a day for a formal enquiry into the case, and may take evidence under oath as to the manner in which the child is being cared for and educated; and, if it be shown that adequate provision is being made or will be made for the child's care and education, the child shall be left in the custody of such parent, guardian or other person.

11. The share of annuity or interest money, or other band revenue, belonging to a child committed to an industrial or boarding school, may be retained by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and may be expended by the Superintendent General for the maintenance and education of such child or funded for its benefit.

13. If any child in an industrial or boarding school should leave such school without permission of the Superintendent General or other authorised officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, or of the Principal of the school, or should any child who has been allowed out fail to return at the stipulated time, any Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace shall, on information made to that effect by an authorised officer of the Department, issue a warrant authorising the person named therein to search for and take such child back to the school in which it had been previously placed as aforesaid.

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But notwithstanding anything in this section it shall be competent for any employee of the school or of the Indian Department or any constable to arrest without a warrant any child found in the act of escaping from such school and to convey such child to the school from which it escaped.

13. Any person authorized by warrant under these regulations to search for and take any child to an industrial or boarding school may enter (if need be by force) any house, building or other place specified in the warrant, and may remove the child therefrom.

(2) The warrant may be addressed to any Policeman or Constable, or to any truant officer appointed under these regulations, or to any employee of the Department of Indian Affairs.

14. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained, no Protestant child shall be committed to a Roman Catholic school or to a school conducted under Roman Catholic auspices; and no Roman Catholic child shall be committed to a Protestant school or to a school conducted under Protestant auspices.

15. The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall have the right, notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained, to return to the custody of its parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control thereof, any child placed in an industrial or boarding school under these regulations.

(Sd.) Frank Oliver.

Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

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113220 D.I.

30555 F.C.

Enc.

Ottawa, July 8th, 190 8

878-08.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 7th inst. No. 113220 and beg to return the regulations relating to the education of Indian children. I would suggest the elimination of the words 'the legal' in regulation No. 7 as they may possibly occasion difficulty in administering the regulations.

Papers returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acting Deputy Minister.

The Secretary,

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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113220-2

Ottawa, July 20, 1908.

Memorandum

for Mr. Oliver

The memorandum to council herewith relating to the education of Indian children has been prepared for the following reasons.

The printed supply of the regulations now in force is exhausted and the regulations need amendment in the following sections:-

(1) Where it is stated that all Indian children between the ages of 7 and 16 shall attend a day school is changed to 6 and 15 to agree with the ages fixed in sub-section F of sections 98 and 194 of the Indian Act.

(2) The words " Indian or other" and "an Indian" have been inserted in the first and second lines for the sake of clearness.

(5) This section relates to the appointment of truant officers. In the old regulations there is provision that truant officers should be invested with police powers. This provision is very indefinite and probably ultra vires. For this reason the duties of the truant officer have been clearly defined in the amended regulations.

(6) Age limit changed from 7 to 16 to 6 to 15, the reason given in section 1.

(7) The word "~~il~~legal" has been struck out before the words " charge or control" as it would possibly occasion difficulty in administering the regulations.

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(8) In this section all boarding and industrial schools in operation in 1894 were mentioned seriatim. As constant changes were taking place in the schools, new ones being established and old ones closed, the section has been changed to read "all industrial and boarding schools receiving a per capita or other grant from the Government for the education of Indian children are declared to be industrial and boarding schools for the purposes of Sections 10 and 11 of the said Act."

(9) After the words "Justice of the Peace" in the first line of this section the following has been inserted "on requisition from the Department of Indian Affairs or from one of its authorized officers" and the age 7 to 16 has been changed to 6 to 15 to correspond with the other sections. The statute fixes the age at which children may be kept in these schools at 18 and this age limit can not legally be extended.

(10) The words "Assistant Indian Commissioner" have been struck out and the words "or other authorized officer of the Department of Indian Affairs" inserted and the words "officer of such school" are changed to read "authorized officer of the Department? After "employee" the words "of the school or" are placed for the purpose intercepting deserters.

(13)The words "or to the principal of any industrial or boarding school" in sub-section 2 have been eliminated as they place toomuch power in the principal's hands.

(14) The words "placed in" before a Roman Catholic school have been changed to "committed to" as Section 11 of the Act provides for the commital not the placing of Indian children in industrial and boarding schools. The word "in" has been changed to "to" and "committed to" is

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again inserted before a Protestant school instead of "placed in".

These amended regulations were sent to the Department of Justice for examination and revision and have been passed on by that Department as being in proper form for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council

Acting Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

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PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AUG 12 1908

At the Government House at Ottawa

Thursday, the 6th day of August, 1908.

PRESENT :

His Excellency

The Governor General

In Council :

His Excellency the Governor General in Council in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Sections 9, 10 and 11 of The Indian Act, Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is pleased to Order that the Regulations relating to the Education of Indian Children established by the Order in Council of the 10th November, 1894, and the amendment thereto of the 1st April 1895, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and the following Regulations substituted therefor :-

1....All Indian children between the ages of six and fifteen shall attend a day school on the reserve on which they reside for the full term during which the school is open each year, unless excused for the reasons hereinafter mentioned.

2... Any Indian or other person who receives into his house an Indian child between the aforesaid ages, and which child is resident with him, or in his care or employment, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the education of such child during such residence as a parent, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to cause such child to be educated to the extend required of a parent under these regulations; but

The Honourable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

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but the duty of the parent under these regulations shall not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force.

3. No parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties of these regulations in respect of any child -

(a) If the child is under efficient instruction;

(b) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause;

(c) If there is no school within two miles, measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under ten years of age, or within three miles, if over this age;

(d) If the child has been excused, as hereinafter provided, from attending school;

(e) If the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools.

4. Where, in the opinion of any Indian Agent or of any teacher authorized by such Agent to issue such certificate as is hereinafter referred to, the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child, or of some Indian dependent upon such child, such Indian Agent or teacher may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve such child from attendance at school for any period not exceeding two weeks during each of the four school terms or quarters.

5. Indian Agents may appoint one or more persons to act as truant officers on each reserve for the enforcement of these regulations and such truant officers shall perform such services as the Indian Agents by whom they are appointed shall deem necessary for the enforcement of these regulations.

6.

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6. It shall be the duty of truant officers appointed under these regulations to examine into all cases of non-attendence at school which may be brought to their notice, to notify the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of any child between six and fifteen years of age when such child is not attending school, and to require such parent, guardian or other person to cause the child to attend some school within three days. It shall also be the duty of the truant officers to make every effort to see that the children attend school regularly and to arrest and convey to school any child not sick or otherwise lawfully excused from attending school that they may find absent from school during school hours.

7. If the parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child shall neglect or refuse to cause such child to attend some school after being notified as herein required (unless such child has been excused from such attendence as provided by these regulations) the truant officer shall make, or cause to be made, a complaint against such parent, guardian or other person before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the offence occurred, or before the Indian Agent for the locality; and upon conviction such parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to a fine of not more than two dollars or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days, or both.

8.

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8. Under the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 81 of the said Act all industrial and boarding schools receiving a per capita or other grant from the Government for the education of Indian children are declared to be industrial and boarding schools for the purposes of Sections 10 and 11 of the said Act.

9. An Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace on requisition from the Department of Indian Affairs or from one of its authorized officers on being satisfied that any Indian child between six and fifteen years of age is not being properly cared for or educated and that the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child, is unfit or unwilling to provide for the child's education, may issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child and place it in an industrial or boarding school in which there may be a vacancy for such child, and a child so placed in an industrial or boarding school may be retained until the age of eighteen years is reached; but no child shall be committed to any industrial or boarding school before the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child is notified orally, or in writing, by a Justice of the Peace, Indian Agent or Truant Officer, of the intention to commit the child, and four days shall be allowed to elapse between the giving of such notice and the committal of the child.

10. If any such parent, guardian or other person who has been notified as aforesaid objects

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But notwithstanding anything in this section it shall be competent for any employee of the school or of the Indian Department or any constable to arrest without a warrant any child found in the act of escaping from such school and to convey such child to the school from which it escaped.

13. Any person authorized by warrant under these Regulations to search for and take any child to an industrial or boarding school may enter (if need be by force) any house, building or other place specified in the warrant, and may remove the child therefrom.

(2) The warrant may be addressed to any policeman or constable, or to any truant officer appointed under these Regulations, or to any employee of the Department of Indian Affairs.

14. Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations contained, no Protestant child shall be committed to a Roman Catholic school or to a school conducted under Roman Catholic auspices; and no Roman Catholic child shall be committed to a Protestant school or to a school conducted under Protestant auspices.

15. The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall have the right, notwithstanding anything in these Regulations contained, to return to the custody of its parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control thereof, any child placed in an industrial or boarding school under these Regulations.

Rodolphe Boudreau

Clerk of the Privy Council.

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P.C. 1685.

PRIVY COUNCIL

At the Government House at Ottawa

Thursday, the 6th day of August, 1908.

PRESENT:

His Excellency

The Governor General

In Council:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Sections 9, 10 and 11 of The Indian Act, Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is pleased to Order that the Regulations relating to the Education of Indian Children established by the Order in Council of the 10th November, 1894, and the amendment thereto of the 1st April 1895, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and the following Regulations substituted therefor:-

1....All Indian Children between the ages of six and fifteen shall attend a day school on the Reserve on which they reside for the full term during which the school is open each year, unless excused for the reasons hereinafter mentioned.

2....Any Indian or other person who receives into his house an Indian child between the aforesaid ages, and which child is resident with him, or in his care or employment, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the education of such child during such residence as a parent, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to cause such child to be educated to the extend required of a parent under these regulations;

The Honourable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

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[illegible]

The Honourable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

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but the duty of the parent under these regulations shall not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force.

3. No parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties of these regulations in respect of any child-

(a) If the child is under efficient instruction;

(b) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause;

(c) If there is no school within two miles, measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under ten years of age, or within three miles, if over this age;

(d) If the child has been excused, as hereinafter provided, from attending school;

(e) If the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools.

4. Where, in the opinion of any Indian Agent or of any teacher authorized by such Agent to issue such certificate as is hereinafter referred to, the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child, or of some Indian dependent upon such child, such Indian Agent or teacher may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve such child from attendance at school for any period not exceeding two weeks during each of the four school terms or quarters.

5. Indian Agents may appoint one or more persons to act as truant officers on each reserve for the enforcement of these regulations and such truant officers shall perform such services as the Indian Agents by whom they are appointed shall deem necessary for the enforcement of these regulations.

6.

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8. Under the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 81 of the said Act all industrial and boarding schools receiving a per capita or other grant from the Government for the education of Indian children are declared to be industrial and boarding schools for the purposes of Sections 10 and 11 of the said Act.

9. An Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace on requisition from the Department of Indian Affairs or from one of its authorized officers on being satisfied that any Indian child between six and fifteen years of age is not being properly cared for or educated and that the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child, is unfit or unwilling to provide for the child's education, may issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child and place it in an industrial or boarding school in which there may be a vacancy for such child, and a child so placed in an industrial or boarding school may be retained until the age of eighteen years is reached; but no child shall be committed to any industrial or boarding school before the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child is notified orally, or in writing, by a Justice of the Peace, Indian Agent or Truant Officer, of the intention to commit the child, and four days shall be allowed to elapse between the giving of such notice and the committal of the child.

10. If any such parent, guardian or other person who has been notified as aforesaid objects within

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within the aforesaid four days to the placing of the child in an industrial or boarding school, the Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant shall appoint a day for a formal enquiry into the case, and may take evidence under oath as to the manner in which the child is being cared for and educated; and, if it be shown that adequate provision is being made or will be made for the child's care and education, the child shall be left in the custody of such parent, guardian or other person.

11. The share of annuity or interest money, or other band revenue, belonging to a child committed to an industrial or boarding school, may be retained by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and may be expended by the Superintendent General for the maintenance and education of such child or funded for its benefit.

12. If any child in an industrial or boarding school should leave such school without permission of the Superintendent General or other authorized officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, or of the Principal of the School, or should any child who has been allowed out fail to return at the stipulated time, any Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace shall, on information made to that effect by an authorized officer of the Department, issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child back to the school in which it had been previously placed as aforesaid.

But

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But notwithstanding anything in this section it shall be competent for any employees of the school or of the Indian Department or any constable to arrest without a warrant any child found in the act of escaping from such school and to convey such child to the school from which it escaped.

13. Any person authorized by warrant under these Regulations to search for and take any child to an industrial or boarding school may enter (if need be by force) any house, building,or other place specified in the warrant, and may remove the child therefrom.

(2) The warrant may be addressed to any policeman or constable, or to any truant officer appointed under these Regulations, or to any employee of the Department of Indian Affairs.

14. Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations contained, no Protestant child shall be committed to a Roman Catholic school or to a school conducted under Roman Catholic auspices; and no Roman Catholic child shall be committed to a Protestant school or to a school conducted under Protestant auspices.

15. The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall have the right, notwithstanding anything in these Regulations contained, to return to the custody of its parent, guardian or other person having the charge or, control thereof, any child placed in the industrial or boarding school under these Regulations.

(Sgd) Rudolphe Boudreau,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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P.C. 1685.

PRIVY COUNCIL

At the Government House at Ottawa

Thursday, the 6th day of August, 1908.

PRESENT:

His Excellency

The Governor General

In Council:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Sections 9, 10 and 11 of The Indian Act, Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is pleased to Order that the Regulations relating to the Education of Indian Children established by the Order in Council of the 10th November, 1894, and the amendment thereto of the 1st April 1895, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and the following Regulations substituted therefor:-

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But

The Honourable
The Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

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but the duty of the parent under these regulations shall not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force.

3. No parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties of these regulations in respect of any child-

(a) If the child is under efficient instruction;

(b) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause;

(c) If there is no school within two miles, measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under ten years of age, or within three miles, if over this age;

(d) If the child has been excused, as hereinafter provided, from attending school;

(e) If the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools.

4. Where, in the opinion of any Indian Agent or of any teacher authorized by such Agent to issue such certificate as is hereinafter referred to, the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child, or of some Indian dependent upon such child, such Indian Agent or teacher may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve such child from attendance at school for any period not exceeding two weeks during each of the four school terms or quarters.

5. Indian Agents may appoint one or more persons to act as truant officers on each reserve for the enforcement of these regulations and such truant officers shall perform such services as the Indian Agents by whom they are appointed shall deem necessary for the enforcement of these regulations.

6.

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8.

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8. Under the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 81 of the said Act all industrial and boarding schools receiving a per capita or other grant from the Government for the education of Indian children are declared to be industrial and boarding schools for the purposes of Sections 10 and 11 of the said Act.

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within the aforesaid four days to the placing of the child in an industrial or boarding school, the Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant shall appoint a day for a formal enquiry into the case, and may take evidence under oath as to the manner in which the child is being cared for and educated; and, if it be shown that adequate provision is being made or will be made for the child's care and education, the child shall be left in the custody of such parent, guardian or other person.

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12. If any child in an industrial or boarding school should leave such school without permission of the Superintendent General or other authorized officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, or of the Principal of the School, or should any child who has been allowed out fail to return at the stipulated time, any Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace shall, on information made to that effect by an authorized officer of the Department, issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child back to the school in which it had been previously placed as aforesaid.

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(Sgd) Rudolphe Boudreau,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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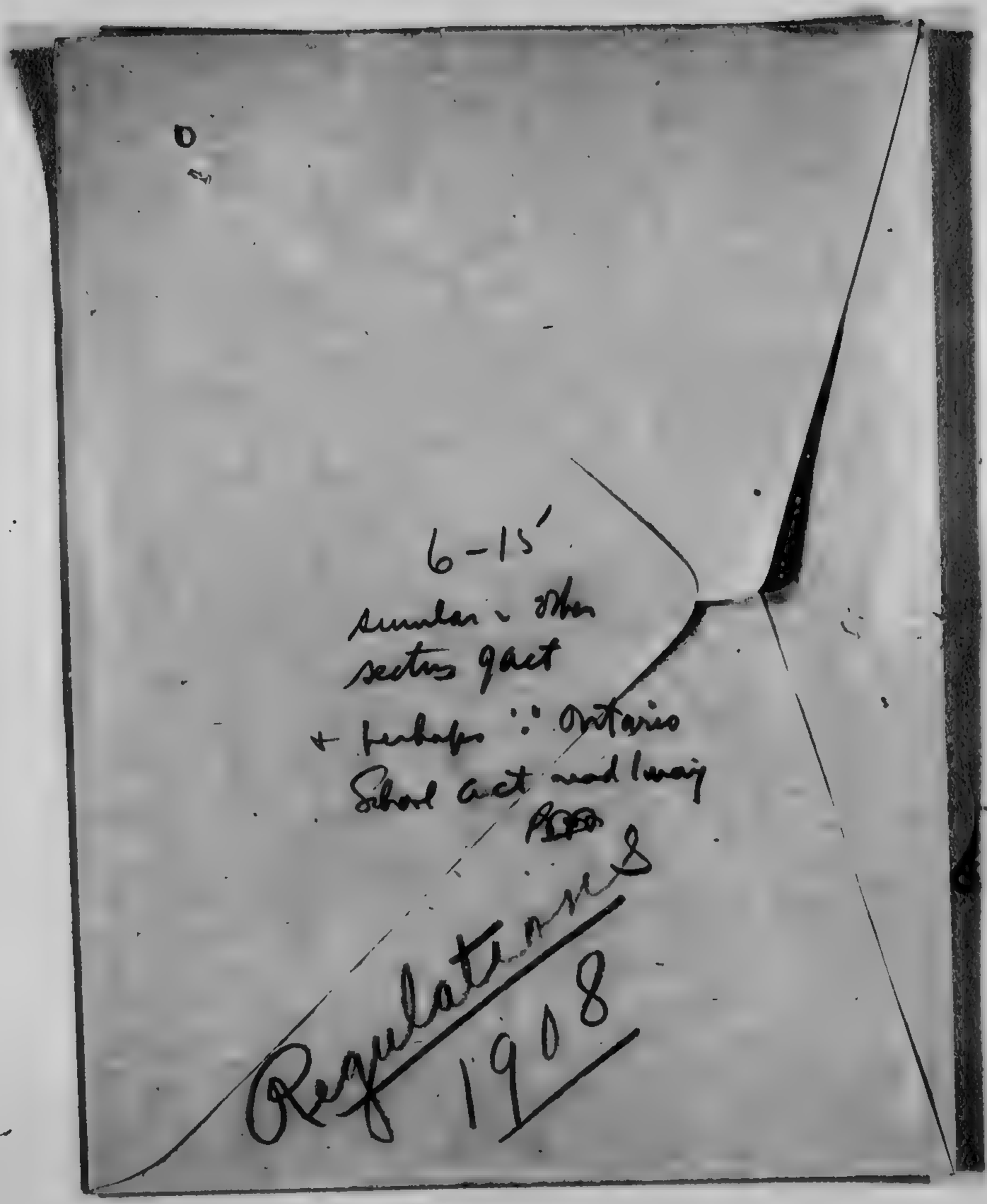
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REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE

EDUCATION

OF

INDIAN CHILDREN

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1908

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, 1908.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Indian Act, Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is pleased to order that the Regulations relating to the Education of Indian children established by the Order in Council of the 10th November, 1894, and the amendment thereto of the 1st April, 1895, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and the following Regulations substituted therefor:

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(*a*) If the child is under efficient instruction;

(*b*) If the child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause;

(*c*) If there is no school within two miles, measured by the nearest road from such child's residence, if such child is under ten years of age, or within three miles, if over this age;

(*d*) If the child has been excused, as hereinafter provided, from attending school;

(*e*) If the child has passed the entrance examination for high schools.

4. Where, in the opinion of any Indian Agent or of any teacher authorized by such Agent to issue such certificate as is hereinafter referred to, the services of such child are required in husbandry or in urgent and necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance of such child, or of some Indian dependent upon such child, such Indian Agent or teacher may, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve such child from attendance at school for any period not exceeding two weeks during each of the four school terms or quarters.

5. Indian Agents may appoint one or more persons to act as Truant Officers on each reserve for the enforcement of these Regulations and such Truant Officers shall perform such

services as the Indian Agents by whom they are appointed shall deem necessary for the enforcement of these Regulations.

6. It shall be the duty of Truant Officers appointed under these Regulations to examine into all cases of non-attendance at school which may be brought to their notice, to notify the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of any child between six and fifteen years of age when such child is not attending school, and to require such parent, guardian or other person to cause the child to attend some school within three days. It shall also be the duty of the Truant Officers to make every effort to see that the children attend school regularly and to arrest and convey to school any child not sick or otherwise lawfully excused from attending school that they may find absent from school during school hours.

7. If the parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child shall neglect or refuse to cause such child to attend some school after being notified as herein required (unless such child has been excused from such attendance as provided by these Regulations) the Truant Officer shall make, or cause to be made, a complaint against such parent, guardian or other person before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the offence occurred, or before the Indian Agent for the locality; and upon conviction such parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to a fine of not more than two dollars or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days, or both.

8. Under the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 81 of the said Act all industrial and

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boarding schools receiving a per capita or other grant from the Government for the education of Indian children are declared to be industrial and boarding schools for the purposes of Sections 10 and 11 of the said Act.

9. An Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace on requisition from the Department of Indian Affairs or from one of its authorized officers on being satisfied that any Indian child between six and fifteen years of age is not being properly cared for or educated, and that the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child, is unfit or unwilling to provide for the child's education, may issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child and place it in an industrial or boarding school in which there may be a vacancy for such child, and a child so placed in an industrial or boarding school may be retained until the age of eighteen years is reached; but no child shall be committed to any industrial or boarding school before the parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control of such child is notified orally, or in writing, by a Justice of the Peace, Indian Agent or Truant Officer of the intention to commit the child, and four days shall be allowed to lapse between the giving of such notice and the committal of the child.

10. If any such parent, guardian or other person who has been notified as aforesaid, objects within the aforesaid four days to the placing of the child in an industrial or boarding school, the Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant shall appoint a day for the formal inquiry into the case, and may take evidence under oath as to the manner in which the child is being

cared for and educated; and, if it be shewn that adequate provision is being made or will be made for the child's care and education, the child shall be left in the custody of such parent, guardian or other person.

11. The share of annuity or interest money, or other band revenue, belonging to a child committed to an industrial or boarding school may be retained by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and may be expended by the Superintendent General for the maintenance and education of such child or funded for its benefit.

12. If any child in an industrial or boarding school should leave such school without permission of the Superintendent General or other authorized officer of the Deparment of Indian Affairs, or of the Principal of the school, or should any child who has been allowed out, fail to return at the stipulated time, any Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace shall, on information made to that effect by an authorized officer of the Department, issue a warrant authorizing the person named therein to search for and take such child back to the school in which it had been previously placed as aforesaid.

But notwithstanding anything in this section it shall be competent for any employee of the school, or of the Indian Department, or any constable to arrest without a warrant any child found in the act of escaping from such school and to convey such child to the school from which it escaped.

13. Any person authorized by warrant under these Regulations to search for and take any child to an industrial or boarding

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school may enter (if need be by force) any house, building or other place, specified in the warrant and may remove the child therefrom.

(2) The warrant may be addressed to any policeman or constable, or to any Truant Officer appointed under these Regulations, or to any employee of the Department of Indian Affairs.

14. Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations contained, no Protesant child shall be committed to a Roman Catholic school or to a school conducted under Roman Catholic auspices; and no Roman Catholic child shall be committed to a Protestant school or to a school conducted under Protestant auspices.

15. The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall have the right, notwithstanding anything in these Regulations contained, to return to the custody of its parent, guardian or other person having the charge or control thereof any child placed in an industrial or boarding school under these Regulations.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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112220 1/9

374493

Ottawa, October 6, 1908.

Mr. Benson : -

Please send to the Hon. S. H. Blake a copy of the School Regulations in force prior to those which have just been issued.

D. S. G. I. A.

The last Copy of the old regulations in the Dept has been sent to Mr Blake today

E. B

6.10.08

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In your reply refer to .....
also to date of this letter.

112220/2

338121 1-1

MAR 2 1909

DEPARTMENT OF IND. AFFAIRS

Indian Agent's Office,
Edmonton

February 20th. 1909

Sir;-

I have the honour to draw the attention of the Dept. to the fact that there are about 75 children of school age on the reserves of this agency who dont go to any school, On my lastvisit to the reserves I have tried to induce the parents and gardians of those children to send them to school, but could not convince one of them. Some of the destitutes, drawing ration, have some of those children who also are getting fed out of the ration house. I really have pity on those poor being growing up in the ignorance of every thing except of vices. it would be a great service to render to those children if there was a way of separate them from their parents without reasing too much antipathy of their parents or gardians toward us. it looks to me that forcing those children to school agaist the will of their parents would be a bad politic or tactic and might lead them to rebel against us. I would like to be adviced on the way of handling thos children to school without coercion. or should I leave the matter as it is?

I have the honour to be

your obedient servant,

John Duncan
Ind. Agt.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Ind. Affairs,
Ottawa.

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Medical

Re 2 letters

112220-5

filed

338119

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAR 2 19

Wabamun, Alberta, Feb. 22/9

To
Hon. Frank Oliver,
Hon. David Laird,
Mr. Wm. Verreau.

Dear Sirs,

I am sending you all thesame letter.

I have been given to understand that Hon. Frank Oliver is in favor of making attendance at the Industrial Schools of the Indians compulsory for all Indians between the ages of 5 and 18. This letter is written to urge the wisdom of this action. I am most intimately acquainted with the Red Deer Industrial School. It is doing grand work and I think that the future of the Indian is wrapped up in such a school. But it is so hard to get the children. The children want to go and in some cases the parents want to send them but the grand-mothers refuse to let them go. On this reserve, at least there are 40 children, 20 within school age. But we can only get 4 children. The rest are half clothed, half starved, half sick, runningaround in the snow ill clad and the majority die before reaching maturity. If we are to keep the race alive it must be thro ugh the schools. The children are growing up ignorant, and will all their lives be a dead weight on the government. They are begging from their Missionary till he has to use severe means. If every child were sent to school the full age limit we may hope to solve the Indian problem some time inthe future.

I sincerely hope this is enacted.

Sincerely,

W.E.S.James,
Missionary Paul's Reserve,
Wabamun Alta.

Whole Wabamun Lake
Many natives down at 51/2S
No pupils in attend.
all gone to Red Deer

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112320/2

Ottawa, March 19, 1909.

Rev. Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ult, addressed to the Superintendent General, with reference to the attendance of Indian children at industrial schools, and in reply I beg to say that you have been misinformed, as it is not the intention of the Department to compel Indian parents to send their children to boarding or industrial schools, with the exception of cases specially provided for in the regulations.

~~Where schools of these classes are producing good results no difficulty is experienced in filling vacancies.~~

Your obedient Servant,

J.D. McLEAN

Secretary.

Rev. W.H.S. James,
Missionary,
Wabamun, Alta.

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132220

Ottawa, April 5, 1909.

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 20, last, calling the Department's attention to the fact that there are about seventy-five Indian children of school age in your agency who are not attending any school.

In reply I beg to say that it is not the policy of the Department to use compulsion for the purpose of placing children in industrial or boarding schools, except in cases provided for in the Regulations relating to the Education of Indian Children, a copy of which is sent you herewith.

The Department relies on the efforts of its officers, the missionaries and others to persuade the Indians to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by these schools for educating their children. There is ample accommodation in the boarding and industrial schools for them, and the Department is of opinion that, if greater efforts were made, the apathy of the Indians might be [illegible].

The Department fully appreciates the situation of these Indians and is most anxious to take steps to place educational

U. Vernon, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Edmonton, Alta.

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educational facilities within their reach by establishing day schools where practicable, but before doing anything in this direction it will be necessary to have a full report from you on the conditions existing on the different reserves.

This report should deal with the character, habits and occupations of the Indians. If nomadic, you should state how long and at what seasons they are absent from the reserve and whether on these occasions they are accompanied by their families. It should also show the number of children of school age in each band and whether they are so located that a day school could be established which would be within reasonable distance for all the children to attend.

The Department is pleased to note the interest you take in the educational needs of the Indians under your charge and it trusts that your report, which should deal fully with every phase of the question, will justify it in establishing on one or more of the reserves in the agency day schools of a type that will appeal to the Indians. It would be well for you to discuss this question with the Chiefs and leading men of the different bands and explain to them the interest the Department takes in the education of its wards.

The Department would like you to give this matter your early and careful attention.

Your obedient Servant,

J.D. McLEAN

Secretary.

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D.

1127-20 2-7 Read

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

NORWAY HOUSE

MARCH 15th 09 10 1909

340666

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No.
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER.

Sir,—

Referring to your letter of compulsory educatio

No. I have received a copy of THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT from some source not known.

I would request instructions as to what extent THE DEPART mentdesiresxthisx this act enforced und4r conditions such as exist in this AGENCY

I have the honor to be

HIS

your obedient servant

J. B. Hairrie

Agent

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER

WINNIPEG

SCHOOLS BRANCH
APR 14 1909

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112330/2

Ottawa, April 12, 1909.

Sir,-

Replying to your letter of the 15th ult., I beg to say that the copy of the school regulations received by you was sent from the Indian Commissioner's Office, Winnipeg.

Unless specially instructed, the Department does not wish you to put these regulations in force in any instance. It might be well, however, to acquaint the Indians with their nature and point out to them what is expected in respect to the education of their children.

Your obedient Servant,

J. McLEAN

Secretary.

C.C. Calverly, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Norway House,
Keewatin.

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112220 Red 2

343436

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

MAY 9 ... 190...

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No.
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

Ref.: Your Letter 3rd. April 190 No. 122220

Sir,

In reference to your letter of above date and No.re the education of Indian children of this Agency, I am pleased to report that since I wrote you on the matter I have had the good fortune to induce the parents of some 25 children to send their little ones to school and these said children are now happily domiciled in the St. Albert and Red Deer Schools. It is possible that during the treaty payments I may be furhher successful in persuading the members of Joseph's Band to send some of their children to school.

So far as day schools are concerned it would be useless to have one on each Reserve as there are not enough children of school age on each reserve now to warrant it; and one for the whole Agency is not practicable as the Reserves are so very far one from the other.

With persuasion and the help of the statute applying to the case, I hope to have all those of good health and sound mental condition in one or other of Industrial or boarding schools.

Your obedient servant.

Indian Agent.

The Secretary,
Dept. Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

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113220/2

Ottawa, June 4, 1902.

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., reporting in regard to the education of the Indian children in your Agency, and in reply I beg to say that the Department agrees with you that it would be expedient to open any day school there at present.

It is pleased to learn that you have been successful in inducing some parents to send their children to the St. Albert and Red Deer schools. The Department is satisfied that an energetic Agent would have great influence in overcoming the prejudice of Indians to sending their children to residential schools, and it trusts that you will not relax your efforts to secure more pupils for these schools.

Your obedient Servant,

J.D. McLean

Secretary.

D. Farrell, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Edmonton, Alta.

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112220

In your reply refer to .....

also to date of this letter.

Indian Agent's Office,

345314

June 13rd. 1909

Sir;-

I have the honour to inform the Dept. during my last visit on Paul s Reserve, I notified the Band that members who had children of school age had to make up their mind to send their children to school after the summer vacation, either willingly or forcebly. Then Cheif Bird got up and said that he would write to the Dept. to inquire if such was the order given. They ahmux have about I5 sound children of school age, who depend mostlyon the ration house for their living, and would like to see those children in the school, consequently i would like the Dept. to order me to see that the school age children of this agency be sent to school after summer vacation. So I think with such an order it would be an easy matter for me to send those children to school

I have the honour to be,

your obedient servant,

Ind. Agt.

The Secretary,

Dept. of Ind. Affairs ,

Ottawa.

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112320/2

Ottawa, July 9, 1909.

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ult., and in reply I beg to say that the Department's letter of the 4th ult. did not contemplate the committal of children of school age in your agency to industrial or boarding schools, as the Department considers that it would be unwise to take such drastic measures.

If you will read carefully the concluding paragraph of letter of the 4th ult, you will see that stress was laid on your using your efforts to overcome the prejudices of the Indians by persuasion, not by compulsion, and the Department would like you to follow this course in dealing with the educational question.

Your obedient Servant,

J.D. McLEAN

Secretary.

Urbain Vorreau, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Edmonton, Alta.

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118220

EXTRACT.
ORIGINAL ON
326300-49

442130

A Council Meeting of the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve held the 30th day of January 1914, presided by Mr. Lorenzo Letourneau, Asst. Indian Agent.

x x x

Minutes of the Meeting of Dec. 19th,1913 has been read and approved.

x x x

I would suggest that once every week is sufficient provided of course, that the truant officer furnishes a list of parents,if any, who for futile reasons refuses to send their children to school.
L.Letourneau, Asst. In.Agt.

3. Proposed by Mitchel Montour seconded by Mitchell Morris, Councillors that compulsory school be put in force according to the terms of the Indian Act, which is very explicit on referring to Section 9,10,11 and that the truant officer must call daily at school in order to obtain from the teacher the ones does not attend school regularly. In this connection the Councillors are strongly desirous to have graded schools on the reserve, which is of an obsolute necessity.

Hoping the Department will look into this matter fully, and grant us this important matter with as little delay as possible.

Adopted unanimously.

x x x x

x x x x

Loronzo Letourneau,

Asst. Indian Agent.

SCHOOLS BRANCH FEB 11 1914

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112220/1

Ottawa, February 13, 1914.

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a minute of a meeting of the Caughnawaga Council held on the 30th ultimo in reference to the duties of the truant officer.

In reply I beg to say that the Department agrees with you that once a week would be sufficient for the truant officer to obtain from the teacher the names of pupils who do not attend regularly and you should see that he furnishes you with a list showing the parents, if any, who neglect to send their children to school regularly without valid excuses. If there are any such cases you are authorized to proceed against them under the Regulations.

The question of having graded schools on the reserve will receive consideration.

Your obedient servant.

J. D. McLEAN

Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

L. Letourneau, Esq.,
Asst. Indian Agent,
St. Constant, Que.

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112 220 1

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

Norway House Agency.

May, 15th, 1914. 191

462735

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 737
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER.

Sir,—

I would like to get some definite information from the Department regarding the time a teacher has to teach school or to keep her school open. Most of the teachers in my Agency think that after they have taught 200 days, that they are at liberty to close up their schools, and go off for their holidays, I do not look at it that way. The way I read the school regulations, and which I believe is meant to be the way, is, that a teacher must keep her school open from the 1st of September, until the 30th of June, whether she has taught her 200 days or over that amount.

The clause in the regulations stating that schools must be kept open for not less than 200 days, leads them to believe that when they have 200 days to their credit, that they can leave for their holidays any time after. I have explained to them, that owing to drawbacks in this country, such as bad weather, sickness, etc, a teacher may lose a certain amount of days in the year, and that an average of 200 days has been made so that a teacher can have that many teaching days to her credit at least, otherwise the full term for the school from the 1st of September to the 30th of June must be strictly adhered to, even if they teach over the 200 days. I trust that I have not put a wrong construction on that clause, as I fully believe that the full term should be adhered to, irrespective of how many extra days they may teach over and above the 200 days mentioned in the 1st clause.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. Stewart

Indian Agent.

The Assistant Deputy and Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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112220-1.

Ottawa, June 16th, 1914.

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ulto., with reference to the number of days on which the day schools should be kept open each year.

The regulations prescribe that day schools shall be opened after the summer holidays on September 1st unless this date should be Labour Day, and shall close for the Christmas holidays on December 22nd. The winter term will commence on January 3rd and end on June 30th.

With the exception of the prescribed holidays, teachers should adhere strictly to the above regulation.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLEAN

Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

J.C.Stewart, Esq.
Indian Agent,
Norway House, Man.

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112620 1 Pt 1

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 30 1914
REGISTRY

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

Babine Agency,

YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. .....
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER.

Hazelton, B.C., September 15th, 1914.

408464

Sir,—

I have the honour herewith respectfully to request that about a dozen copies of the "Indian Day School Regulations, for the Guidance of Inspectors, Indian Agents and Teachers" be forwarded this office for distribution to teachers.

It appears that the teachers invariably mislay and lose sight of these.

In this respect, I beg to state that for makeshifts I struck off 6 copies, of which the enclosed copy is the original whereat I may draw the Department's attention that the portions, under parenthesis of red, are interpolated parts added since the first of these were issued, and later on came in vogue. In respect of these regulations I calculate to advise the teachers to make the same part of their register and thus assure them, for readier reference, a somewhat affixed place.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Indian Agent.

The Assistant Deputy and Secretary,

Department of Indian Affairs,

OTTAWA.

RECEIVED
SEP 18 1914
DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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INDIAN DAY SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

Number of teaching days in year.

All Indian Schools shall be kept open for no less than 200 days in each year.

Duration of terms.

Schools shall be opened after the summer holidays on September 1, unless this date should be Labour Day, and shall close for Christmas holidays on December 22.

The winter term will commence on January 5, and end on June 30 in each year.

The following holidays will be allowed during the year:- All Saturdays, Labour Day, all local, municipal, Dominion or Provincial public fast or thanksgiving days, the King's Birthday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the remainder of the week following Easter Monday and Victoria Day.

In addition to the above, the Roman Catholic schools will be allowed as holidays a limited number of holy days of obligation, not exceeding five (5) in all, which will be accounted as teaching days and for which payment ~~in~~ of salary will be allowed.

Where in the interest of the school work such action may be desirable, the holidays allowed during the summer (two months) may, upon the recommendation of the local Agent, be taken at some other time of the year; but no change is to be made without the express approval of the Department.

Length of sessions.

(From March to October, inclusive,) the morning session shall be from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and the afternoon session from 1 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., with a recess during each session of not less than 15 and not more than 20 minutes.

(And from November to February, inclusive, from 9:30 a.m. till 12 noon, and from 1 to 5 p.m., with 15 minutes recess in the morning, only.)

Payment of salaries for broken periods, etc.

In computing salaries for broken periods, teachers will be paid in the proportion that the number of days they taught bears to the total number of teaching days in the year.

Salaries of teachers will be payable quarterly upon receipt of returns; but where a teacher is engaged to take charge of a school, duties to commence after the summer holidays, payment for the September quarter will be made as provided for in the case of broken periods in the previous paragraph; and at the end of the year, or when services expire if before the end of a year, the necessary adjustment will be made and all the arrears, if any, paid.

Notice of resignation.

All teachers will be required to give at least one month's notice of their intention to resign.

Frank Pedley,
Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
OTTAWA.

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112220-1

Ottawa, October 2, 1914.

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, and in reply I beg to inform you that a dozen copies of Indian Day School Regulations are being sent you under separate cover.

In the paragraph relating to the length of sessions you may change it to correspond with the alteration in the type written copy enclosed with your letter.

Your obedient servant

MARTIN BENSON

Assistant Deputy and Secretary

R. E. Loring, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Hazelton, B.C.

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Refers 23
Dept. printing
6/4/16

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CANADA

Ottawa, March 22, 1916.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Scott,-

The supply of the Regulations relating to the Education of Indian Children is about run out and, as they are constantly called for, I would recommend that a fresh supply be ordered.

Ok
FDL

Mr. McGirr,-

Please have 500 copies of the Regulations printed, 400 paper covers and 100 stiff.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112220

OFFICE OF THE

Inspector of Indian Agencies

FOR ONTARIO

[illegible]shene

April 3rd 1917

The Asst Deputy Secretary
Dept of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

493479

Sir

I enclose a clipping from the London Free Press dated March 21/17

I am of the opinion that Compulsory attendance of Indian Children should be Rigidly enforced in all the Indian Schools upon the Reserves throughout the Province & am satisfied that Results will not be Secured in any other way and I would strongly Recommend that all Indian Agents be at once instructed to enforce the act. I am

Your obedient Servant
Charles. McGibbon

Inspector of Indian Agencies

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EDUCATION NEED AMONG INDIANS

SARNIA, March 20.—The Indians, to preserve their identity and to promote thrift among their people, must educate their children, is the statement of Lieut. Frederick O. Loft, a chief of the Mohawks. During the time Lieut. Loft spent among the Indians here in his recruiting campaign he laid bare facts which the Indian has been covering up for many years.

Those dusky inhabitants of the Sarnia Reserve and the Walpole Island district, known as the Chippewas and the Pottawattomies, all that remains of the historic Algonquin tribe, have clung tenaciously to their ancient haunts, and, although it has been impressed on them many times that they must show more thrift, and they have to a certain extent listened to the appeals, the old desire to have everything they want without putting forth an effort to get it still holds

It has been brought to the attention of their trustees, the Dominion Government, that they are keeping their offspring from attending the school provided by them. Lieut. Loft, although a full Iroquois, coming among his one-time enemies, was greeted enthusiastically in the Indian way after delivering an impassioned oration on the Indian not properly educating his children. A deep impression has again been made on the tribes, and it is hoped that good results will follow

He told them that they must provide more schools and keep them filled. Large numbers of Indians on the reserve talk very little English and cannot write at all. He explained to them that if they are to be anything they must be educated first. A letter from the Government in the hands of the Indian agent states that if the Indians do not send their children to school the Government annuity will be held back until they do. This, in the eyes of the Indian, is a drastic measure. The average annuity of the Sarnia Reserve Indian is between $1.50 and $2. In very few cases on other reserves does it run to $5. This means that if no other means of obtaining money is at hand, and it is very often the case, his year's allowance will be withdrawn. The larger the family the harder will be the blow. The annuity it may be stated, is paid to every member of the family regardless of age.

When the first announcement of this was made to the Indians they were hostile and sullen, but after it had been explained to them that the white man also made laws to bring pain to himself, if he failed to send his children to school, and that he is required to pay much more than the Indian annuity, a more reasonable view of the question was taken, and Lieut. Loft was many times thanked for what he had told them. Promises were made that a betterment of this system would be brought about after the question had been more fully solved in the council house.

ONLY THREE PASS DOWN.

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Re the return of delinquent children who were originally volunteer recruits & Resid. Schools

COPY

119500-10 A.

150-7

Ottawa, 24th November, 1917.

Sir:-

I am enclosing herein a copy of an application made by Andrew McKay for the admission of his nine year old daughter to the Crosby Girls' Home Industrial School at Fort Simpson, B. C. In addition to children entering our industrial or boarding schools on such applications of their parents, Indian children between 6 and 15 years of age not being properly cared for or educated may be committed to these schools according to the "Regulations Relating to the Education of Indian Children", a copy of which is enclosed. Mr. McKay's daughter, named in the enclosed application, on being allowed to leave the school for holidays failed to return at the stipulated time, and the Agent has asked the Department to take proceedings to have this child returned, under Section 12 of the enclosed regulations.

A question has, however, been raised as to whether children who have been admitted on application can properly be returned to the school under Section 12 of these Regulations just the same as children who have been committed, and I would be glad to have your views as to this matter.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLean,

Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

The Deputy Minister of Justice,

Ottawa,

✓

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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COPY
ORIGINAL ON
119500-10.
File

564542

DEPT. OF INDIAN
MAR 15 1922
RECORDS

Department of Justice,
Ottawa, Feb. 4th, 1918.

Sir,-

Replying to your letter of the 24th of November last - 119500-1A - upon the subject of your enquiry as to whether children admitted on application to industrial Indian schools can properly be returned to these schools under the provisions of section 12 of the regulations you submit, just the same as children who have been committed to such schools, I have the honour to state that in my opinion, although the matter is not free from doubt, regulation 12 applies only to children committed to such schools under the provisions of clause 9. It would appear from the application for the admission of Selina McKay that she was required to remain in the industrial home for such term as your Department might deem proper. Notwithstanding this condition in the application I am inclined to think, as before mentioned, that regulation 12 relates only to children committed by justices or Indian Agents. In matter of fact the Indian Act, section 11, professedly empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations only for the committal by justices or Indian Agents of children of Indian blood under the age of 16 years to such industrial or boarding schools, and consequently it may be forcibly urged that the children referred to in clause 12 of the regulations are those only so committed to the schools.

I agree that there should be no need of the procedure outlined by Nos. 9 and 10 of the regulations when the conditions therein described exist and the parent or guardian voluntarily surrenders the child to the industrial school but the regulations make no express provision for such cases and therefore I do not think it would be advisable to exercise the compulsory powers of the regulations. I suggest that you have the regulations amended to provide for admission on application and that the child shall then be held in all respects as if committed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. Newcombe,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

The Asst. Deputy and Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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From P. O. Box 1813,
Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A.

512915

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AUG 30 1918
RECORDS

Los Angeles, California, August 21, 1918.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C.,

Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you on behalf of a large organisation which is interested in educational work in several sections of the west and would very much like to have you send me your Canadian Rules and Regulations for the Indian School Service; also, the Rules and Regulations regarding the conduct of Indian Reservations, with such forms of record that are in general use for the administration of Indian affairs and any other printed matter of your Department that may be available regarding the system of the organisation of the Indian service. Also, please send me your last report of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Undoubtedly there will be many suggestions contained therein which we greatly appreciate and any expense attached thereto for the above favor will be promptly met.

Hoping that you will give this matter your attention at your earliest convenience and appreciating any courtesy that you may be able to render, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

Antonio Apache,

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August 29th, 1918.

Dear Sir,-

I have your communication of the 21st instant addressed to The Honourable, The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

In reply I have pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of our regulations relating to the education of Indian children; copy of our Indian Act; and also a copy of the last report of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. In addition to these three, I am also sending you a copy of a report by Mr. Frederick H. Abbott on the Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada. During the summer of 1914 Mr. Abbott was sent to Canada by The Board of Indian Commissioners of the United States, and this report is the result of his investigations into our methods of dealing with the Indians of this country. In the appendix to Mr. Abbott's report you will find a number of our record forms to which you refer in your letter.

Antonio Apache, Esq.,
P.O. Box 1813,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
U. S. A.

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I hope that the inclosures above referred to will contain the information which you desire to obtain.

If I can be of any further service to you I shall be glad to hear from you again.

Yours truly,

(Sgd) D.C. Scott

Deputy Superintendent General.

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The Hudson's Bay Company.

ALL OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OCT 10 1918 RECORDS

Wabasca 25th.Sept.1918

Dept.Indian Affairs

O T T A W A

513/79

Dear Sir's

Would you kindly send me a copy of the rules & regulations of your boarding schools in this district. As you know that there is no Indian Agent here at Wabasca,& as a Justice of the Peace many little troubles crop up between the parents of children & the schools,which are very often brought to me to settle. I always do my best to have these things settled outside of the law, & there dont seem to be much in the Indian Act that a Justice can be guided by,regarding these schools, therfore I will be pleased if you will send me the above mentioned regulations,or any thing else that you may consider would be a help to a Justice in handling these little troubles for the schools.

I Remain,

Yours faithfully.

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O/3

112220/1

Ottawa, October 15, 1918.

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, in which you ask the Department to send you a copy of the rules and regulations regarding boarding schools, as there is no Indian Agent at Wabasca and, [illegible], as you are a Justice of the Peace, many little troubles that crop up between the parents of the children and the schools are brought to you to settle.

In reply I beg to say that I am sending you herewith copies of the Regulations Relating to the Education of Indian Children and the Correspondence and Agreement relating to the Maintenance [illegible] of Indian Boarding Schools.

I may say, however, that any disputes which arise between the parents and the schools at Wabasca should be referred to the Department.

Your obedient servant,

[illegible]
for Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

D. McLeod, Esq., J.P.,
Wabasca,
Alta.

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REV. GEO. C. PIDGEON, D.D.
CONVENER

The Presbyterian Church in Canada
The Board of Home Missions and Social Service

REV. J. H. EDMISON, B.A.
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD

REV. W. A. ROBINSON, B.A.
SECRETARY OF EVANGELISM

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 22 1919
RECORDS

434 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1919

527347

Mr. J. D. McLean,

Indian Department,

Ottawa.

Dear Mr. McLean,-

Some time ago we received an overture from the Synod of B. C. which reads as follows,-

"That the Indian Department of the Dominion Government be approached through the Executive of the Home Mission and Social Service Board with the request that the regulation requiring the attendance of Indian children where day schools are established be enforced".

I was instructed by our Board to forward you the communication and urge that every assistance be given. I do not know the conditions that called for this resolution but I am quite sure that a large representative Synod like that of British Columbia would not take this action without knowledge of the situation.

Yours sincerely,

JHE/EB

J H Edmison

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112220/2

Ottawa, September 29, 1919.

Rev. Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant with reference to an overture from the Synod of British Columbia requesting that the regulations relating to the attendance of Indian children be enforced where day schools are established.

In reply I beg to say that the question of the attendance of Indian children at the day schools has received the earnest attention of the Department. In a number of instances in British Columbia truant officers have been appointed to see that the children attend the day schools regularly. The main difficulty is to overcome the indifference of the parents regarding the education of their children. Our Agents have been instructed on each occasion on which they visit a reserve to impress on the parents the benefits their children will acquire by regular attendance and to endeavour, by every persuasion in their power, to induce the parents to see that their children attend the day schools on the reserves regularly.

Your obedient servant,

Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

Rev. J. H. Edmison, B.A.,
Secretary Board of Home Missions,
Presbyterian Church in Canada,
434 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Ont.

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Mr. Scott

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

OTTAWA

FROM Globe

ADDRESS Toronto

DATE Oct 11/19

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 10 1919
RECORDS

530903

FEW INDIANS ATTEND SCHOOL

School Laws to be Enforced More Rigidly in the Dominion

SUPERANNUATION FUND

At the meeting of the Methodist Board of Missions yesterday it was reported that of the 1,800 Indian children in Canada, only 1,200 are attending school, and that the average daily attendance of these is only 6,000. The board is requesting the Indian Department to see that the school laws in regard to compulsory attendance are more widely enforced.

The board decided to establish a superannuation fund for lay missionaries. Every lay missionary appointed to the foreign field after the year 1918 shall be a member of this fund, and those appointed before that time may become members by paying arrears of assessments. The fund will be administered by a committee of four members of the General Board appointed annually. The basis of assessment will be the same as that required by ordained ministers by their superannuation fund, and the annuities will be on the same basis.

Furlough for Missionaries.

The board considered the subject of female immigration, and while approving the efforts of the Federal Government to safeguard the interests of such immigrants, it requested that provision be made for representatives of the churches upon the council which deals with this matter.

The board voted $7,500, the probable amount of the bequest of the late Dr. Reeves, be granted to the proposed Medico-Dental College in Chentu, China.

In regard to the subject of furloughs for missionaries amongst the Indians the board decided that the only recommendation it could make in the matter was to urge its missionary workers to take an annual six weeks' holiday at such a time as would least interfere with their work.

A grant of $540 each was recommended to the proposed new Japanese Missions for the Okanagan, the proposed new Chinese Mission for Saskatoon, and the proposed new Chinese mission for Toronto.

The board adopted the principle of a time limit of ten years for Indian missionaries except in special cases.

An annuity of $200 was granted to Mrs. Dudoward in consideration of her long and efficient services as school teacher and interpreter.

The greetings of the Woman's Missionary Society were presented by Mrs. E. W. Ross, for many years the honored President of the society. She had an encouraging story to tell of progress in all departments.

Rev. Mr. Ono of the Japanese Conference briefly addressed the board, giving an interesting account of the progress of the work in the East, and urging the board to send additions to its staff.

Rev. Dr. Hearts, G. N. Hanen, Rev. Dr. W. R. Young, Dr. S. J. Shorey, Dr. W. Sparling, and Messrs. E. J. Davis, Thomas Hilliard, W. H. Goodwin, C. B. Keenleyside, were elected to the Executive Committee of the board.

Rev. Dr. Oliver Daura of Saskatchewan was appointed to represent the board in English. His work will consist largely of helping to direct British Methodist emigrants to Methodist churches in Canada, and to secure suitable young men for the Methodist ministry in Canada. He has had a brilliant career in the West, and is notable as a magnetic speaker and enthusiastic worker.

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DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 9 1919
RECORDS

Toronto, October 6, 1919.

530752

Mr. McKenzie
Ec1

The General Board of Missions at its meeting this morning adopted the following Resolution:-

Item #46 - Compulsory Education - Your committee recommends that whereas there are about 18,000 Indian children of school age in Canada of which only 12,000 are enrolled in the day, boarding and industrial schools, leaving 6,000 who are not attending any school and the average attendance is only about 6,000; and whereas, there are only few Government officials who are endeavouring to compel attendance, but in each case with good results; we request the Indian Department to enforce the existing law on compulsory education.

S. D. Chown
General Superintendent.

G. W. Barker
Secretary of Board.

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Province	No.of Children school age 6 to 15 years Census 1916.	No.of Children enrolled in Indian schools, 1918 - 1919.	Average attendance of pupils enrolled 1918 - 1919
Prince Edward Island	68	43	15
Nova Scotia	471	255	126
New Brunswick	318	276	148
Quebec	1,808	1,254	722
Ontario	4,332	3,498	1,995
Manitoba	2,336	1,781	1,146
Saskatchewan	1,465	1,352	916
Alberta	996	965	781
British Columbia	4,351	2,147	1,439
Northwest Territories	402	233	186
	16,547	11,804	7,474

All Residential schools, with a few exceptions, filled to number provided for.

The average attendance of the pupils enrolled was 63.32 per cent.

The Department provides for a number of children in orphanages, white schools and other institutions (about 125)

Avg. 1916 Ques ~~6428~~
Rural Schools 5804

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112,220-2.

November 6,1919.

Rev. Sir -

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of copy of resolution No. 46, passed by the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church at its meeting on October 6th, having reference to the question of compulsory education among the Indians of Canada.

I wish first to refer to the figures quoted in the resolution with respect to enrolment and attendance. Leaving out of consideration the most remote portions of the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, as well as the North West Territories, inhabited only by the Indians who follow the hunt exclusively for a livelihood, our last statistics (1916) show a population of school age, 6 to 15 years of age, of approximately 16,547; of these 11,804 pupils are enrolled either at day or residential schools, and the average attendance for the past fiscal year was 7,474. This constitutes 63.32 % of the enrolment, which is a better showing than the average attendance in the rural schools of the Province of Ontario as shown by their returns for the year 1916. Of course, I am aware that the steady attendance at the residential schools is a factor in effecting this very favourable comparison. We have provision for the enforced attendance of Indian children at our day schools and an honest effort is made by the Department, through its officials, to make these regulations effective. There are reserves, however, where, owing to the scattered location of the

Rev. G. W. Barker,
Secretary of the General Board of Missions
of the Methodist Church,
Toronto, Ont.

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Indians, it is almost impossible to enforce anything like regular attendance at schools, especially during the winter months. Where, however, conditions are at all favourable, he Department is anxious and willing to make a special endeavour to produce better results.

So far as the residential schools are concerned, the statutes give us no power to enforce the compulsory enrolment of Indian children; even if the system were considered to be in the best interests of the Indian children, it is doubtful whether Parliament would grant to the Department the absolute power of taking children from their parents without their consent. As you are aware, the Department now has the power to place in industrial or boarding schools children living in an unwholesome environment, or those whose parents neglect to send them to school when such facilities are in existence.

I also think this an opportune time to make reference to the teacher himself as a factor of the greatest importance in attaining the end your committee has in view. So far as day schools are concerned, I have observed that the best attendance and ultimate results are secured only by those teachers who are competent to arouse and retain the interests of parents and pupils. I realize the difficulty of obtaining the service of persons of the required temperament and adaptability to take charge of schools in districts so isolated as our reserves in many cases unfortunately are. It will be admitted, however, that the efforts of officials of this Department would be of little avail unless the teachers are able to hold the interest of the children. Any system which depends solely upon the enforcement of stringent legislation for results must of necessity eventually fail.

x x

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I have in mind individual schools in the Province of Ontario which are second to no white schools in their respective districts, and in each instance I attribute the success of these schools primarily to the personality of the teachers. This type of teacher is unfortunately very rare.

At the same time I appreciate the necessity of the co-operation of our Indian Agents and other officials, and will be pleased to do what I can to increase their interest in the education of the children under their immediate care.

With this end in view I shall be pleased if you will furnish me with the information apparently placed before your committee with reference to Agencies in which our officials are not making such effort as they should to enforce the attendance of Indian pupils. I amseeking for this information with a view to taking the matter up with these delinquents.

I may add that this information will be treated as confidential.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) D.C. Scott.

Deputy Superintendent General.

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356608

Circular.

Ottawa, December 16, 1919.

Sir,-

It has been brought to the attention of the Department that there is great room for improvement with regard to school attendance of Indian children. It would appear that in many cases Indian parents neglect to send their children to school, and that in some cases they even wilfully detain them at home. Such conduct constitutes an offence under the regulations relating to the education of Indian children, and I would refer you to section 7 of these regulations, which reads as follows:-

"7. If the parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child shall neglect or refuse to cause such child to attend some school after being notified as herein required (unless such child has been excused from such attendance as provided by these Regulations) the truant officer shall make, or cause to be made, a complaint against such parent, guardian or other person before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the offence occurred, or before the Indian Agent for the locality; and upon conviction, such parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to a fine of not more than two dollars or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days, or both."

The Department takes a very serious view of the failure on the part of the Indians to comply with the regulations in these respects, and it has accordingly been decided that henceforward Indians whose conduct in remiss in this matter shall not be regarded as being eligible for relief or other assistance from the Department.

I would ask you, therefore, to kindly bring the attitude of the Department in connection with the subject to the attention of the Indians of your agency and to endeavour to make them fully understand the inevitable consequence of failure on their part to comply with the ruling of the Department.

Your obedient servant,

E. J. [illegible]

per Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

To all Indian Agents in
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,
and P.E.I.
Supt. Boyd, River Bourgeois, N.S.
Rev.F.C.Ryan, Insp. of R.C.Schools, Malisset, N.B.

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Department of Indian Affairs.
Canada.

Office of the
Deputy Superintendent General
OTTAWA.

December 11th,1919.

MEMORANDUM:-

535262

Hon. Mr. Meighen:-

Memorandum of conversation between the Hon. the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Rt. Rev. Bishop McNally and the undersigned on Wednesday morning, December 10th.

The possibility for carrying out the scheme for Indian education in southern Alberta for the Blood and Peigan Indians outlined below is contingent upon Parliament making the education of Indians at residential schools compulsory. If that statutory authority be not given it would not be possible to successfully conduct the system of schools outlined below.

At present the educational establishment for these Indians consists of the following schools:-

Roman Catholic	Church of England.
Boarding school, Blood Reserve.	Boarding school, Blood Reserve This property belongs to the Church.
Boarding school, Peigan Reserve.	Boarding school, Peigan Reserve. Buildings belongs to the Church.
Industrial school, High River.	

It is proposed to close the High River school and to dispose of the property; to erect a new industrial school for the Roman Catholic Indians in a locality where agriculture and stock-raising can be properly carried on. When this building is provided ~~it is proposed~~ it is proposed to close the Peigan boarding school. The boarding school on the Blood reserve shall be maintained for the present as the building, with small expenditure, can be kept in a good state of repair. It is desired as soon as possible to erect for the Church of England children an industrial school where agriculture and stock-raising can be taught, and to then close the two boarding schools.

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The reasons underlying these recommendations are as follows. The Department considers it good policy to endeavour to arrange amalgamation between the Blood and Peigan Indians, to sell the reserve of the latter band and remove them to the Blood reserve. Aschool cannot be successfully operated on the Peigan reserve owing to the nature of the soil, the same applies to the Blood reserve. As the number of schools will be diminished advantage will accrue to the Church, as at present they find it difficult to provide a competent staff, and large schools can be run more economically than small ones.

As for compulsory education we find it is difficult to recruit for the schools under the present voluntary system. There is no lack of children of school age, but the apathy or hostility of the Indians defeat the object of the Department. The compulsory system needs some defence, but as the sanitary standard of our school buildings improves, and the health of the children is carefully safe-guarded, the strong arguments which might arise from that source disappear. It is proposed by legislation to provide for adequate holidays throughout the year, in order that the parents may not be entirely separated from their children.

Duncan. C. Scott.

Deputy Superintendent General.

Prepare comp'y ed'n
amd'ts for submission to
Council.

(sd) A. M.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL
OTTAWA

January 20th. 1920.

Schools Branch -

I wish to have prepared a statement showing the number of children of school age on the different reserves in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; the number from each reserve now attending boarding and industrial schools, and the names of the schools in which they are enrolled; where day schools are established on the reserve I should also like to have included the enrolment at these institutions and the average attendance.

D.S.G.I...

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Ontario.

Agency	Reserve	No of Children of school age	Number at Day Schools	Number at Residential Schools				Not attending
				Kenora	St. Frances	Brandon		
Fort Frances								6
	Rainy River	49	22	—	—	5		22
	Buffalo Bay	10		1	—	—		9
	Couchiching	49		—	49	—		—
	Lac la Croix	20		—	—	—		20
	Nichickousemenecaning	15		—	11	—		4
	Naicatchewenin	17		—	—	—		17
	Seine River	28		—	3	—		24
	Stangecoming	8		—	—	—		8
	Sturgeon Lake	1		—	—	—		1
	Totals	197	22	1	63	5		106

				Brandon	Cecilia Jeffrey	Kenora			
Kenora and Rainy River	Assabaska	37		—	5	11			21
	Big Island	32		—	5	—			27
	Dalles	22		—	6	7			9
	Islington	65		—	7	4			54
	Northwest Angle	23		—	—	7			16
	Ras Portage	25		1	4	7			13
	Shoal Lake	40		—	41	—			—
	Whitefish Bay	11		—	—	6	Ontario		5
	Eagle Lake	13		—	—	8			5
	Fryingpan Head	49		—	1	—	Ft Frances	106	45
	Rainy Narrows	49		—	—	6	Kenora Agency	443	43
	Ogoki	17		—	—	—		449	11
	Lac des Mille Lacs	18		—	1	—	not attending		17
	Lac Seul	136		1	1	4			131
	Wabigoon	24		—	1	2			21
	Wabuskang	16		—	—	—			16
	Totals	577		1	72	62			449

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Manitoba

Agency / Reserve	No. of children of school age	Number at day schools	Number at Residential Schools							Not attending
			Birtle	Portage la Prairie	Dn. Assiniboine					
Birtle:										
Birdtail Sioux	15	—	15	—	—					0
Clearwater Lake	—	—	—	—	—					—
Gamblers	6	—	—	—	6					—
Keeseekoowenins	19	—	—	—	—					14
Rolling River	16	—	11	—	—					5
Waywayseecappo	53	—	24	2	—					27
Totals	109	—	50	2	6					56
Clandeboye:			Kenora	Pt. La Prairie	Ft. Edward	Brandon	Morley	Norway House	Dn. Assiniboine	
Brokenhead	25	17	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	
Black River	8	11	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	
Bloodvein River	14	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Berens River	84	64	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Deer Lake	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ft. Alexander	67	25	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	
Grand Rapids	32	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hollowwater River	17	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Little Grand Rapids	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pekangekum	53	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Poplar River	40	26	—	—	1	6	—	7	—	
St. Peters	137	38	1	4	3	29	3	—	1	
Totals	569	249	1	4	55	53	3	12	1	193

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Agency	Reserve	No. of children of School age	Number at Day Schools	Number at Residential Schools					Not attending
				Ft. Frances	Pelican Rapids	Ft. Alexander	Brandon	Qu'Appelle	
Fraser River	Fisher River	134	75	—	1	—	20	4	6
	Jack Head River	18	—	—	—	3	—		
	Peguis	105	56	3	5	2	3		
	Totals	257	131	3	6	5	23	4	
				Birtle	Qu'Appelle	Brandon			
Griswold	Oak Lake	8	—	5	7	1			
	Oak River	75	20	—	9	0			
	Totals	83	20	5	16	1			
				Norway House	Brandon	Cross Lake			
Norway House	Cross Lake	107	24	20	2				
	Gods Lake	52	—	2	—				
	Island Lake	98	21	4	2				
	Nelson House	111	23	—	—				
	Norway House	177	38	56	13				
	Oxford House	45	65	8	1				
	Split Lake	67	—	—	—				
	Totals	657	171	90	18				
				MacKay					
Pas-	Chemawawin	31	15	—					
	Cumberland	24	—	14					
	Le Pas	83	57	49					
	Moose Lake	22	21	4					
	Red Earth	25	27	—					
	Shoal Lake	23	25	2					
	Totals	208	145	69					

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Agency Reserve	No of Children of Sch Age	No. at Day Schools	Number at Residential Schools				Not Attending
			Pt. la Prairie	Sandy Bay	Pine Creek	Oak Lake	
Portage la Prairie Manitou Rapids Crane River	5	11	—	—	—	—	2
Ebb and Flow	18	—	—	4	—	—	
Fairford	37	20	6	—	—	—	
Lake Manitoba	19	17	3	4	—	—	—
Lake St. Martin	38	35	6	—	—	—	
Little Saskatchewan	28	32	3	—	—	—	
Pine Creek	52	20	—	—	63	—	
Sandy Bay	63	—	—	42	—	—	
Shoal River	27	40	—	—	—	—	
Waterhen	12	17	—	—	1	—	
Long Plains	20	—	8	—	—	—	
Rorem Ruler & Rapids	38	22	—	—	—	13	
Sioux	21	—	22	—	—	—	
Swan Lake & Ind Gardens	26	8	12	1	—	—	
Totals.	404	222	60	51	64	13	

Summary for Manitoba

Agency	Chil. of Sch. Age	Att. Day Schls.	Attending Residential Schools.	Not Attending
Birtle	109	—	58	51
Clandeboye	569	249	120	91
Fisher River	257	131	41	85
Griswold	83	20	22	41
Norway House	657	171	108	378
Pas	208	145	69	—
Pt. la Prairie & Manitou Rapids	404	222	188	—
Totals.	2287	938	615	646

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Agency Reserve	No. of Children of Sch. Age	Number at Day Schools	Attending Residential Schools					Total attending
Assiniboia			Fort Pelly	—				
Carry the Kettle	27	24	1	—				2
Totals	27	24	1					2
Battleford-			Thunderchild's	Onion Lake R.C.	Onion Lake C.E.			
Little Pine	33	13	—	-	—			20
Meadow Lake	16	—	4	-	—			12
Moosomin	17	—	15	-	—			2
Poundmaker	19	13	8	-	-			—
Red Pheasant	25	25	10	-	4			—
Stony	15	—	—	-	—			15
Thunderchild's	10	-	1	1	1			7
Sweet Grass	22	—	5	-	—			17
Totals	157	51	43	1	5			73
Carlton-			Duck Lake	Onion Lake R.C.	Fish Creek	Onion Lake C.E.	Qu'Appelle	
Big River	37	13	—	-	—	—		24
Mistabowis	29	16	10	-	1	7		—
Montreal Lake	39	25	—	-	-	-		14
Mistawasis (Pitaquakey)	20	—	27	-	-	-		—
Pelican Lake	4	—	2	-	-	-		2
Sandy Lake (Ahtahkakoop)	42	32	—	2	-	2		8
Sturgeon Lake	27	18	—	-	-	-		9
Walpaton Stoney	7	—	-	-	-	-	2	5
Totals	205	104	39	2	1	9	2	62
Crooked Lake			Cowessess	Qu'Appelle				
Cowessess	62		42	11				9
Kakpwistahaw	27		2	1				24
Ochapowace	20		4	—				16
Sakimay & Little Bone	28		7	—				21
Totals	137		55	12				70
Duck Lake			Duck Lake	Qu'Appelle				
Beardy & Okemasis	39	—	23	—				16
Jas. Smith's	49	—	—	—				49
John Smith's	32	21	—	—				11
Kinistino	13	—	—	—				13
Muskeg Lake	59	—	—	4				55
One Arrow	20	—	19	—				1
Totals	212	21	42	4				145

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Saskatchewan (continued)

Agency Reserve	No. of Children	No. at any School	Number attending Residential Schools.			Not Attending
File Hills.			File Hills	Qu'Appelle.		
File Hills Colony	42		—	31		11
Little Black Bear	18		4	3		1
Okanese	12		6	2		4
Pasqua	3		14	—		14
Star Blanket	9		6	3		3
Totals.	73		30	39		33
Moose Mountain			File Hills	Qu'Appelle		
White Bear	24	17	2	5		—
	24	17	2	5		—
Moose Woods Res.						
White Cap Sioux	18	16				2
Totals	18	16				2
Onion Lake			Onion Lake C.E.	Onion Lake R.C.		
Chipewyan	63	—	—	8		55
Frog Lake	21	23	8	5		—
Island Lake	27	—	2	5		20
Joseph Bighead	13	—	—	1		12
Kehewin	40	16	1	6		17
Long Lake	5	—	—	—		5
Onion Lake	34	17	10	21		—
Total	213	56	21	46		109
Pelly			File Hills	Gordons	Qu'Appelle	
Cote	68	23	17	—	—	28
Keeseekoose	24	9	3	—	9	3
Key	24	9	3	1	1	10
Valley River	21	7	—	—	—	21
Totals	137	41	23	1	10	62
Qu'Appelle			File Hills	Muscowequan	Qu'Appelle	
Muscowpetung	13		4	1	4	4
Pasqua	28		3	—	22	3
Piapot	29		1	—	14	14
Standing Buffalo	25		—	—	29	—
Totals	95		8	1	69	21

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Agency, Reserve	No. of Children	Number of Day Schs.	Number at Residential Schools				Not attending
Touchwood)			Gordons	Muscowpetung	Qu'Appelle		
Day Stars	13	8	1	—	—		4
Fishing Lake	26	—	2	6	3		15
Gordons	56	—	39	1	6		10
Muscowpetung	40		—	31	—		9
Pourmans	36	—	5	12	9		10
	171	8	47	50	18	.	48 34

Summary for Saskatchewan

Agency	Children of School Age	Att. Day Schs.	Att. Residential Schs.	Not Att.
Assumption	27	24	—	3
Battleford	157	51	49	57
Carlton	205	104	53	48
Crooked Lake	137	—	68	70
Duck Lake	212	21	46	145
File Hills	73	—	69	4
Moose Mountain	24	17	7	—
Moose Woods Res.	18	16	—	2
Onion Lake	213	56	67	90
Pelly	137	41	34	62
Qu'Appelle	95	—	78	17
Touchwoods	171	8	115	48
Totals	1469	339	586	546

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Alberta.

Agency & Name	Children of Sch. Age	Number of Day Schs.	Number at Residential Schs.				Not attending
Blackfoot			Crowfoot	Old Sun's			
Blackfoot	118		3-4	48			16
Totals	118	—	54	48			16
Blood			Blood C.E.	Blood R.C.	St Joseph's		
Blood	190		61	61	2	—	66
Totals	190		61	61	2	-	66
Edmonton			St Albert	St Joseph's	Ermineskin		
Alexandra	13	—	25-	—	—		—
Enoch's	23	—	14	1	5		3
Joseph's	36	—	4	-	-		32
Michel's	19	—	6	-	—		13
Paul's	26	23	27	-	2		—
Totals	117	23	76	1	7		48
Hobbema			St. Joseph's	Ermineskin			
Ermineskins	27		2	22			3
Louis Bull's	16		—	4			12
Montana (Little Bear)	11		—	—			11
Rains	2		—	—			2
Samson's	80	36	7	17			20
Totals	136	36	9	43			48
Peigan			Peigan R.C.	Peigan C.E.	St Joseph's		
Peigan	88		35-	32	5-		16
Totals	88	—	35-	32	5-		16

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Agency Reserve	Number of Children	No at Day Schs	Enrolm at Residential Schools			No's attending
Saddle Lake			Blue Quills	St Josephs		
Beaver Lake	22		11	—		11
Chipewayan	16		—	—		16
Jas. Seenums	53		8	—		48
Saddle Lake & Blue Quills	83	42	25	8		8
Totals	174	42	44	8		80
Sarcee			Sarcee	St Josephs		
Bull's Head	24		28	3		—
Totals.	24		28	3		
Stony						
Bears Paw	59		—			59
Chiniquays	26		—			26
Wesleys	64		—			64
Totals	149					149

Summary for Alberta

agency	no of school age	no attending day schools	no attending Residential schools	no not attending school
Blackfoot	118	—	102	16
Blood	190	—	124	66
Edmonton	117	23	84	10
~~Hobbema~~	136	36	52	48
Saddle Lake	174	42	52	80
Sarcee	24	—	31	—
Stony	149	—	—	149
Peigan	88	—	72	16
Total	996	101	517	385

R Phelan
June 1930

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2. Section 9 of the Indian Act, Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Section 10 of the said Act as enacted by Section 1, Chap.35, 4-5 George V, 1914, and Section 11 of the said Act and any regulations made in pursuance of the said sections, are hereby repealed and the following sections substituted therefor:

" 9. The Governor in Council may establish day schools on an Indian reserve for the children of such reserve or in lieu of day schools may establish Industrial schools or boarding schools for the attendance, maintenance and education of the children of such reserve, reserves, or parts of reserves as may be designated by the Superintendent General.

(2). The Governor in Council may declare any school or institution where children are provided with board and lodging, as well as instruction, and with the managing authorities of which the Superintendent General has made an agreement for the admission of an Indian child or children and for the inspection of the school or institution to be an industrial school or boarding school for the purpose of this and the following sections.

(3). All pupils shall be provided by the Superintendent General with transportation to and from the industrial or boarding schools to which they have been assigned including transportation from such schools to their respective homes for the regular summer vacation and their return to such schools after such vacation.

(4). All schools shall comply with the standards established by the Department in respect of buildings, equipment, teaching and discipline and shall be regularly inspected by qualified officers, and shall be open to inspection by the Chief and Council of a band at such reasonable times as may be agreed upon by the Agent and Principal of the school.

(5). The Superintendent General may apply the annuities and interest moneys of children attending an industrial or boarding school to the maintenance of such schools or to the maintenance of the children themselves.

10. Every Indian child over the age of seven and under the age of fifteen who is physically able shall attend such day school on a reserve or such industrial school or boarding school as may be designated by the Superintendent General, for the full term during which such day school, industrial school or boarding school is open each year.

(2). No Protestant child shall attend a Roman Catholic school or a school conducted under Roman Catholic auspices; and

no

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no Roman Catholic child shall attend a Protestant school or a school conducted under Protestant auspices.

11. The Superintendent General may appoint a truant officer for the enforcement of attendance of children at school and such officer shall, for the purpose of such enforcement, have the powers of a peace officer and shall examine into all cases of truancy within his knowledge or when requested to do so by the Indian Agent, a teacher or a chief of the band, and shall warn the truants and their parents or guardians of the consequences of truancy; and shall notify the parent or guardian in writing to cause the child to attend school forthwith.

(2). Any parent or person with whom any Indian child is resident who fails to cause such child between the ages aforesaid, to attend school as required by this section after having received three days' notice so to do by a truant officer, shall, on the complaint of the truant officer, be liable on summary conviction before a justice of the peace or Indian Agent to a fine of not more than two dollars and costs or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days or both, and such child may be arrested without a warrant and conveyed to school by the truant officer; provided that no parent or other person shall be liable to such penalties if such child is unable to attend school by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, has passed the extrance examination for high schools or has been excused by the Indian Agent or Teacher for temporary absence to assist in husbandry or urgent and necessary household duties."

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Copy of memo sent Minister re changing Act Jan/1920

COMPULSORY EDUCATION :-

Taken from file 136862-6

The amendment provides for the repeal of Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Act, and of the Regulations made in pursuance of the Sections. I have extracted the clauses which we propose to repeal, and send a copy of the Regulations which were passed by His Excellency in Council on the 6th day of August, 1908. These clauses empower the Governor in Council to make regulations to secure the compulsory education of children at day schools, and their commitment to residential schools in certain circumstances.

Incl.

A short time ago I attempted to re-draft the Regulations for the purpose of carrying out the purpose of the new amendment, namely, a true system of compulsory education for every Indian child at both classes of schools, day and residential, but it was found that, under the Act, the Governor in Council would not have the power to pass them. I would, therefore, propose to cancel the clauses of the Act and of the Regulations, and to obtain legislative authority for a true system of compulsory education, affecting every Indian child, and both classes of schools.

You may not think it necessary or advisable to cancel the Regulations by statute, as they may quite as effectively be cancelled by Order in Council. The Justice Department say that the proposed course is unusual, but not improper. I am inclined to favour the omission of any reference to the Regulations in the Bill, and to cancel them by Order in Council when the statute becomes operative.

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It is self-evident that there is little use in having schools without pupils, and, except in so far as the Regulations provide otherwise, it rests, at present, with the Indians whether their children shall be sent to school or not. Indian educators and the officials of the Department have been under the necessity of securing attendance by various methods, by moral suasion, by veiled compulsion, which has no force back of it, even by special inducements, which were in the nature of payments or favours shown to the parents.

Each Indian child who is now in residence at a boarding or industrial school is placed there with the consent of the parents, given in writing, and, after having once obtained a child, it has been a constant struggle to retain it for the required term, as the parents are largely governed by whim, and attempt, for all sorts of specious reasons, to withdraw their children, and interrupt the course of their education. There is a continuous effort to keep our schools full, but they are not now filled, and there is at present no way of overcoming the indifference of the parents.

While the proposed legislation is drastic, it gives the Department control, removes from the Indian parent the responsibility for the care and education of his child, and the best interests of the Indians are promoted and fully protected. The clauses apply to every Indian child over the age of 7 and under the age of 15.

If a day school is in effective operation, as is the case on many of the reserves in the Eastern provinces, there will be no interruption of such parental sway as exists. Where a day school cannot be properly operated, the child must be taken to an industrial or boarding school. All such schools are open to inspection,

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and must be conducted according to a standard already in existence; they must be conducted under contract. A regular summer vacation is provided for, and the transportation expenses of the children are paid by the Department, which latter clause will,I think, go far to remove the present objection to education at residential schools. It has always been advanced as a hardship that parents and children are separated for years without the possibility of any reunion, and that the child grows away from the life of the reserve, and the observation and affection of the parent, and that, when he is discharged from the school, he is an alien in his own home.

There are objections to an annual summer vacation from our point of view, but, with the power given us by the proposed amendment to control the movements of pupils, it will be relatively easy to provide for their return, and I think the proposal will do much to popularise education at residential schools.

Consideration is shown by the proposed changes, and,I think,rightly so, to the various religious denominations, who have, since the earliest days, devoted themselves to the cause of Indian education. All our residential schools are conducted by these denominations, and the evangelisation and education of the Indian are carried on side by side.

A fair proportion of the expenditure on the maintenance of these schools is provided by the Churches, and, in the past, the greater share of the responsibility for recruiting pupils has fallen upon their shoulders; it is found to be onerous. Their zealous co-operation with the Department, and the generosity which is shown in the provision of funds, entitle them to the support and assistance which a compulsory system of education will provide.

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As our Indian boarding schools in the province of Ontario are well filled, and, for the most part, have waiting lists, we shall not require to invoke the clauses frequently in these parts. In the three Western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, day schools are a failure, and it is proposed to close them,and to substitute education at residential schools. This will involve the establishment of some new institutions, but it is proposed to use the Trust Funds of the Indians, as far as possible, for Capital expenditure, as we are enabled to do under the present statute without the consent of the Indians. These remarks apply to British Columbia. The Indians of this province are not in possession of large Trust Funds, and cannot, therefore, contribute, but the obligation to provide buildings is not heavy, and can be gradually assumed and discharged.

As an answer to an argument which might be raised against the invasion of the rights of the parents over the children, it should be pointed out that <u>all Indians are wards</u> of the Crown, and the western treaties all provide for education as part of the compensation for the cession of the Indian title. As this proviso was inserted at the request of the Indians, and altogether in their interests, it follows that they have certain responsibilities, and must produce their children to be educated.

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Before the war broke out we had a most progressive policy with reference to the re-building of schools which had become delapidated and the building of new schools throughout the country. Unfortunately we were stopped in that because we could not get the money. We are limited in every way and are confined within the limit set by Parliament to the appropriation for Indian Affairs. If we have a little more interest in the House of Commons, I am not criticising it at all, because it has a lot of work to do, but if we could have a standing committee or some committee so that we would have a body of men in the House who would become better acquainted with Indian affairs it would be of advantage.

MR LAPOINTE: Are you in favour of a special committee?

MR. SCOTT: I am very much in favour of it, I said to the Minister yesterday, "Had you done nothing except to get the committee you have appointed you have done a great deal".

THE ACTING CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lapoint suggests a standing committee, I understand, would you favour that?

MR. SCOTT: Yes, I would. Of course it would have to be very carefully guarded in regard to the summoning of witness and everything of that kind, because every standing committee has standing regulations for its guidance. This is by way or preamble and I hope you will not consider it out of place. As I said I have had to contend in my official life with difficulties, because a civil servant never gets away from obstacles. Our obstacle in regard to Indian education is the lack of a compulsory system, the same as the white people have. under the present Act the Governor in Council is

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empowered to pass regulation, and he has passed regulations and we are now conducting our Indian Schools under a regulation passed in 1908, and under the Act these regulations permit us to commit to an industrial school the child who will not or who is not attending the day school on the reserve. That is as far as it permits us to go. Not having any other powers to commit except the child who is not attending the school on the reserve the object of this Bill is to give us power not only to compel children to attend day school on the reserve, but we can take a child, place it in the industrial school without the parents consent. That, of course seems going very far, but i may say that the Bill hardly applies to Eastern Canada at all in any of its provisions, although it extends to all parts of Canada, to Eastern Canada, as well as in the West. But our residential schools in the East are practically full, we have waiting lists, none of them can accommodate any more pupils, and the compulsory clause almost entirely affects the Western part of the Dominion, although it may effect certain cases in the East when at least we have an Indian abusing or neglecting his child.
In the West we have a great deal of difficulty in getting children to school. I may say that our school system is somewhat peculiar in that the churches co-operate with us in the work of education, and I have always been in favour of that because of the success which has attended the work and which si due in a great measure to the co-operation of the churches. In 1910, when Mr. Oliver was Minister, he took a very enlightened view of education and he called all heads of different denominations the Anglicans, the Roman Catholic, the Methodist and the Presbyterians, to Ottawa, and they had a conference and there has been a decided improvement as a result. The churches are conducting boarding schools, under a

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Contract system, the Government consenting to an increase in the per capita grant which I may say is not now sufficient the cost of living has so increased, but the churches loyally made up the deficiency out of their own pockets. That is the church is a partner to a very great extent, and I should say that about one third of the funds for required for Indian education are provided by the churches. At that time Mr. Oliver agreed to spend a certain amount every year in the erection of new buildings, as well as increasing the per capita grant, and this policy was continued by the Borden Government and Parliament was very generous in its appropriations until the war broke out. The difficulty in the West is with the almost savage people we have there, to get them to realise the benefit of education and to send their children voluntarily. Now the educators who are conducting these schools have resorted to all sorts of means to get these children to attend. I will not say that they have resorted to bribery, that is not the proper term to use, but they have really paid to have the children brought to school, and the difficulty is to keep them there/when they get there, because just as soon as the child enters the school the parents want to take it out for some reason or other, either because of supposed sickness or somebody has died, and they want to get the children out of school. The Bill is to give us control of that and we have endeavoured to take the sting out of the separation of the child from its parents and the breaking up of the home life; the Indians parents are very fond of their children. There has always been every effort made and opportunity taken to study their character - I am speaking of the Tribes in the West now, not of those in the East, because they deal with their children the same as we do. I have

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endeavoured to mitigate the separation as much as possible by providing that there shall be a holiday every year, and that the Department shall pay the expenses of sending their children home and bringing them back so that the Indian parents will be assured of seeing their children running around the Tepee for a month or six weeks every summer at least. I am very doubtful whether that is a benefit to the children because if we take the children from the vermin ridden shack with lice, bed-bugs and vermin of all kinds, and bring them to the schools, clean them and clothe them, and give them the benefit of nourishing food and then sent them back to the place whence they came - that does not apply or course to all cases - it does not tend to improve them in regard to the education of the children. To point to the benefit of the policy of the Department I may say that not more than 25 years ago we were practically feeding the Indians of the West, after the disappearance of the buffalo. Canada took up the obligation of feeding these people and keeping them alive. To-day we see hardly one-tenth of the gratuitous feeding in the Northwest Territories, the Indians are practically self-supporting on account of our policy. I have brought pictures here of schools. When I took charge of the schools I made up my mind that they would be considered only from the point of view of the public interest and not from the standpoint that anything was good enough for the Indians. That was the trouble in the old days, the Department put up cheap places which very soon became delapitated and filled with tuberculosis germs so that they were unfit for the purposes for which they were erected. The institutions we have erected in recent years have been such that any member of the community can go into them and be proud of them, and the plans we have drawn and the schools we have

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put up since that time for the Indian children are such as we have put up in Portage La Prairie. I have brought these pictures for your inspection in order to let you understand that we are not taking these people and putting them into institutions that we cannot be proud of.

(Pictures distributed and examined by the Committee)

These schools are conducted under ~~xxx~~ control of the Government, the Government have a contract, a copy of which I have here, and I will leave it for the information of the Committee. The contract is with the Bishop of the Dioses or with the Head of the Presbyterian or Methodist churches conducting the schools and they are expected to keep the schools up to a certain standard, the schools are under inspection of our own officers, by our agents and inspectors, and in some cases also, particularly day schools, they are inspected by the provincial inspectors. I do not think ~~that~~ I can say very much more about the educational clauses. The purpose of the Bill is to give us control over the attendance at the day schools.

THE ACTING CHAIRMAN: Under the present regulations you have simply control of the schools on the reserve?

MR. SCOTT: Yes.

THE ACTING CHAIRMAN: Now you extend it to the other schools?

MR. SCOTT: Yes, where the Indian pupil fails to attend we can issue a warrant and take him to the Industrial school. In the West we have found that the reserve day schools are an absolute failure, we have tried to stimulate attendance in every way, by a warm mid-day meal, sometimes by conveying the children to the school, the distance over which the Indians are

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scattered in the West renders it almost impossible to get any effectual education at the Indian day schools. All the Indian educators, I may say, are in favour of this Bill; If I hav wished to issue a curcular and asked them for their opinions in order to bombard the Committee I could have got replies from all of them, but I did not do that. I have several letters here from ecclesiastics and others, as follows;

Exhibit No 18.

Bishop's Court,

Winnipeg, Man.

3rd April, 1920.

Mr. dear Mr. Scott:

I thank you for sending me a copy of the Bill No 14. the Act to amend the Indian Act.

It is very gratifying to me to observe that provision is being made for what I have so strongly urged for many years, namely, compulsory education at school of the children of Indian parents. As you know from conversation with me at various times. I have always felt that the absence of such a provision was the chief weakness of our Indian School system. In the case of our white settlers, with, presumably, their greater intelligence we find it necessary to call in the aid of compulsion in the matter of school attendance, surely we need it all the more for our Indian schools, from their long past history, cannot be expected to place the same value on education.

On behalf of the church which I represent, therefore, I hail with great satisfaction the prospect of having some compulsory measure incorporated into the new Act. It is not quite clear to me that the clause will apply to day school as well as.

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boarding schools. Surely it will, for I am a great believer in well conducted day schools and I see much less difficulty in enforcing attendance at these than at the boarding schools.

Trusting that the legislation may be carried through and promising in our missions to do all in my power to make it effective, If it does go through

I am, most sincerely,

Yours.

(Sgd.) Rupert Land.

Exhibit No 19.

Edmonton, Canada.

April 9th, 1920.

Mr. Duncan C. Scott.

Deputy Superintendent General

of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Scott:

The future hope of our Indian race is in the education of their children. This conviction is based upon over twenty years experience in our Indian educational work. During most of the twenty years I have been in charge of the Educational work of the Indians under the care of the Methodist Church, and I am strongly of the conviction that the Indian Act should make education compulsory.

I have discussed the question with teachers, principals of schools, government officials, officials of our Missionary Societies and officials of other churches, and the conviction of all concerned is strongly in favour of a compulsory law for the education of the Indian children.

Hoping that your measure providing compulsion will be sanctioned by Parliament.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) T. Ferrier,

Supt. of Methodist Indian Schools.

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(Encl. No.22)

[illegible], Ont., April 17 1909.

Duncan C.Scott, Esq.
Deputy Supt. General Ind. Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

I most sincerely hope that the proposed amendment to the Indian Act will prevail. The Indian is capable and in most cases worthy but he will not move without some compulsion. As I write I [illegible] application for two boys about twelve years of age, neither can any one be induced to attend [illegible] which is but within easy distance of a good school. Their food is run for [illegible] to return, but it is almost too late for the boys. They refuse to [illegible] with the Indian [illegible] and it is this policy education and [illegible] of enfranchisement [illegible] in the best interests of the Indian people. Some of them are afraid, or unwilling to take the step, but it should not be left [illegible]. While the [illegible] it, but [illegible] to try, must be used or lost.

I am, Dear Mr. Scott,

Yours sincerely,

([illegible])

([illegible])
474 Confederation Life Bldg.
Toronto, April 10, 1909.

Dr. D.C.Scott,
Indian Department,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Scott,-

Enclosed please find copy of a resolution passed at the recent [illegible] Board of the Women's Indian Society. You will note the keen interest of the women in the welfare of the Indians.

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"and their strong conviction [illegible]
ive Auxiliary Valley. I [illegible]
ject [illegible]
approved. I am quite convinced that [illegible]
ry Society [illegible]
ture of the Indian [illegible]."

"At last [illegible]
a Provincial Committee of Inquiry [illegible]
religious education of Indian children.

I also [illegible]

will better the lot of the Indians.

Yours truly,

(Rev.) [illegible]."

[illegible]

"[illegible] of [illegible] of the Provincial [illegible]
Synod would [illegible] the [illegible] before the Provincial
Legislature would [illegible] to the Indians of Canada would
strongly recommend that the interests of the Indians be
safeguarded for at least a quarter of a century
[illegible].

If the Province [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] by white lands, the Indian will soon find
himself homeless.

We strongly recommend that a proper system of educa-
tion may be started. The hope of the future of the
Indian is in education.

Faithfully submitted.

([illegible]),

Indian Secty. [illegible]."

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Dear Mr. Scott,-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter

of March 31, enclosing copy of Bill No. 14 now before

Parliament to amend the Indian Act.

[illegible] practically

[illegible] abolition of Indian

[illegible] attends school and I think the proposed

all children/attend school would solve our difficulty by making attendance

compulsory.

Yours truly,
(REV) W. A. Graham.
Commissioner.

Duncan C. Scott,
Deputy Supt. General,
of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

(Letter No. 24) Gordon River, Ont.
March 2, 1920.

In reply kindly refer to
The Secretary
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-

We beg leave to acknowledge your favour of the 31st ult. enclosing a resolution which was passed by the Ojibway tribe of Indians assembled at Gordon River, Ont. convened at their Council House, Fort, W. I. 20.

Whereas, it is the belief of many of the Indians generally & Indian Reserves, Ontario in particular themselves or record as opposed to the enfranchisement of the Indian Enfranchisement Act as set forth in Bill No. 14 Section 3 & hundred and [illegible] one hundred and eleven, [illegible] of Canada, [illegible] of the Dominion of Canada, Session [illegible], believe that it will not be conducive to the best interests of the Indians of

[illegible] have such a law at the present time, and concerning the action of the Government in placing this very important question which concerns the very life of the Indian Reserves, across, [illegible] principles, before Parliament sit at the present of the Indians in general."

We must correctly [illegible] carefully consider our position at this time, and [illegible] and see; that [illegible] will not fail to uphold the principles contained [illegible].

Yours [illegible]

George [illegible] Chief

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Councillors."

J.Fallowm.

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Here is a letter from Archbishop Mathieu of Regina and also a letter from J. T. Hicks, Principal Caledonia School.

The letter from Mr. Hicks reads as follows:

(Exhibit No. 25)

Caledonia High School,
T. J. Hicks, Principal,
Caledonia Ont., March 27, 1920.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Minister of Interior,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Sir:-

Am very much pleased to see the active part you are playing in order that the Indians may have compulsory education. Since being in this school have had quite a number of pupils from the reserve, and have found them excellent pupils in every respect. The trouble seems to be that so many of the children do not attend school regularly enough to enable them to pass the High School Entrance examination, and thus we never get them.

In conversation with many Indians they tell me that the Chief are the ones who are opposing the Bill to grant the Indians the Franchise, as that would mean the loss of some of their power.

I believe that you are doing the Indians a real service in the stand you are taking, and I wish you every success with your measure.

Yours most truly,

(sgd) T. J. Hicks

The letter from O. E. Mathieu, Archbishop of Regina, reads as follows:

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(Exhibit No. 26)

Regina, Sask., 3 April, 1920.

To Mr. D. C. Scott,
Superintendent of the Indians.

Dear Sir:-

I arrived from the East only this week. I was willing to go to Lebret and study this law with the priests who for years have lived with the Indians. I think better to write you immediately and tell you, as it is your wish, what I think of this law. I know that you are only willing the good of these poor Indians so worthy of our sympathy.

It is sure that they must be obliged to send their children to schools. God only knows what good your industrial schools have done to these poor children, we have only to see what are these children when they enter these schools and what they are when they leave them.

And for me, they should be obliged to send their children to industrial schools and not, at least now, allow them to have day schools in their reserve. Now they are still unable to give their children a real good formation which will be lacking if they can send their children to day schools. And what trouble will have the Goverament to have that law followed? I do not think that that change in the law would be to the advantage of the Indians and it would probably endanger the existance of our industrial schools which are doing so much good.

Do you not think that the Article 5 in the first page is a dangerous one? I would be afraid to give such power to the chief and to the children's parents. This, I think, would cause much trouble.

Would it not be better also to oblige these children to stay a little longer in the Industrial schools? On account of their nature, they require more

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time than the others to be formed. To allow them to be free at fifteen years is it not too soon?

Yours sincerely devoted.

(sgd) O. E. Mathieu,

Arch. of Regina.

Mr. Harold: This Bill does not really affect the Six Nation Indians as far as their education is concerned, except forcing the attendance at the day schools.

Mr. Scott: Yes, they have a good system, if they would carry it out, of enforcing attendance at day school. They have their truant officers.

Mr. Harold: There is a school at Brantford.

Mr. Scott: Yes, and there is a waiting list of over sixty pupils trying to get into that school.

Mr. Harold: It would be advisable to have an enlargement?

Mr. Scott: Yes, it would.

The Acting Chairman: It is not compulsory there.

Mr. Scott: No.

The Acting Chairman: It would be better if it were.

Mr. Scott: It would give this advantage: That if there were a case of a Six Nations Indian abusing his child, we could step in and take the child under this Bill.

Mr. Harold: That is not any more drastic than our other laws in that regard.

Mr. Scott: No.

Mr. Lapointe: Are there Industrial Schools in all the Provinces?

Mr. Scott: None in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia or any of the Maritime Provinces. We accommodate some of the pupils from Quebec in the Ontario schools. There is a very large school up in the County of Algoma, near Spanish River.

Mr. Harold: Is there not this difference in the treatment of the Indians under this Act: That we can separate the children from the parents and send them to the Industrial

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Schools, you cannot do that with the white children.

Mr. Scott: There is that essential difference, you cannot do it in the case of a white child unless it has been abused by the parent that provision we take it is in the interest of th child and also of the parents. The pressure that came on our Indian schools when the war broke out and the High Cost of Living became general, was very great because the Indian would unload his children on us, for the reason that it immediately became evident to him that it would cost him more to support the child at that period than before the war so that it was purely a matter of self interest. Before that he did not think of it at all. After that he began to think "Well I had better put my children in the schools".

Mr. Delisle: I want to know,in Caughnawaga what would be the outcome if the parents refused to comply with the regulations as to attendance in the day school? How would you take the child?

Mr. Scott: We can go into the home and take the child.

Mr. Delisle: I will have the privilege of exercising the Habeas Corpus and taking that child back.

The Acting Chairman: Sub-section 2 of section 10,vests the truant officer with this power to take the child in case of truancy.

Mr. Hill: I wish to ask Mr. Scott a question regarding Industrial Schools. The children from seven to fifteen are taken. After they are fifteen years of age, what becomes of them? They are let go from the schools.

Mr. Scott: No, we keep them until they are eighteen. I think that it is too high and that we keep them too long. That is a matter the Indian educators are not unanimous about.

Mr. Hill: It seems to me the Indians should be given more advantage on the lines of education.

K. follows.

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So it seems to me that the Indians should be given more education. In the Mohawk Institute at Brantford where our people are graduated they receive regular training, and after they have become graduates, they are simply allowed to drift, but if they were given proper education they would become an asset to the people. It seems to me that if they were given more commercialised education it would be better.

The Acting Chairman: Do you mean to say you object to the age.

Mr. Hill: The clause provides between the age of 7 and 15 they leave at 15 and that is the age at which they should be taken care of.

Mr. Scott: There is no difficulty about that at all.

Mr. Reid: Would you be in favour, I am speaking now of the Province of Saskatchewan, of having the Government school inspector.

Mr. Scott: Yes, I am quite agreeable to that.

Mr. Reid: I think it would be wise to have an arrangement made between the Department of Provincial Government to secure that inspection.

Mr. Scott: I would recommend that to the Minister. In the East all the Inspectors inspect the day schools, but in British Columbia and in the West we have not yet taken that step. I suppose the development of the Provinces up to a certain time has been slow and the Inspectors have been very much overworked. I discussed this question with the Minister of Education of Saskatchewan and he thought it was putting a great burden upon the Inspectors, but they might be prepared to do it now. We pay the fee for the inspection by the Provincial Inspectors. I am in

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favour of it myself, because without it our system is inferior, and because it gives us an independent criticism system of our schools which I think we should have.

Mr. Hill: This subsection 4 of section 9, dealing with compulsory education, it seems to me that all the way through this Bill the powers given to the Superintendent General are too great. There is no consulting the Indian in any way, he is given power to make regulations with regard to the inspection of the schools. It seems to me that it ought to be inserted there hat the Indians should be consulted.

Mr. Scott: That is all folly. Of course the Indians know what the regulations are, and if they want to have them changed they can ask for it, and if it is reasonable the change will be made, but by restricting the Department to consulting the Indians as to what should be done, in that case we will never get anything done at all. The Indians have absolute freedom, there is no restriction placed upon them at all. Now, with reference to the contentious clause dealing with the enfranchisement.

The Acting Chairman: I might say that this regulation is very similar to that dealing with the education of the white people. The superintendents of education in the various provinces have the same powers as are given to the Superintendent General in this clause without consulting the people.

Mr. Wilson: I might say after 27 or 28 years' experience in western Canada, I went when that country was almost entirely peopled by Indians and I have lived with them almost continually, ever since, and our experience has been that the system of education of the Indians has been a failure,

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ing to the fact that the people are living on the reserves are scattered and it has been almost impossible to get the children to school. There have been a number of attempts made to get the children at the ordinary day schools, and now they are turning to the industrial schools as a remedy. There are, as I understand it, different conditions in the West to those which exist in the East. The Indians there have not had the privileges and the opportunities for advancement which you have had in the East and it has been found by experience that there must be some method of compelling them to send their children to school. It would be useless to attempt to get the parents in the West to send their children to the industrial school. You might talk to them for an hour trying to persuade them without success, and what are you going to do about it? You must have some compulsory law.

Mr. Hill: Our people are an advanced people, and they are dissatisfied with the system of education we have on the reserve, and it seems to me that if this committee would make such provisions that we could be given an opportunity under the law to run our own schools in such a way as will meet the desires of the people.

The Acting Chairman: Will you take a note of that suggestion, Mr. Scott?

Mr. J. M. Barnhart: I was a school trustee where I live, now we are handicapped right here in our own school because we have no control of the school. We are handicapped with not having anything to say in regard to the schoolmaster, we found out he was no good, but we could not remove him because the Indian Agent was with him and he had the law. My boy went there for nine years without deriving any benefit, the

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Part of Dr Scott's evidence before Special Committee 1920 re forcing compulsion re School attendance in Indian Act. Taken from file 136862-6

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MARTURIA OR M.S.C.C., TORONTO
("C.I.M." AND "VIA EASTERN")

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE PRIMATE (EX-OFFICIO)
THE BISHOP OF HURON (CHAIRMAN)
THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL
THE BISHOP OF TORONTO
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON FORNERET
THE HON. SIR ...
REV. CANON GIVEN
MRS. F. G. ...
MATTHEW WILSON, ESQ., K.C., B.C.L.
F. P. ..., ESQ.

131 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING
COR. QUEEN AND VICTORIA STS.

Toronto, Ontario, April 16th 1920.

Duncan C.Scott, Esq.,C.B.,
Deputy Inspector General,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I have been absent on a visit to the Pacific Coast, or I should have written to you at an earlier date on a matter which I consider of vital importance to the future of the Indian wards of the Dominion Government.

I have followed with the greatest interest the proposed amendments to the Indian Act now before Parliament, and have noticed with great regret various reports in the daily press which seem to indicate the development of considerable opposition to the same.

This opposition I believe to be largely "manufactured" and to be of a nature which, if allowed to prevail, will hamper or frustrate the most far-reaching and promising scheme of reform for the benefit of the Indians which has ever been presented for the consideration of Parliament.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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I refer, especially, to the proposal to make compulsory the education of Indian children, and to secure the same through the agencies of boarding schools.

As you are aware I have been carrying on, personally, for some years a series of wide investigations into the whole subject. In these investigations I have gone as far North as Fort MacPherson, Peel River, Mackenzie River Delta.

I began those investigations as a doubter in, if not an opponent of, the boarding school system. The facts I have encountered have converted me int· an earnest adherent of that system, as the only system which holds within it the possibility of a solution, within reasonable limits of time, of the whole problem of Indian education and, therefore, of the solution of the ultimate problem of Indian enfranchisement and citizenship.

I may mention one fact as indicative of the type of evidence which has weighed with me in producing in my mind the change from the position of a "doubter" to that of a convinced supporter of the boarding school system: everywhere I went I found a concensus of opinion to the effect that the children of ex-pupils, taken as a whole, were of a distinctly higher type in mental and moral receptivity and capacities, than were the children of Indian parents who had not received the benefits of such education.

The boarding school system, I repeat, presents in my judgement the only satisfactory solution of the problem.

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(RG 10, Volume 6012, File 150-40A, Part 1)

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Coupled with compulsory education that system should be, and can be I believe, made the efficient instrument for the bringing about of the great end which every well-wisher of the Indian wards of the nation must have at heart, i.e. the progressive raising of the whole Indian people from the depressed position of wards, to the higher position of self-respecting, self-supporting,intelligent, well-educated citizens of the Dominion. Please pardon this free expression of my convictions on the subject,

And believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

S. Fowler

General Secretary.

SG/MV.

P.S. I am forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr J.H. Nicholson, M.P., a member of the Indian Committee.

S.F.

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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Reasons which led the Department to recommend Amendments to the Statutes with reference to Indian Education, and objects to be attained by the Amendments.

The present educational clauses of the Indian Act provide that the Governer General in Council may pass regulations for compulsory attendance at schools, and regulations were passed by the Governor General in Council in 1908 which now govern. The powers conferred by the Act have been held by the law officers to deal simply with day schools, and it is held that there is no power to provide for the compulsory attendance of Indians at boarding or industrial schools. The regulations provide for the commitment of an Indian child to an industrial or boarding school when the child is not attending the local day school.

The provisions of the amendment give the Superintendent General power to compel the attendance of Indian children at day schools and at residential schools, and their residence at the latter for definite periods. The provisions for compulsory attendance at day schools will be operative generally throughout the Dominion wherever day schools are conducted. The provisions with reference to compulsory attendance at residential schools will be almost wholly confined to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The clauses may occasionally be invoked in Ontario and the eastern provinces for the protection of neglected children or children who require restraint.

The experience of the Department and those interested in Indian education, extending over a period of thirty years, has convinced them that in the prairie provinces and British Columbia day schools have failed to be a successful factor in educating and civilising the Indians. The causes contributory to this failure are the difficulties of securing a constant attendance of the pupils. The reserves in the west

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are usually large, and the Indian habitations are scattered far and wide within the boundaries of the reserves. The Indians are not collected into village communities. The children, therefore, have to come fairly long distances to school. In many of the localities, the Indians are still hunting Indians, and when they leave for the hunting grounds in the late summer, they have of necessity to take with them their families. The Department endeavoured for a time to overcome these difficulties by providing conveyance to and from the school, and attempted also to increase the attendance by providing a warm mid-day meal for the pupils. The result of these efforts was merely to increase the cost of the schools without materially increasing their efficiency.

The attached statement will give some idea of the unsatisfactory nature of the service at Indian day schools.

The difficulties of maintaining a constant number of pupils in residence in boarding and industrial schools has been equally great. The difficulty has arisen from different causes, but has been in our experience equal to the obstacles described in dealing with the day school attendance. Owing to the apathy of Indians who have not progressed very far from the aboriginal state, it has been difficult to get their support for this class of school, and the Principals of the schools and the Indian Agents, without any compulsory power, find it difficult to maintain constant attendance. Uniform and constant attendance is the very life-blood of the school, because the financial aid conferred by the Government depends on the number of pupils in residence. We are subject to the caprice of the Indian parents.

It has been proved conclusively after thirty years' experience that the only real progress is made by the Indians who have been educated in residential schools, where they have the benefit of agricultural training and training in domestic

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)
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employments.

It is, therefore, proposed to consider the class of residential schools as the best system for the prairie provinces and British Columbia, and to develop that system as far as possible consistent with the funds from time to time placed at the disposal of the Department by Parliament. It is proposed also to use the available funds of the Indians for their own education. It is proposed to close day schools whose usefulness is nil, and to gradually establish a residential school system which will accommodate the healthy children of school age throughout these provinces.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112220-2

54237 1

EXTRACT
ORIGINAL ON
129690.

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUN 30 1920
RECORDS

Christian Island, June 25, 1920.

Sir,-

X X X

Compulsory school attendance is agreed upon providing only a qualified teacher is employed and subject to the approval of the Chief and Council.

Your humble servant,
Henry Jackson,
President.

INDIAN SCHOOLS BRANCH
JUL 1920

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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Resolved that we the Grand General Indian Council of Ontario in Session at Wikwemekong, Manitoulin Island, June 15th, 1920, strongly recommend and request The Committee in charge of Bill 14 respecting Indian Schools, that a clause be Inserted in the proposed Legislation that only qualified teachers shall be employed to teach in Indian Schools subject to the approval of the Chief and Council.

Signed on behalf of the Grand General Indian Council of Ontario.

Joseph Wabegijig,
2nd Vice President.

J. E. Big Canoe,
1st Vice President.

Henry Jackson,
President.

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INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 25 1920
RECORDS

Lytton, B. C., October 19, 1920.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 543868
AND
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

Sir,—

I will be obliged if you will advise me whether the amendment to the Indian Act dated July 1st, 1920, is in force as at various times the matter of getting children sent to the schools crops up and if I am authorized to pay the transportation of the said children to the schools as called for under this amendment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SCHOOLS BRANCH
NOV 3 1920

H. Pinhas

Indian Agent.

Assist. Deputy & Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

HQ/LD

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, pt 1)

POOR COPY

Schedule 9.

112220/2

Ottawa, November 3, 1920.

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, in which you request to be advised as to whether Clause j of Section 9 of the amendment to the Indian Act assented to on the first of July, last, regarding the payment of the transport of Indian children to and from residential schools is now in force.

In reply I beg to say that transport will be paid for new pupils entering the school and also in the case of pupils going and returning on annual leave. It is not intended, however, to allow this privilege to be used indiscriminately, but only in the case of new pupils whose admission is approved and pupils who are allowed home on annual holidays. All transportation expenses should be kept down to the lowest possible point and proper vouchers should be forwarded, with receipts for the expenditure incurred attached. This will only apply in the case of transportation expenses of children from October 1st, last. The Department will rely on the Principal and yourself to see that no undue expense is occasioned in this matter.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. S. Williams

A. S. Williams
For Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

E. Graham Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Lytton, B.C.

a/w. Dcl

112220 L

BIRTLE AGENCY.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE

Birtle, Man. NOV 16 1920

November, 11th. 1920. 191

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. F/15
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

544703

Sir,—

Regarding the Compulsory Indian School Act, I would be glad to know, if the Provincial Constables will act, as Truant Officers, when their services are required, and the parent or Guardian is prosecuted for failure to send child to school.

I would be glad to have 6 copies of the Amended Act.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant

Indian Agent.

To

The Asst. Deputy and Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

POOR COPY

Ottawa, November 22, 1920.

Sir,-

3/15 I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant with reference to the enforcement of the compulsory attendance of Indian children.

In reply I beg to say that the Department has no control over the provincial constables and it is considered, by utilizing their services for the purpose, too large an expenditure would be involved. It is considered that the chiefs of the various bands should perform the duties of truant officers. This is being done by the chiefs of the various bands in the Crooked Lakes Agency, without any charge for the service. The chiefs should have sufficient interest and influence to see that all the children of school age attend regularly. You might consult them regarding the matter.

Six copies of the Amendment to the Indian Act, assented to first of July, last, are enclosed herewith.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLean
Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

C. H. Whetley, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Birtle, Man.

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BIRTLE AGENCY.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 27 1920
RECORDS

Birtle, Man. December, 21st. 1920 191

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. B/15
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

546365

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 22nd. Ultimo. No.112220/1. re the enforcement of the compulsory attendance of Indian children and the appointment of a Truant officer I beg to state, that at the meetings held on the Waywayseecappo's reserve on the 14th. and 15th. instant I brought this matter before the band and asked Chief Aetakeesic if he would be willing to act as the truant officer. His reply was that he was not fit for the position and claimed that the pupils were worked too hard in the school, and that the older girls were made to work in the laundry and handle cold water, during their monthly periods, and for these reasons te, he did not want to act as a truant officer.Afetr threshing this matter out for an hour or so, Counsellor Hugh McKay suggested that a vote of the band be taken, this was done 14 voted for and 13 against.F our members were then nominated for the position of truant officeras follows:-Counsellor Hugh McKay. John Black. Charley Singoose and Frank Seaton.The result was as follows. Hugh McKay, 9 votes. John Black,4. Frank Seaton,3 and Charley Singoose, 6. Five present would not vote. Counsellor McKay being elected and will act, but the matter of taking the children to school, will he be entitled to payment for their transport?.as the distance over 20 miles at his expense would not be just to him.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
[illegible]
Indian Agent.

To
The Asst. Deputy
and Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

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(RG 10, Vol 6032, File 150-4OA, part 1)

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Ottawa, December 20, 1930

2/21

Sir,-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st instant, in which you report that Councillor Hugh McKay has been elected trustee officer on the Waywayseecappo Reserve.

In reply I beg to say that his appointment as trustee officer is approved.

With regard to the transport of pupils, I beg to say that transport will be paid for new pupils entering the school and for pupils returning home after their discharge, also, in the case of pupils going home returning on annual leave. It is not intended, however, to allow this privilege to be used indiscriminately but only in the case of new pupils whose admission is approved and those pupils whose discharge has been approved and pupils who are allowed home on annual holidays.

With reference to the latter, I may say that in the case of pupils whose homes are at a considerable distance from the school and the cost of whose transportation would be heavy, authority must first be obtained before the Department will be responsible for the expenditure incurred in allowing them to go to their homes for their annual holidays. All transportation expenses should be kept down to the lowest possible point and proper vouchers should be forwarded, with the receipts for the expenditure incurred, attached.

The above provisions will only apply in the case of transportation of children from January 1st, 1931. The Department will rely on the principal and yourself to see that no undue expense is occasioned in this matter.

Your obedient servant

A. F. MacKenzie.
for Assistant Deputy and Secretary

S. H. Thomlby, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Birtle,
Man.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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POOR COPY

Ottawa. May 26, 1923.

Sir,-

When making your annual treaty trip this year, you should impress upon all the Indians in your agency, the necessity of sending children, especially orphan and neglected children, to school. You should point out to them that regulations for compulsory attendance are now in force, although the Department does not desire to enforce these in outlying districts.

You should, however, endeavour to have all children of school age sent to one or other of the residential schools and applications and certificates of health filled out and signed by one or other of the parents and yourself and forwarded to the Department.

It is hoped that you will keep these instructions in mind and take advantage of every opportunity of impressing on the Indians the desire of the Department.

Your obedient servant

D. C. SCOTT

J. D. McLean,
Assistant Deputy and Secretary

Harold Laird, Esq.,
Act.Indian Agent,
Crowsnest,
Alta.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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Ottawa, May 26, 1921.

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You should, however, endeavour to have all children of school age sent to one or other of the residential schools and applications and certificates of health filled out and signed by one or other of the parents and yourself and forwarded to the Department.

It is hoped that you will keep these instructions in mind and take advantage of every opportunity of impressing on the Indians the desire of the Department.

Your obedient servant

J. D. McLEAN

J. D. McLean,
Assistant Deputy and Secretary

Gerald Card, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Fort Smith,
Alta.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 4032, File 150-404, part 1)

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3 letters

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Ottawa, May 26, 1922.

Sir,-

When making your annual treaty trip this year you should impress upon all the Indians in your agency the necessity of sending children, especially girls and boys of school age, to school. You should explain to them that regulations for compulsory attendance are now in force, although the Department does not desire to enforce these in outlying districts.

You should, however, endeavour to have all children of school age sent to one or other of the residential schools and applications and certificates of health filled out and signed by one or other of the parents and yourself and forwarded to the Department.

It is hoped that you will keep these instructions in mind and take advantage of every opportunity of impressing on the Indians the desire of the Department.

Your obedient servant

J. D. McLEAN

J. D. McLean,
Assistant Deputy and Secretary

P. E. Harris, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Port Simpson,
B. C.

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DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 25 1921

112220

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

[redacted]

REFER REPLY HERE TO

NO.

ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

REGINA, SASK. July 21st, 1921.

555481

Sir

I have the honor to request that a copy of the Indian Act with amendments and any regulations relating to the education of Indian children or the government of Indian schools, be mailed to me at the Indian Commissioner's Office, Regina.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

Russell Ferrier

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

SCHOOLS BRANCH
JUL 27 1921

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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112220-2.

OTTAWA, July 27th, 1921.

Sir, -

Replying to your letter of the 21st instant, I enclose herewith a copy of the Indian Act with all amendments consolidated. Sections 9, 10 and 11 comprise the regulations relating to the education of Indian children, besides, half-breed children who reside with their parents on an Indian Reserve and live the Indian mode of life thereon are eligible for admission to residential schools. This Department is not responsible for the education of half-breed children living off Reserves.

I enclose herewith copies of regulations relating to day schools which have been prepared for the guidance of inspectors, Indian agents and teachers.

Your obedient servant,

D. C. Scott

A. F. MacKenzie,
Acting Asst. Deputy & Secretary.

[redacted] Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
c/o Indian Commissioner's Office,
Regina, Sask.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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NOTICE TO PARENT, GUARDIAN OR OTHER PERSON
BY TRUANT OFFICER.

To

WHEREAS Section 10 of the Indian Act, as enacted by 10-11 Geo. V, Chapter 50, provides that every Indian child between the ages of seven and fifteen years who is physically able shall attend such day, industrial or boarding school as may be designated by the Superintendent General for the full periods during which school is open each year.

AND WHEREAS the said Section further provides that a truant officer may be appointed to enforce the attendance of Indian children at school and to notify the parent, guardian or person with whom any Indian child resides to cause such child to attend school.

NOW THEREFORE this is to notify you to cause all children between the ages of seven and fifteen years who reside with you to attend what is known as the
school on the Indian Reserve.

AND TAKE NOTICE that if without valid reasons you fail regularly.
to cause such child or children to attend the said school within three days from the service of this notice upon you, you are liable on summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace or Indian Agent to a fine of not more than two dollars and costs or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days or both, and such child or children may be arrested and conveyed by the truant officer to such school as may be designated by the Superintendent General.

Truant Officer.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112220 1/

Ind. Preaching Station.

Nov. 15th 1911

560093

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RECORDS

~~56280~~

Dear Sir

As I am the Master of Ceremonies here in this Institution I take the liberty to address you to be kind enough to send me a Copy of the Ind. Preaching Station Legislation. I will be very much obliged to you as I need them. I will pay the fees if any.

Yours respectfully.

E. M. Loucks

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112220-2.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24th, 1921.

Sir, -

Replying to your letter of the 15th instant, I beg to state that I am forwarding you, under separate cover, a copy of the Indian Act and a copy of the Correspondence and Agreement relating to the Maintenance and Management of Indian Boarding Schools.

Sections 9 to 11 of the Indian Act contain the enactments regarding attendance and education of Indian children. Pages 6 to 9 of the Correspondence and Agreement relating to the Maintenance and Management of Indian Boarding Schools contain a blank copy of the agreement relating to the management.

The Daily School Register contains a programme of the courses of study. The studies prescribed are the same as those in the provincial schools of the province in which your school is located.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland
for Supt. of Indian Education.

E. M. Courbis, Esq.,
Indian Boarding School,
Sacred Heart P.O.,
Alta.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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INDIAN DAY SCHOOL REGULATIONS

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INSPECTORS, INDIAN AGENTS, AND TEACHERS

Number of teaching days in year.

All Indian schools shall be kept open for not less than 200 days in each year.

Duration of terms.

Schools shall be opened after the summer holidays on September 1, unless this date should be Labour Day, and shall close for Christmas holidays on December 22.

The winter term will commence on January 3, and end on June 30 in each year.

Number of holidays.

The following holidays will be allowed during the year:—All Saturdays, Labour Day, all local, municipal, Dominion or Provincial, public fast or thanksgiving days, the King's Birthday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the remainder of the week following Easter Monday and Victoria Day.

In addition to the above, the Roman Catholic schools will be allowed as holidays a limited number of holy days of obligation, not exceeding five in all, which will be accounted as teaching days and for which payment of salary will be allowed.

Where in the interest of the school work such action may be desirable, the holidays allowed during the summer (two months) may, upon the recommendation of the local Agent, be taken at some other time of the year; but no change is to be made without the express approval of the Department.

Length of sessions.

The morning session shall be from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and the afternoon session from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., with a recess during each session of not less than 15 and not more than 20 minutes.

Payment of salaries for broken periods, etc.

In computing salaries for broken periods, teachers will be paid in the proportion that the number of days they taught bears to the total number of teaching days in the year.

Salaries of teachers will be payable quarterly upon receipt of returns; but where a teacher is engaged to take charge of a school, duties to commence after the summer holidays, payment for the September quarter will be made as provided for in the case of broken periods in the previous paragraph; and at the end of the year, or when services expire if before the end of a year, the necessary adjustment will be be made and all arrears, if any, paid.

Notice of resignation.

All teachers will be required to give at least one month's notice of their intention to resign.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6031, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112220-2

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE
BABINE AGENCY.

Hazelton, B.C. December 12th 1921 19

Please refer to

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. FILE
AND
SCHOOLS
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

and

561109

Sir,—

REGULATIONS.

INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS.

Your 112220-2.NOVEMBER 10th 1921.

With reference to the supply of copies of the above which I received under cover of above mentioned letter; I shall be glad if the Department will inform me if these are the latest regulations, as, whilst indexing an old letter book used by my predecessor I found a copy of these regulations which does no agree with those referred to above in certain particulars; viz: with regard to the time of opening and closing schools.

This question has arisen on account of the Missionary on the GLEN VOWELL Reserve (Mr.JACKSON) having applied for permission to close the school for the AMAS holidays on 16th inst:,which,inview of the regulations before me I refused to give.

It will be noted that the regulations which I received; and a copy of which I enclose; bear no date or any intimation that they are an abstract from the Act.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant

E. Hyde

Indian Agent.

The Secretary
Dept:of Indian Affairs.
OTTAWA. ONT:.

EH/JB. ENC:.

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112220 1

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
24 1921
RECORDS

Fairmont Springs Bc

Dec 17 | 21

SCHOOLS BRANCH.

Lim

561289

I am writing this letter to ask the dept, about the school, The people telling me to write to the dept, to ask if its the law for the people, if he dose not send there childrenes to school, he send him to prison. The agent telling the Indians, if he dose not send there childrenes to school he will send him to prison,
I will tell you what the Indians dose not like to send there childrenes to school,
when we send the childrenes to school, we hire to pay clothing for the children's and there is some Indians hes no money, to pay there childrenes cloth, some times we hire to pay sugers and buttons for the children's not only this, anything we wants this was on last 20 years now, The Indians there all afraid the Government hire being send the money for nothing for the school, The Indians likes to send there childrens to school, but this is keps them back,
The chief toll me to write to the dept, not only in windermere tribes but the 4 Reserves all the same,

Yours obedient servant,
Rd.a. Stanley

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112220-2.

OTTAWA, December 29th, 1921.

Sir, -

Replying to your letter of the 17th instant, I beg to inform you that the regulations relating to Indian day schools which were forwarded to you are the latest issued and contain the Department's requirements regarding the days on which the schools are to be opened and closed, teaching hours, etc.

These regulations are made under authority of section 9 (4) of the Indian Act.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

E. Hyde, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Hazelton, B.C.

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112220-2.

OTTAWA, December 29th, 1921.

Sir, -

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, regarding the attendance of Indian children in the Indian schools.

In reply I beg to say that under section 10 (1) of the Indian Act it is required that every Indian child between the ages of seven and fifteen years who are physically able shall attend such day, industrial or boarding school as may be designated for the full periods during which such school is open each year. In the case where Indian children are in attendance at boarding or industrial schools, clothing and food are provided, and it is not necessary for Indian parents to supply the articles mentioned by you.

You should encourage Indian parents to see that their children avail themselves of the privileges offered by the Indian schools to obtain a good education.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

A.G.
R.T.F.

Mr. Ed. A. Stanley,
Fairmont Spring,
B.C.

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112220

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No.
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

Hagersville

February 20 / 22 19

565174

Sir,

Has their been any change in the regulations relating to the education of Indian children since those established by order in council 6th August 1908

If so I would like to know what they are, wehave two girls here about 15 years of age who would be better at school than staying at home, but they dont care to go to school any more.

Your Obedient Servant,

W.T. MacLean

Indian Agent.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
O T T A W A.

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112220

OTTAWA, February 22nd, 1922.

Sir, -

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, requesting to be informed as to whether there has been any change in the regulations relating to the education of Indian children since those established by Order in Council of the 6th of August, 1908.

In reply I beg to say that these regulations have been superseded by the amendment to the Indian Act, 10-11 Geo. V - Chap. 50. I am sending you, under separate cover, a copy of the consolidated Indian Act which includes this amendment, and by reference to sections 9 to 11 A, inclusive, you will see the present regulations regarding the education of Indian children.

Section 10 (1) of this Act states that the school age is between 7 and 15 years and, therefore, in the case of the two girls mentioned by you, if they are over 15 years of age, the Department could not, under the Indian Act as amended, force them to attend an Indian school.

Your obedient servant,

R.T.F.

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

W. C. Van Loon, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Hagersville,
Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112220 - 1

DEPT OF INDIAN
MAR11 1922
RECORDS

OFFICE OF THE
AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE

566781

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CANADA

CHATHAM, ONT.
Mar. 9, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Indian Day School Regulations. The Regulations that I required were the regulations for the guidance of the school teachers and truant officers regarding to the pupils attendance.

Kindly forward a dozen copies with amendments to date.

Yours truly,

J. D. McLean, Esq.,
Asst. Dep. and Secy.,
Dept. of Ind. Aff.,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

R.A. Abraham

Agr. Rep. Dept. of Ind. Aff.

SOUTH JOLB BRANCH
MAR 14 1922

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112220-1.

Ottawa, March 14, 1922.

Sir:-

Replying to your request of the 9th instant to be supplied with one dozen copies of the Regulations for the guidance of school teachers and truant officers regarding the attendance of pupils, I beg to say that we have no special instructions for the guidance of truant officers, other than those contained in Section 10 of the Indian Act as amended by 10-11 Geo. V. - Chap. 50. The procedure to be carried out by truant officers is embodied in Section 10 of the Act.

The daily school register contains instructions for the guidance of teachers regarding the course of studies, etc. A copy of the Indian Act and daily register of attendance is being sent you under separate cover.

Your obedient servant,

for Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R. H. Abraham, Esq.,
Agricultural Representative,
Chatham, Ont.

Sent Mar 15/22

R.T.F.

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V.S.

Rec'd R.T. 1/2220

Cross Lake, Feb. 22 1922.

J.D.McLean, Esq
Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs
Ottawa, Ont.

564495

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor and pleasure of forwarding to the Department the following resolution which unanimously and heartily passed inour meeting of the Indian workers from the Lake Winnipeg District of the Manitoba Conference:-

"Resolved that this Convention of Indian workers amongst the Indians of the Lake Winnipeg District hereby expresses to the Department of Indian Affairs its sincere appreciation in connection with the New Legislation concerning Compulsary Education".

Yours Sincerely,

S. D. Gaudin

Secy.

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112220-2.

Ottawa, March 21, 1922.

Reverend Sir:-

I have to acknowledge yours of the 22nd ultimo, quoting a resolution passed at a meeting of the Methodist Indian workers of the Lake Winnipeg district.

In reply I beg to state that the Department learns, with satisfaction, that our action concerning the compulsory education of Indian children has met with the approval of those actively engaged in the work.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

K.Y.A.

Rev. S. D. Gaudin,
Cross Lake,
Man.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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KODAK SAFETY FILM

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUN 26 1922
RECORDS

Copy

Dept. of Education,
Toronto, June 20th, 1922.

571513

Dear Sir,-

Certain Indians living off reserves, either temporarily or permanently, refuse or neglect to send their children to school in accordance with the School Attendance Act of the province of Ontario, claiming that as wards of the Dominion Government, or allies of the British Crown, they are not subject to provincial laws.

Will you be good enough to state whether an Indian, whether temporarily or permanently domiciled outside an Indian reserve, is subject to provincial school attendance laws?

Yours very truly,

J. P. Cowles,

Provincial School Attendance Officer.

Hon. Charles Stewart,
Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112820

40

file

June 24th, 1922.

Memorandum,-

Hon. Charles Stewart.

With reference to the attached enquiries from Mr. Cowles, Provincial School Attendance Officer, I beg to say that Indians living off their reserve are subject to the Provincial laws just as any other resident. We have our own regulations pertaining to the attendance of children at school, embodied in the Indian Act but these apply only to Indians living on their reserves.

Duncan C. Scott

Deputy Superintendent General.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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CANADA.

POST CARD. - CARTE POSTALE

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE
CÔTÉ RÉSERVÉ A L'ADRESSE.

Mr. J. D. McLean,
Secretary, Dept. Indian Affairs,
O T T A W A ,
O n t .

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Lachine, Nelson,
Que. 15-12-22

518680

Mr. D. M. Kean,
Supt. Ind. Aff. Br.
Ottawa.

Sir: Will you please send me a copy of the Regulations of the Dept re the Education of Indian children.

And oblige.
(Rev.) H. E. Morrow

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 20 1922
BRANDE

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112220-1.

OTTAWA, Dec. 22nd, 1922.

Rev. Sir: -

Replying to your post card of the 18th instant, I enclose herewith a copy of the Indian Act which contains the regulations relating to the education of Indian children. Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Act comprise these regulations and apply to children living on Indian Reserves. This Department does not take the responsibility of educating Indian children who do not live the Indian mode of life.

The enclosed copy is the only one available for distribution at the present time, as our supply is exhausted. The issue of a further supply is now in the hands of the printer.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLEAN

J. D. McLean,
Asst. Deputy & Secretary.

Rev. H. E. Warren,
Lachine,
Que.

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112220

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE

Highgate, Ont.

March 1st, 1923.

581361

Sir,

Kindly send me one copy of "Regulations Relating to the Education of Indian Children".

Send one hundred large plain envelopes.
1/4 dozen pen handles.
1/2 dozen lead pencils.

Yours resp.
E. Beatty,
Indian Agent.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

EXTRACT
92-15

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112220-1.

OTTAWA, March 5th, 1923.

Sir: -

Replying to your letter of the 1st instant, I beg to say that the regulations relating to the education of Indian children are comprised in the Indian Act, 1906, and Amendments, Sections 9 to 11A, inclusive.

Section 10 (1) refers to the ages of the children who should attend; (2) refers to compulsory attendance, power to investigate cases of truancy and notice to be given parents or guardians when children do not attend; (3) sets forth the penalty for failing to cause children to attend school.

Day school regulations are now printed on the back of the quarterly school returns and the daily register. No doubt, you or the teachers have copies of the above.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLean,
Asst. Deputy & Secretary.

E. Beattie, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Highgate, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112220 Read

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 10 1923
RECORDS

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE

Vancouver Agency, Vancouver, B.C.,

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 3.12.
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

Oct. 1, 1923. 19

R.

Sir,—

May I ask to be furnished with a copy of the Department's latest Regulations relating to the Education of Indian Children to supplement those printed in 1908, which I am informed are now more or less obsolete.

Your obedient servant,

C.C.Perry,
INDIAN AGENT.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

W. Hunter
Please send
1 copy.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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112220-1.

3-12.

Ottawa, October 11th, 1923.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 1st instant, I beg to say that the regulations relating to the education of Indian children are comprised in the Indian Act, 1906, and Amendments, Sections 9 to 11A, inclusive.

Section 10 (1) refers to the ages of the children who should attend; (2) refers to compulsory attendance, power to investigate cases of truancy and notice to be given parents or guardians when children do not attend; (3) sets forth the penalty for failing to cause children to attend school.

Day school regulations are now printed on the back of the quarterly school returns and the daily register. No doubt, you or the teachers have copies of the above.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLean,
Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

Chas. Caverry, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Room 402 Holden Bldg.,
Vancouver, B.C.

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112220 Red

GORDON'S INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

OCT 27 1924

REV CANON H W ATWATER, PRINCIPAL
REV J L COOPER, B A, VICE-PRINCIPAL
MISS ATWATER, HEAD MATRON

PUNNICHY, SASKATCHEWAN,

October 15 1924

The Assistant Deputy Secretary
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,-

I beg leave to ask for a copy of the latest issue of the "Regulations Relating to the Education of Indian Children" and, the "Agreement" thereon and a Copy of the Regulations, issued in 1908 but, it seems to deal chiefly with Day Schools.

Yours truly,
H W Atwater

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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112220.

Ottawa, October 28th, 1924.

Rev. Sir:

I have your letter of the 18th instant, and in reply beg to say that the regulations relating to the education of Indian children are comprised in the Indian Act, 1906, and Amendments, Sections 9 to 11A, inclusive. Section 10 (1) refers to the ages of the children who should attend; (2) refers to the compulsory attendance, power to investigate cases of truancy and notice to be given parents or guardians when children do not attend; (3) sets forth the penalty for failing to cause children to attend school. Any special questions arising should be referred to the Department for decision.

A copy of the Indian Act is being sent you under separate cover.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLean,
Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

Rev. H. W. Atwater,
Principal,
Gordon's Indian Res. School,
Punnichy, Sask.

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112220 Red

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 9 1924
RECORDS

INDIAN OFFICE

R.

At Touchwood Agency, Lumsden, Sask.

December 6th, 1924 19

g.

[illegible]-

May I request that the Department send me a copy of all regulations governing Indian residential and Day schools, also copies of the contract between the Department and the Church missions.

Your obedient servant,

L. S. Moore

Indian Agent.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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150-40
~~112860~~

Ottawa, December 11th, 1924.

Sir:

I have your letter of the 6th instant, and in reply beg to say that the regulations relating to the education of Indian children are comprised in the Indian Act, 1906, and Amendments, Sections 9 to 11A, inclusive. Section 10 (1) refers to the ages of the children who should attend; (2) refers to the compulsory attendance, power to investigate cases of truancy and notice to be given parents or guardians when children do not attend; (3) sets forth the penalty for failing to cause children to attend school.

Regulations relating to day schools will be found on the cover of the Daily Register used by the teachers in the schools. The agreement between the Department and the various churches regarding the maintenance and management of Indian residential schools, which was dated April 1, 1911, is not now in force and we have no copies for distribution.

No doubt you have a copy of the Indian Act and the teachers of the day schools will have copies of the Daily Register. Any special questions arising should be referred to the Department for decision.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLEAN

J. D. McLean,
Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

S. S. Moore, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Punnichy, Sask.

SCHOOLS BRANCH

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150-40
c4 f5 orig 250-6.

Ottawa, March 19, 1926.

Sir:

I have your 5030-107 of the 12th instant, with reference to Section 10 of the Indian Act. The Department considers that the compulsory clauses refer to children from 7 to 15, inclusive. In other words, Indian children shall continue to attend until their sixteenth birthday.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. McLean,
Asst. Deputy & Secretary.

RFA. Don - initialed 1st draft RFA

J. W. Waddy, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
The Pas, Man.

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EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF LT. COL. C. E. MORGAN,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT AT BRANTFORD, ONT.,
dated July 20, 1926. His No. 10B/829/26.

Original on 65-1-10.

- - -

I have been notified by the Department that it is not prepared to send children to Institutes against the will of their parents which appears to preclude action in this case and to greatly stultify the benefits of the Institutes in such cases, as the children who really need help and rescue from evil and corrupt homes cannot be taken, whilst parents who are too lazy to work and wish to be relieved of the trouble and expense of their children's care do so.

There are children on this reserve growing up in an atmosphere of theft, sin and adultery, whose parents will not give their consent.

- -

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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150-40.

Ottawa, July 26, 1926.

Sir:

I wish to refer to that portion of your 10B/829/26 of the 20th instant in which you state you have been notified by the Department that it is not prepared to send children to institutes against the will of their parents. I am unable to find the communication to which you refer and I should be grateful if you would explain. From time to time the Department does send children to residential schools under Section 10 of the Indian Act. You will remember that in connection with the movement of children to Chapleau last year you were authorized to use the police if necessary.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

K.T.F.

Lt. Col. C. E. Morgan,
Indian Superintendent,
Brantford, Ont.

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150-40

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE

Grouard, Alta.,

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No.
ALSO
TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

October 15th. 19 26

Sir,—

I beg to request that if there is a later publication than #385-1, "Regulations Relating To The Education Of Indian Children, 1916"., kindly forward me 12 copies.

Your obedient servant,

Harold Laird

Acting Indian Agent

Russel T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

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St Bruno's Mission
Grouard-alta
Oct. 13th 1926.

150-40

Mr. Russell Ferrier
Supt. of Ind. Educ.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir

Will you kindly ask you to send me a copy of Last act concerning Indian Education for which you would greatly oblige

Yours truly.
Sister M Gilbert
Superior

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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Ottawa, October 20, 1926.

Sir:

I have your letter of the 15th instant, with reference to regulations concerning the education of Indian children. In reply I have to inform you that the only printed matter in this connection is in the Indian Act, Sections 9 to 11A, inclusive. The regulations relating to day school activity will be found in the daily register used by the teachers. Any special questions should be referred to the Department for decision.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Harold Laird, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Cromard, Alta.

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150-40.

Ottawa, October 20, 1926.

Madam:

I have your letter of the 12th instant, with reference to regulations concerning the education of Indian children. In reply I have to inform you that the only printed matter in this connection is in the Indian Act, Sections 9 to 11A, inclusive. The regulations relating to day school activity will be found in the daily register used by the teachers. Any special questions should be referred to the Department for decision.

Your obedient servant,

over

R.T.F.

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Rev. Sister Mary Gilbert,
Superior,
St. Bruno's Indian Res. School,
Grouard, Alta.

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COPY

150-40

Original on 18-1.

February 8, 1927.

Memorandum:

Dr. Scott.

On file 156662-4A (General Correspondence - Amendments to Indian Act), the Commissioner of the R. C. M. P., under cover of December 16th. last, suggests that all members of the R. C. M. P. be appointed as truant officers, as provided by Section 10, Subsection 2, of the Indian Act. Colonel Starnes suggests that the Indian Act be amended to this end.

Mr. Williams points out that the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police force can be made truant officers by letter. I wish to recommend that Colonel Starnes be again written in the matter and that the members of the force be appointed as truant officers.

Dup filed

Dupt. of Indian Education.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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15

Appointment of Truant Officers.

This is to certify that the officers, noncommissioned officers and constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are hereby appointed Truant Officers to enforce the attendance of the Indian children of Canada at school, under the provisions of Subsection 2, Section 10, of the Indian Act, as enacted by 10-11 Geo. V, Chapter 50; and for such purpose they are vested with the powers and have the authority conferred on truant officers by the said section.

Dated at Ottawa, this 7th day of February, 1927.

Duncan C. Scott

Deputy Superintendent General.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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Copy

10-1.

February 4, 1927.

Dear Colonel Starnes:

With further reference to your C 11-8 of December 15th, last, and 11th ultimo, I wish to state that all members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may be appointed truant officers, as provided by Section 10, Subsection 2. of the Indian Act, without any amendment to the Act. You will note that the section reads in part as follows: "The Superintendent General may appoint any officer or person to be a truant officer to enforce the attendance of Indian children at school."

I am enclosing an official writing, so appointing the members of the R. C. M. P. This action will remove certain legal difficulties if the Police encounter resistance on the part of Indian parents. If, at any time, a truant officer wishes to proceed against an Indian parent under this section, copies of the necessary written warning to truants can be secured from the various Indian agents.

Yours very truly,

Duncan C. Scott

Deputy Superintendent General.

Colonel Cortlandt Starnes,
Commissioner, R. C. M. P.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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150-40.

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Original on 164-10-1.

Ottawa, May 31, 1927.

Sir:

I have your Pn. 1-10-2 of the 18th instant, asking for an interpretation of Section 10 of the Indian Act. I cannot understand how the Magistrate allowed the technical objection of Mr. Woodward, the Barrister who defended the Indians. Section 10-2 specifically states the truant officer shall notify in writing. I may say that the truant officer, when signing the warning notice to truants, does not designate the school, but indicates which one has already been designated as the school for the child in question to attend.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Acting Asst. Deputy & Secretary.

P. J. C. Ball, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Box 693,
Vernon, B. C.

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EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL LETTER -signed by Secretary- to F. J. C. BALL, INDIAN AGENT, VERNON, B. C. dated June 30, 1927.

Original on 164-10-1

x x x

In reply I have to say that the word "designated" must be construed in keeping with the general sense of the Section. The narrow construction that has been placed upon this word by the accused would imply that the Superintendent General to comply with the Act would have to write a personal letter to the parents of all the Indian children in the Dominion of Canada. Surely no one would seriously uphold such a contention. The word "designated" in the Section has a general and a particular significance. Where a school is equipped and maintained on a reserve by the Superintendent General for the education of the children residing on such reserve, as in the case of the Penticton school, that is a general designation by the Superintendent General of that school for the attendance of such children. If a child is taken away from its home and sent to some other school, on the instructions of the Superintendent General, that would be a particular designation of the school which such child would be obliged to attend. That is the intention of the Act and the interpretation which has always been placed upon it.

x x

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"G" Division. Great Slave Lake Subdistrict.

G.152-8. Fort Smith. June 7th 1927.

The Officer Commanding,
"G" Division,

Sir,

Re :- Appointment of Truant Officers.
Indian Act.

I have the honour to ask in connection with the above if the Mission Schools in the North have been designated as boarding schools by the Governor in Council as would seem to be called for by Section 9 of the Indian Act before the attendance of Indian children can be enforced under the provisions of Section 10 of the same Act.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C.F.Fletcher

C.F.Fletcher Inspector.

The Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Commanding Great Slave Lake Subd.

Forwarded for your information. Would you please advise me on this point for the information of Insp. Fletcher and other "G" Division Detachments.

Jas. Ritchie, Supt.
Commanding "G" Division.

Edmonton, Alta.
July 11, 1927.

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED
THE COMMISSIONER.
R[illegible] POLICE
OTTAWA

61240

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
Office of the Commissioner.

Ref: 1.[illegible]

Ottawa. July 18th, 1927.

Sir:-

Re- Appointment of Truant Officers,
Indian Act.

I beg to enclose, copy of a report dated the 7th [illegible] which has come to hand from the Officer Commanding at Edmonton, Alta., in connection with the above. Will you please let me have a reply to the question raised in Inspector Fletcher's report.

Enc.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Commissioner.

Certified true copy.
Private Secretary.

The Deputy Superintendent General,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

TH/MM
D.D.-1-8-27.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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"G" Division. Great Slave Lake Subdistrict.

G.152-8. Fort Smith. June 7th 1927.

The Officer Commanding,
"G" Division,

Sir,

Re :- Appointment of Truant Officers.
Indian Act.

I have the honour to ask in connection with the above if the Mission Schools in the North have been designated as boarding schools by the Governor in Council as would seem to be called for by Section 9 of the Indian Act before the attendance of Indian children can be enforced under the provisions of Section 10 of the same Act.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C.F. Fletcher

C.F. Fletcher Inspector.

The Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Commanding Great Slave Lake Subd.

FORWARDED for your information. Would you please advise me on this point for the information of Inspr. Fletcher and other "G" Division Detachments.

Jas. Ritchie, Supt.
Commanding "G" Division.

Edmonton, Alta.
June 11, 1927.

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED:—
THE COMMISSIONER,
POLICE,
OTTAWA

Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Office of the Commissioner,

Ref. No. C. 162-8.

Ottawa,

July 15th 1927.

SCHOOLS BRANCH
JUL 19 1927

Dear Sir,

Appointment of Truant Officers
Indian Act.

Referring to previous correspondence on the above mentioned matter (Your file 15-1):

I now beg to attach hereto copy of a letter I have received from Inspector G.F. Fletcher, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, dated at Fort Smith, June 7th, 1927, which has been forwarded to me by the Officer Commanding the Mounted Police at Edmonton.

Will you please let me know if the Mission Schools referred to by Inspector Fletcher have been designated by Order-in-Council, as required by Section 9 of the Indian Act.

Yours very truly,

Cortlandt Starnes,
Commissioner.

The Deputy Superintendent General,
Department of Indian Affairs,
OTTAWA,
Ontario.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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150-40.

July 26, 1927.

Dear Colonel Starnes:

I have your C. 152-8 of the 15th instant, with enclosures, and in reply I wish to point out that Section 9 of the Indian Act has to do with the establishment of Indian schools. Section 10 refers to the compulsory attendance of Indian children at whatever school is designated by the Superintendent General. The Mission Schools at Chipewyan and Vermilion in northern Alberta and at Providence, Hay River and Resolution in the N. W. T. are all Indian residential schools and are maintained by Parliamentary Appropriation for Indian Education.

I take it that the word "designated" as used in Section 10 of the Act must be construed in keeping with the general meaning of the section. Where a school is maintained in any locality by the Superintendent General, such maintenance is a general designation by him of that school for the attendance of the Indian children in the vicinity. If a child is placed in a residential school by instruction of the Superintendent General or his representative, then there is a particular designation of the school.

The foregoing is the intention of the Act and is the interpretation which has always been placed upon it.

D.C.S. asw. DCS

Yours very truly,

Duncan C. Scott

Deputy Superintendent General.

Colonel Cortlandt Starnes,
Commissioner, R. C. M. P.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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origin 18-108.

Copy

Ottawa, October 20, 1928.

Sir:

I have your 249-100 of the 11th instant, concerning the advisability of appointing the Mounted Police at Wolseley truant officer for the Assiniboine Indian agency.

In reply I beg to inform you that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were appointed truant officers to enforce the attendance of the Indian children of Canada at school, on the 7th day of February, 1927. Under the provisions of Subsection 2, Section 10, of the Indian Act, they have been vested with the powers and have the authority conferred on truant officers by the said section. The detachment at Wolseley can get the official appointment in writing from the Commissioner of the R. C. M. P.

May I point out that, if a truant officer at any time wishes to proceed against an Indian parent under this section, the written warning to truants, as prepared by the Department, should be used. In case you have not a supply of this form, I am enclosing a few copies.

Your obedient servant.

ENCL.

J. D. McLEAN

J. D. McLean,
Asst. Deputy & Secretary.

A. G. Hamilton, Esq.,
Assiniboine Indian Agency,
Sintaluta, Sask.

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150-40

November 5, 1928.

Dear Mr. Lett:

I have your letter of the 30th ultimo, concerning the recruiting problem at the St. George's Indian Residential School. The Department also wishes the school to be filled. In order that it will give maximum service to the Indian community. I am writing to Mr. Graham and to Mr. Barker, indicating their duties in connection with recruiting and giving instructions to cooperate fully with you until the school has a full complement of pupils.

The general duty of recruiting for a residential school is divided between the school management and the Indian agent. An institution cannot prosper the full confidence of the Indian community which it serves. Unless the principal or his representative has personal contact with the more populous reserves. The school management's recruiting activity should be aided by Indian agents and the Department's other field officers. Whenever the principal's best efforts fail, in the case of children who are eligible and should be in school, the Indian agent should then take the initiative and, if necessary - other methods having failed - should ask the Department for authority to compel under Section 10 of the Indian Act. In cases of opposition, Department officers only should appear, if the services of the police are necessary. I expect agents to make full reports before recommending authority to commit to school under Section 10.

I may say that in certain sections of Canada, the Department has not yet enforced the compulsory clause of the Act. No action to this end has been taken in the Lytton agency, and the Department will make a decision after receiving Mr. Barker's report. As far as the Lytton agency is concerned, I am satisfied that compulsion should be exercised where necessary, and Mr. Graham is being so informed.

If the results of the present action are not satisfactory, do not hesitate to write the Department, indicating where there are children who should be in St. George's. Instructions will then be given to the proper officers.

Yours very truly,

Deputy Superintendent General.

Rev. A. E. LETT,
Principal,
St. George's Indian Res. School,
Lytton, B. C.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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COPY 150-40

Original on 150-6.

February 14, 1929.

MEMO FOR FILE:

On File 154862 - No. 6 (Closed) (Amendments to the Indian Act) dated May, 1920, there is a brief concerning the amendments to the Indian Act, which has to do with the compulsion clauses. It was the intention to make it possible to place children in the residential schools, particularly in western Canada, as the day schools there have been more or less unsuccessful. There is a statement, showing the cost of day schools in the prairies. The average attendance was about 40% of the enrolment and the per capita cost, $71. There is also on this file correspondence from church officers, principals of schools and departmental officers, with reference to the advisability of having compulsory education.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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Copy on 150-40

Orig on 150-6.

February 16, 1929.

Memorandum:

DR. SCOTT.

With reference to the proposed changes in the educational sections of the Indian Act, I wish to recommend that

1. Section 10 (1) be amended to include children in their 16th year, i. e., compulsion from the 7th to the 16th birthdays.

2. Section 98 (1) (f) be amended to conform.

3. Section 194 (2) (f) be amended to conform.

4. A subsection (4) be added to Section 10, so that the provisions of the section may apply to the 16th birthday in the case of any particular Indian child who, in the opinion of the Superintendent General, would be granted a decided disservice if discharged from industrial or boarding school at an earlier age.

In explanation of my 4th recommendation, I wish to state that, in a few cases, the Department has found it advisable to bend every energy towards keeping in a residential school a pupil who should not be placed in the custody of the parent or parents at the ages of 15 or 17. I might mention two instances as examples. The Department refused to discharge Kathleen Clause from the Chapleau School, even after repeated requests from the father. The mother was dead and the father was a Six Nation Indian, who eked out an existence, begging, etc., in the streets of Hamilton. In another case, the Department refused to send Aggie and Christie Olson, two attractive and accomplished 17 year old pupils at Brandon, to the mother, a Brokenhead woman, who wanted her daughters to join her in a life of prostitution. In these cases, the Department and the churches managing the schools had a moral obligation to thwart the efforts of an irresponsible parent. The proposed section would give power to keep such children in school until they had reached their 16th birthday. At this age, they would be better able to choose wisely for themselves.

5. The words "to the maintenance of such school or" be deleted from Section 9 (6).

Russell Y. Ferrier

Supt. of Indian Education.

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150-40.

COPY

Original on 129-3-10.

Ottawa, April 15, 1930.

Sir:

I have your 108-13 of the 27th ultimo, and in reply I have to authorize you to enforce Section 10 of the Indian Act whenever you consider such action really advisable. The Department suggests that moral suasion be used as far as possible; but, when it is wise to make an example, you should commit the child to school, using the services of the R. C. M. P., if necessary. Only in extremities should a parent be proceeded against under this Section of the Act. The Department considers that the arresting of the child, after due warning, is all that is usually required.

I am enclosing copies of the formal notice to parents in connection with failure to have a child attend school regularly. These should be used before arresting a child. For the purposes of this section of the Act, the Indian agent and Indian constables may be considered truant officers. Further, any officer of the R. C. M. P. who applies to his headquarters can secure an appointment as truant officer, under Section 10 of the Indian Act. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have been appointed truant officers and have been vested with the powers and have the authority conferred on truant officers by Section 10 of the Indian Act.

Before arresting a child, you should be sure that the child is physically fit and of school age. Whenever there is doubt regarding the religion, care should be taken that the child is committed to the proper school.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Acting Asst. Deputy & Secretary

Encls.

Frank Edwards, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Kenora, Ont.

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Axel Nielsen
Box 21
Cranberry Portage Man.

150-40

Cranberry Portage Manitoba,

Sept. 8, 1930

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 15 1930
RECORDS

Indian Department,

Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sirs:

There is a small matter which often comes up in the North country, a matter on which I would like an authoritative decision. It has not until now concerned me particularly, but now that I am interested I cannot get a clear definition of the law.

In Pelican Narrows, for example, the Catholic Indians are told it is compulsory they send their children to the Indian Boarding school at Sturgeon Landing, about a hundred miles distant. The Indians would send their children by command of their priests, for reasons of religious obedience, but they are also told that it is a matter of law, and that they have no choice in the matter in any event. We all know that school attendance is compulsory, but also know that a white person in an isolated district, cannot,(or at least is not) ~~fa~~ be forced to send his children a hundred miles away from home to attend school. We also know that there are certain laws respecting Indians which differ from laws governing other individuals.

But on the other hand, the protestant preachers tell the protestant Indians at Pelican Narrows that sending their children to Lac La Ronge, Indian Boarding School for Protestants, also a hundred miles removed, is not compulsory, either by law nor by religious compulsion. As a result, only three or four, to my knowlege, attend, the balance of the children being without any schooling.(And better off)

I should be very pleased to get this matter straight: IS IT COMPULSORY INDIANS SEND THEIR CHILDREN TO SCHOOLS A HUNDRED MILES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES AND SOMETIMES THREE HUNDRED MILES, and if not, can the parents, once informed of this, call at these schools at will and bring their children home? I want you to understand that I am determined to find out about this, that in appealing to you direct I am saving expense and trouble in making a test case, and that Is the reason I do not want to commit myself until I am sure of my ground. Common sense would argue that a couple, whether Indian or what as long as they are classified as human, could hardly be expected to surrender their children between ages of eight and eighteen, except in clear cases where neglect, non-support, or any other delinquency on their part was properly proved. But laws are not always dictated by common sense.

Yours truly,

Carl Nielsen

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150-40.

Ottawa, September 20, 1930.

Sir:

I have your letter of the 8th instant, with reference to the compulsory education of Indian children. I may say the Statute reads that every Indian child between the full ages of 7 and 16 years, who is physically able, shall attend such day, industrial or boarding school as may be designated by the Superintendent General. Whenever the Department is satisfied that it is in the best interests of the particular child to enforce the Act, such action is taken. With particular reference to the Indian children living at or near Cranberry Portage, the Department relies on recruiting officers for the respective residential schools to select the children that require residential school training. I know of no case where a Cranberry Portage Indian child has been forced to school under the provisions of the Indian Act.

I may add that the Guy Indian Residential School at Sturgeon Landing and the Lac la Ronge Indian Residential School have been established and are maintained by the Department for the education of Roman Catholic and Anglican Indian children, respectively. This provision has been made because day schools cannot be conducted successfully among the bush or hunting Indians. I trust that you and others interested will give every assistance to the recruiting officers from these schools.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Alex. Nielson, Esq.,
Box 21,
Cranberry Portage,
Man.

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Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

GENERAL SECRETARY
REV. CANON S. GOULD, M.D., D.C.L., D.D.

EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY

FIELD SECRETARY
REV. T. B. R. WESTGATE, D.D.
(The Bible House, Winnipeg, Man.)

[redacted]
J. M. McWHINNEY, Esq.

[redacted]
R. A. WILLIAMS, Esq.

CABLE ADDRESS
MARTURIA, TORONTO

("MISSIONS CODE," "C.I.M." AND "VIA EASTERN")

26-28 THE BIBLE HOUSE,
[redacted] ALEXANDER AVE. EAST,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE PRIMATE (EX-OFFICIO)
THE BISHOP OF HURON (CHAIRMAN)
THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL
THE BISHOP OF TORONTO
THE BISHOP OF QU'APPELLE
DEAN LLWYD
ARCHDEACON SNOWDON
ARCHDEACON FOTHERINGHAM
THE REV. AND HON. DR. COSY
HON. MR. JUSTICE HODGINS
E. C. COPPLEY, ESQ.
C. S. SCOTT, ESQ.
E. R. NICHOLSON, ESQ.

WINNIPEG, MAN. October 21, 1930

The Secretary,
The Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

The Principal of our Lesser Slave Lake School informs me in a letter recently to hand that he was shown in the Police office at Grouard, a copy of "a new Indian Act", passed in April of this year, wherein it is stated that Treaty Indian children are admitted to the Residential Schools at the age of seven years and are permitted to remain until the age of sixteen years. If any change has been made in the Indian Act as indicated above, or in any other way affecting the age limit of pupils in the Residential Schools, I shall be obliged if you will kindly advise me of the same.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T B R Westgate

TBRW/W

Field Secretary, M.S.C.C.

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150-40.

Ottawa, October 28, 1950.

Reverend Sir:

I have your letter of the 21st instant, with reference to changes in the compulsory education clauses of the Indian Act. Subsection 1 of Section 10 was repealed in April, last, and the following substituted therefor:-

"Every Indian child between the full ages of seven and sixteen years who is physically able shall attend such day, industrial or boarding school as may be designated by the Superintendent General for the full periods during which such school is open each year; provided that where it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General that it would be detrimental to any particular Indian child to have it discharged from school on attaining the full age of sixteen years, the Superintendent General may direct that such child be detained at school for such further period as may seem to be advisable, but not beyond the full age of eighteen years, and in such case the provisions of this section with respect to truancy shall apply to such child and its parents, guardians or persons with whom such child resides during such further period of school attendance".

You will note that the Statute is now quite clear that Indian children may be compelled to attend until their 16th birthday. In certain instances, the Department can also compel attendance to the 18th birthday. It is not intended that compulsion to the 18th birthday be applied to all Indian children or even to a large number. This clause was added to the section so that the Department could postpone discharge for an added two years, when home conditions very strongly suggested such action.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Rev. T. B. M. Westgate, D. D.,
Field Secretary, M. S. C. C.,
39-43 The Bible House,
Alexander Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

OFFICE OF
INDIAN AGENT

SEP 15 1931
RECORDS

Kamloops, B.C.,
September 9th, 1931.

R

8-24.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to report that I am having a little difficulty in getting certain pupils of the Ashcroft Band to return to St. George's Indian Residential School at Lytton. Some claim that they are over age.

Upon looking up the Indian Act, Section 10, 1927, I find that children from seven to fifteen years of age are to attend school. Rev. A.R. Lett, Principal of the above mentioned school, writes as follows:-

> "When in the East, I took up the question
> "of age of children leaving school, and
> "they revised the Act to read "...at the
> "discretion of the Agent...." They made
> "this very clear to me, and you need not
> "hesitate in returning those children whom
> "you feel should be in school, or where,
> "except in extreme cases they are needed at
> "home, up to the age of eighteen years old.
> "You can, without hesitancy, compel children
> "to attend school until their eighteenth
> "birthday according to the Act as it now reads."

I have no authority of this nature. If there have been any amendments made to the Act or Regulations passed, a copy of such has not been forwarded to me, and the Department will realize that, unless Agents are supplied with information on any changes that may be made in the Act, it cannot be properly administered. If there have been any changes, please advise at the earliest possible date.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E.W/S.

(Ewen MacLeod)
Indian Agent.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-40A, part 1)

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150-40

Ottawa, September 16th, 1931.

Sir,-

I have your S-24 of the 24th instant, with reference to changes in the compulsory education clause of the Indian Act.

A copy of the amendments is enclosed and, from a careful reading of Section 10 (1), you will note that the statute is now quite clear in providing that Indian children may be compelled to attend until their sixteenth birthday. In certain instances, the Department can, also, compel attendance to the eighteenth birthday. It is not intended that compulsion to the eighteenth birthday be applied to all Indian children or even to a large number. This clause was added to the section so that the Department could postpone discharge for an added two years when home conditions may suggest such action. All such cases, giving full particulars, should be submitted to the Department, when instructions will be issued.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Russell T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

Enc. 1.

Ewen MacLeod, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Kamloops, B. C.

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150-40 Driftpile Alta
Oct. 27. 31.

Dept of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Dear Sir.

Would you please let me know at what age Treaty children must be before they can quit school.

Yours very truly.
Francis Lamson.

SCHOOLS BRANCH
NOV 10 1931

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Ottawa, November 10, 1931.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have to say that under Section 10 (1) of the Indian Act it is provided that every Indian child between the full ages of seven and sixteen years, who is physically able, shall attend such day, industrial or boarding school as may be designated by the Superintendent General for the full periods during which such school is open each year. You will note from the above that Indian children may be compelled to attend until their sixteenth birthday. In certain instances, the Department can also compel attendance to the eighteenth birthday. This clause was added to the Section so that the Department could postpone discharge for an added two years when home conditions may suggest such action.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Mr. Francis Campou,
Driftpile,
Alta.

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E X T R A C T from Separate School Inspector Greening's Report regarding his visit to the LAKE HELEN INDIAN DAY SCHOOL on November 10, 1931.

Original on File 9-4-6.

After having thought over the situation carefully and discussed it with other inspectors visiting Indian schools, it is my considered opinion that there can be little hope of Indian day schools ever being anything like as efficient and useful as the expenditure and care lavished upon them by the Department would seem to merit, unless there is a complete change in policy in regard to the enforcing of attendance.

It was something of a shock to me to be told by a missionary (one who had done much for Indian schools) that, in his experience, Indian children or young people getting into trouble were almost invariably the product of the Indian school. Since then, I have spoken to many different kinds of people, trappers, teachers of experience, railway men, store-keepers and missionaries (both priests and nuns) and find it a generally prevalent opinion that there is a growing disregard for law on the part of the Indian, very much like the contempt for law said to have arisen in the United States from non-enforcing of the liquor laws, and that this disregard for the law has much the same kind of foundation, viz., the ability of the Indian to "get away" with things.

One of these things, undoubtedly, is the keeping of children from school. The Indian parent knows that he is expected to send his child to school, but he keeps him at home or takes him away fishing -------- and nothing happens. The child knows that he should be at school, but he stays away, with the same result. One Indian Agent told me that a parent had told him that his boy did not want to go to school and that he was not going to send him, and that the agent could do just whatever he felt good and pleased to do. I asked the agent what he had done about it and was told....NOTHING. The child was not at school when I visited it and occupied his time in coaxing other boys to play truant.

What he needed in the worst way was a sound whipping in order to show him that the law was not be be trifled with. (I hope that I shall not be asked for further particulars re this case. The Inspector would not want to be a spy and even less an informer. Moreover the incident is by no means an isolated one.) It cannot be denied, I think, that education increases one's potentialities either for good or bad and that the educated "crook" is the one concerning whom the police are most apprehensive. If we are going to increase the Indians' scope of action without seeing that he has a wholesome respect for authority, are we doing him a kindness or are we doing more harm than good? May I also repeat what I have said often before, that the use of double-seats in Indian schools is tending to make of the Indian child an accomplished cheat. There are many obstacles to be met with in the administration of Indian schools that are really difficult to overcome, but surely these two are not in that category.

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Saddle Lake, Apl 20, 1932

Re Compulsory Education. This question was brought before us the members of the Saddle Lake Band. Mr Ermine read a letter he had received from you, and the matter was discussed thoroughly and we came to conclusion that it would be better to ask the Supt. to not be so hard on us, the majority of the band contented that such question it had only to mention it. I know we do not like you urging the Principal and some of the members of this staff to the rules of compulsory education but I would like to [illegible] people would gladly and willingly send their children to this School, for I am positive that every Indian parent want his child to have the very best education possible. Many children attend Blue Quill Roman School, the Saddle Lake Scheme has fifty eight attending this school, I think our agency has done its utmost in filling this school to its capacity.

150-40

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[illegible] love to be fair with us, you should
[illegible] we could arrange to [illegible]
[illegible] Long Lake & Quill Lake [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Question [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

D
A

Ottawa, April 25, 1932.

Sir:

With further reference to your letter of the 20th instant, I may say that the Department intends to compel attendance at Indian schools whenever such action is considered in the best interests of the Indians themselves. The Department expects the leaders on each reserve to heartily endorse the efforts to educate the people, and I know that, if compulsion is necessary on the Saddle Lake reserve, you and others will give support.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

R.T.F.

Mr. Mark E. Steinhauer,
Saddle Lake,
Alta.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

OFFICE OF
INDIAN AGENT

Peigan Agency, Brocket, Alta.

April 25th. 1932.

Sir:

In reference to placing indian children in the Boarding Schools here- Although we manage to get most of the children of school age in, yet it some times takes a lot of persuasion and time lost before we can prevail on the parent to sign the children in.

I had always regarded Clause 10 of the Indian Act as relating to Truant children, that is children who had been admitted to school and were delinquent either in running away or not returning after vacation but Inspector Christianson informs me that if the parent refuses to put an eligible child in school I have the authority to force the child in.

I would be glad to have your ruling on the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H.C. Lancaster

H.C. Lancaster.
Indian Agent.

The secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

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150-40

Ottawa, May 2, 1932

Sir:

I have your letter of the 25th ultimo, with reference to the compulsory education clause of the Indian Act. If there are any eligible children who should be in school, the Department has full authority to place them there. Any children that you consider should be compelled should form the subject of a special communication to the Department, and our answering letter, specifically naming the children and the school, will be your authority for taking action. When the Department has authorized compulsion, when you have given written notice to a parent and the child in question has not been placed in school within three days, he or she may be arrested without warrant and conveyed to the school by the Indian agent or truant officer or any member of the R. C. M. P. In addition, [redacted] Section 10 (4), the parent or guardian may be proceeded against.

Most Indian agents have found, however, that if they tell the parents that they are prepared to compel, the formal notice or subsequent arrests are unnecessary.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

H. C. Lancaster, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Brocket, ALTA.

R.T.F.

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150-40

EDUCATION OFFICE
NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax

March 23, 1933.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

The Department of Education is in need of information on the following points:

1. The status of Indian Children resident on reservations in respect to the school laws of this province.

2. The status of Indian Children not resident on reservations.

The measures recently taken in this province to enforce the law in regard to compulsory school attendance make it necessary that the position of the Indian children be clearly defined.

Sincerely yours,

G.G.Campbell.

G.G.Campbell
secretary

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150-40

Ottawa, March 29, 1937.

Sir:

I have your letter of the 23rd instant, with reference to the status of Indian children in regard to school attendance.

In reply I beg to say that we have our own regulations pertaining to the attendance of children at school embodied in the Indian Act, but these apply only to Indians living on their reserves. Indians living off their reserves are subject to the provincial laws, just as any other resident. Where Indian children, not resident on a reserve, attend white schools, the provincial compulsory attendance law would be applicable in their case.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

C. C. Campbell, Esq.,
Secretary,
Education Office,
Halifax, N.S.

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File 150-14, part 2	Headquarters - Status of Discharged Pupils - Indian Schools. 1900-1931
File 150-34, part 1	Headquarters - Teachers Attending Institutes and Conventions. 1922-1933
File 150-37, part 1	Headquarters - Regulation Holidays - Residential Schools. 1911-1947
File 150-39, part 1	Headquarters - Red Cross - Indian Schools. 1920-1946
File 150-40A, part 1	Headquarters - Compulsory Attendance of Pupils - Indian Schools. 1904-1933
File 150-41, part 1	Headquarters.- Supplementary Reading Books for Indian Schools. 1931-1942

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The Golden Cobbler
Brownie and the Grocer
The Little Tin Tea-set
Three Bad Pups
Three Silver Pennies
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Stories of St. Paul
Old Testament Stories
Stories of Daniel and Elijah
The Child of Bethlehem
Jesus and His Friends

Blackie's Large Type Concise English Dictionary - 76 copi

Blackie's Small School Dictionary - 247 co

✓ The Red Man's Wonder Book, by Kennedy - 100 copies.

Corona Primers - - - - - 58 copies.

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Ordered 1000
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Gateway Primer (Macmillan Co) 576

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[redacted] B.C.
1300 Robson St.

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and
ALDINE HOUSE,
224, BLOOR STREET WEST,
TORONTO 5, - ONTARIO.
Telephone: KINGSDALE 5117
Connecting all Departments

28th Sept. 1931.

Mr. Russell Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Can.

Dear Mr. Ferrier,-

Under separate cover I am forwarding you samples of the following work books which have recently been issued by our firm, viz,

Reading Exercises, a series of four books for use in Grades 3,4,5 & 6.
Work Book in English Usage & Composition for use in Grades 3,4,5 & 6.
Work Book in British History for use in Grades 7 & 8.

We are also asking our Toronto office to forward you a copy of the new single volume edition of PAGES FROM CANADA'S STORY which lists at 95¢ per copy. Of course to your schools there is a discount off this of 20%. All of the above work books list at 32¢, and sell for class use at 25¢ per copy ex Vancouver.

Your Inspector, Captain Gerald M. Barry has strongly recommended the use of the above work books in the Indian Schools of British Columbia and it is at his request that I am sending you the above samples.

We stock all of our supplementary texts and work books at our Vancouver office at 1300 Robson Street. You will save time in the matter of delivery and cost in forwarding all orders for your schools in this Province directly to our Vancouver office.

Trusting that you will be interested in the samples which we are sending you, and thanking you for your courtesies in the past, we are,

Yours very truly,
J.M.DENT & SONS LTD.
per: [signature]

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Mr. Russell Ferrier, 28th Sept. 1931.

P.S. - You are already familiar with our CANADIAN GEOGRAPHY EXERCISES and NATURE AND LANGUAGE WORK BOOKS but we wish to draw your attention to the fact that the former are now issued in two volumes instead of one, the first for use in Grade 5 covers North and South America, the second for use in Grade 6 covering the rest of the world. They now list at 30¢ per copy and sell at 25¢ per copy for class use, ex Vancouver.

W.C.S.

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As this is the beginning of the school year, the teachers of your inspectorate will be considering suitable books to buy for their school library.

In order to meet this difficulty we are submitting to you two suggested lists of school library books published by us.

In the one list the books are all grouped according to grades and would therefore be very suitable for your city school teachers or for those of your rural schools who wish to provide library books for one complete grade only.

The other list contains books for all grades. It is useful for all schools and particularly for the rural school teacher in the one- and two-room school.

We allow 20% discount on all totals. That is to say, each of these suggestive library lists will amount to about $10.00 after the discount has been taken off the total amount. Carriage is, as usual, extra.

We would be very glad to supply you with any stated number of these lists for distribution amongst your teachers on hearing from you to this effect. We particularly recommend these lists for distribution at your Fall convention.

Yours very truly,

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J. M. DENT & SONS LIMITED suggest the following LIBRARIES amounting to about $10.00 of books for all Public School Grades.

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Canadian Geography Readers		2.55
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Hearts of Steel		15¢
For Valour		15¢
Staff of Life		15¢
Curious Things in Plant World		95¢
Children's Artist Friends		90¢
Adventures of Odysseus (illus. in colour)		1.50
Servants of the People		60¢

No. 2

Easy Reading Practice Series (12 books)	12¢ each	1.20
Reading Work Book for Beginners		60¢
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Sent to Coventry		2.00
Brother Britons		15¢
Be Prepared		15¢
Mother's Geography		15¢
Toy Shop Tales		1.00
A Book of St. George		45¢

No. 3

Canadian Fairy Book		1.75
Mother Goose (illus. in colour)		75¢
Temple Poetry Book, Books 1 - 8		1.60
Temple British History Readers, Books 2 - 4, (there is no #1)		1.75
Reading, Narration, Composition & Drawings, Books 1 - 4		2.00
Book of Boys & Girls Round World		1.00
At the Top of the Hill		1.00
Fort Amity		45¢
Tales of Our Ancestors, Books 1 - 3	50¢ each	1.50

No. 4

Mother Nature Stories		1.75
Sons of the Blood		20¢
Britain & The World Conquerors		20¢
Race & Region		20¢
Creative Young Canada		1.00
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With the Birds in Field & Garden		70¢
Picture Appreciation		4.00
Aesop's Fables (illus. in colour)		75¢
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J. M. DENT & SONS SUGGESTED LIBRARIES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADES

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With Pipe & Tabor (plays & games)	45¢
Singing Games for Children	1.75
Little Stories about Newfoundland	35¢
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Pinocchio (illus. in colour)	75¢
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The Little Blue Man	45¢
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Story Teller's Hall	75¢

No. 6

Temple Literary Readers, Books 1-8	4.30
Old English History for Children	65¢
Teacher's Manual for Composition for Grades 1 & 2	1.00
Coronata (poetry anthology for children)	75¢
Narrative English Poems	50¢
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Rhymes Without Reason (limited number of copies)	25¢
Singing Games for Children	1.75
All about Canada for Little Folks	50¢
Letters to Grade 1	50¢
Stories about Newfoundland	35¢
Creative Young Canada	1.00
Nursery Numbers	20¢
Poets at Play	20¢
Canadian Fairy Book	1.75
Mother Goose (illus. in colour)	75¢

Grade 2

Book of Wonders	55¢
All About Indians	55¢
With the Birds for Little Folks	60¢
With Pipe & Tabor	45¢
Silent Study Readers, Book 1	45¢
Animals in Black & White, by Eric F. Daglish (6 books)	4.50
Poets at Play	20¢
Picture Appreciation	4.00
Grimms Fairy Tales (large illus. edition)	1.50
" " " (small illus. edition)	30¢

Grade 3

Silent Study Readers, Book 2	55¢
Dent's Canadian History Reader, Book 3	65¢
With the Birds in Field & Garden	70¢
Reading, Narration, Composition & Drawing, Book 1	50¢
Mother's Geography	15¢
Bunyip Told Me (Animal Fables of Australia)	40¢
English Fairy Tales (beautifully illus.)	75¢
Fairy Stories from Spain	75¢
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Perrault's Fairy Tales	75¢
At the Top of the Hill	1.50
Fairy Harper	20¢
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Brother Britons	15¢
Be Prepared	15¢
Book of Boys & Girls Round the World	1.00
Picture Appreciation	4.00
Children's Artist Friends	90¢
Temple Literary Reader, Book 3	50¢
The Water Babies (beautifully illus.)	75¢
Aesop's Fables " "	75¢
Toy Shop Tales	1.00
At the Top of the Hill	1.50

Grade 5

The Land We Love	20¢
Book of New Canadians	75¢
Toy Shop Tales	1.00
Silent Study Readers, Book 4	70¢
Pages from Canada's Story, Book 1	75¢
The Little Blue Man	45¢
Dent's Canadian History Reader, Book 5	85¢
Swiss Family Robinson (illus. in colour)	1.50
Sent to Coventry (by D. J. Dickie)	2.00
Hearts of Steel	15¢
Reading, Narration, Composition & Drawing, Book 3	50¢
Alice in Wonderland & Through the Looking Glass (illus.)	65¢
Temple History Readers, Book 2	55¢
Temple History Readers, Book 3 (there is no book 1)	60¢
Temple Literary Reader, Book 4	60¢
Uncle Remus	45¢
A Book of St. George	45¢
Tanglewood Tales	45¢
Hawthorne's Wonder Book (illus. in colour)	75¢

Grade 6

Verses New and Old	20¢
For Valour	15¢
The Staff of Life	15¢
Curious Things in the Plant World	75¢
Children's Artist Friends	90¢
Pages from Canada's Story, Book 2	75¢
Temple History Reader, Book 4	60¢
Water Babies, (illus. in colour)	75¢
Rovers of the Valley (a Saskatchewan Scout Story)	1.75
Younger Characters of Dickens	45¢
King Arthur & His Round Table (illus. in colour)	75¢
Robin Hood (illus. in colour)	75¢
Reading, Narration, Composition & Drawing, Book 4	50¢

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J. M. DENT & SONS SUGGESTED GRADE LIBRARIES

Gra[illegible]6 Cont.

Temple Literary Reader, Book 5	75¢
Dent's Canadian History Reader, Book 6	95¢
Silent Study Reader, Book 5	70¢

Grade 7

The Laurel Crown	20¢
Robinson Crusoe (illus. in colour)	75¢
Arabian Nights	75¢
Story of Bayard	75¢
Silent Study Reader, Book 6	70¢
Book of Rocks	75¢
Kingsley's Heroes	45¢
Treasure Island	45¢
Story Teller's Hall	75¢
A Tale of Two Cities	45¢
Race & Region	20¢
Britain & The World Conquerors	20¢
Sons of the Blood	20¢
Temple Literary Readers, Book 6	75¢
Life Story of Birds	1.75
Dent's Canadian History Reader, Book 7	1.00
Little Women	30¢
Dicken's Christmas Carol	30¢
Cook's Voyages	30¢
Adventures of Odysseus (illus. in colour)	1.50
The Talking Thrush " " "	1.75

Grade 8

Selections from Shakespeare & Milton	20¢
Mother Nature Stories	1.75
Canadian Geography for Juniors	1.00
Explorers, Soldiers & Statesmen	1.50
Under the Northern Lights	45¢
Lambs Tales from Shakespeare (illus. in colour)	75¢
The Black Canyon (Rocky Mt. Story)	1.50
Pelts & Powder (fur trading story)	1.50
Huldowget (Indian Story)	85¢
Servants of the People	60¢
Voice of Canada	40¢
Temple Literary Reader, Book 7	75¢
Dent's Canadian History Reader, Book 8	1.00
When Canada was New France	45¢
History Hour Plays	45¢
Canadian Industrial Reader	1.25
Lore of the Wanderer	45¢

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GEORGE G. [illegible]AP & COMPANY LIMITED
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS LIMITED

OLIVER AND BOYD, *Edinburgh*

86 RICHMOND STREET WEST
TORONTO, 2
CANADA

December 7th, 1931.

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Booth Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

We are taking the liberty of sending you with our compliments a copy of NUMBER HIGHWAY-3, the first book in a series prepared for the elementary school. This book is being used in quantity in Alberta, where the School Book-Branch is stocking it, and we hope you will find it of sufficient interest and value for your other schools.

We are also sending you copies of our catalogues "Books for Elementary Schools", and "Books for Secondary Schools", and wish you would not hesitate to write for samples of anything that you find of interest. As perhaps you know, we are stocking the complete educational lines of the various publishers named on our letter-head, many of whose publications are practically new to the profession in Canada.

Very truly yours,

CLARKE, IRWIN & COMPANY LIMITED

JI:H

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1-1-4

Ottawa, December 10th, 1931.

Gentlemen,-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant and have, also, received the copy of NUMBER HIGHWAY-3. I would be very much interested in having Numbers 1 and 2 of this series, if and when prepared. You might let me know the cost of this book and what the price would be in 100 and 500 lots.

I would, also, appreciate receiving a copy of each of the following:-

Philips' Dominion Atlas of Comparative Geography. 50 4

The York Readers:-

Infant Primer No. 1 — 15
Infant Primer No. 2 — 18
Infant Reader — 30
Introductory Reader — 35

Bell's Imperial Readers:-

Infant Primer — 20
Infant Reader No. 1 — 30
Infant Reader No. 2 — 35

The Read and Do Books:-

Pupils' Book 1 — 15
Pupils' Book 2 — 15

First Story Primer - by Gadsby. — 15
Second Story Primer - by Gadsby. — 20

The Children's Hiawatha - by Lee. — 25
Story of Hiawatha (by Miss F. Shaw). — 35

Bell's Supplementary Readers:-

(a) Aesop's Fables } — 18 4 each
(b) Tot and the Cat }

You might, also, let me know if there would be any reduction on books mentioned in your catalogue when ordered in lots of 100 and 500.

If you have a traveller on the road, you might request him to call on me when he next visits Ottawa.

Your obedient servant,

Russell T. Ferrier

Irwin & Co., Ltd.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Russell T. Ferrier.
Supt. of Indian Education.

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GEORGE G. HARRAP & COMPANY LIMITED
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS LIMITED

OLIVER AND BOYD, *Edinburgh*

66 RICHMOND STREET WEST
TORONTO, 2
CANADA

December 12th, 1951.

Russell T. Ferrier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

We were very much pleased indeed to receive your letter of September 10th, and are glad to send you with our compliments the books in which you were interested, together with a number of others which we think may be of value.

It is not likely that NUMBER HIGHWAYS 1 and 2 will appear until after the remaining volumes from 4 to 8 have been published, but we shall keep in mind your indication of interest. We may say regarding the price of NUMBER HIGHWAY-3, that we should be glad to quote our regular 20% off on quantities up to 200 of any individual title, and on quantities over 200, 25%, f.o.b. Toronto.

We are also sending you "Hiawatha Retold" in the Retold Series listed on page 11 of our catalogue, which has been very popular, and the Hiawatha Frieze described on page 50.

The writer expects to be in Ottawa in January or February and will certainly make a point of calling on you.

Very truly yours,

J. C. W. Irwin
CLARKE, IRWIN & COMPANY LIMITED

JI:M

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LIST OF BOOKS SUPPLIED BY J. M. DENT
AT SPECIAL PRICES, OPEN UNTIL AUGUST 31, 1932.

TITLE	Originally Published Price	Special Offer, Net	Number Required
Classroom Plays from Can. History	$1.25	.35	100
Classroom Plays from Can. Industry	1.00	.50	100
Silent Study Reader, Pupils, Book 1.	.45	.25	300
" " " " " 2.	.55	.30	300
" " " " " 3.	.65	.35	200
" " " " " 4.	.70	.35	100
" " " " " 5.	.70	.35	100
" " " " " 6.	.70	.35	100
Children of the Pioneers -	1.00	.35	100
Toy Shop Tales - -	1.00	.25	100
Black Canyon - -	1.50	.35	100
Pelts & Powder - -	1.50	.35	100
~~Top of the Hill - - -~~	~~1.50~~	~~.35~~	~~-~~
With the Birds for Little Folk	.60	.40	100

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1-1-4.

Ottawa, November 4, 1932.

Gentlemen :

This Department would appreciate receiving a copy of your "Teacher's College Record, Vol. 9, (1908) Nos. 1 and 2. If there is any charge for this, please let me have an account for same.

Thanking you in advance for giving this request your kind consideration,

Your obedient servant,

Philip Phelan,
for Supt. of Indian Education.

The Bureau of Publications,
Teacher's College,
Columbia University,
New York City, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

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Ottawa, November 4, 1932.

Gentlemen:

This Department would appreciate receiving a copy of your Graded List of Books for Children. If there is any charge for this, please let me have an account for same.

Thanking you in advance for giving this request your kind consideration.

Your obedient servant,

Philip Phelan,
for Supt. of Indian Education.

American Library Association,
c/o Public School Publishing Co.,
Bloomington, Ill.,
U. S. A.

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Sent to Mr. George Dill,

Teacher,

Sucker Creek Indian Day School,

Little Current, Ont.

English Step by Step - Phillips & Kidd - Ginn & Co.

Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Years.

A Handbook in Composition - C. D. Bouck - Dent.

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Ottawa, November 4, 1932.

Madam:

This Department would appreciate receiving a copy of your Graded List of Books for Children. If there is any charge for this, please let me have an account for same.

Thanking you in advance for giving this request your kind consideration,

Your obedient servant,

Philip Phelan,
for Supt. of Indian Education.

National Council of Mothers,
1201 Tenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
U. S. A.

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LIST OF BOOKS FORWARDED TO MR. GEO. DILL
FROM DEPARTMENT, November 7, 1932.

Friends - Pennell & cusack
The Outdoor Primer - Grover
Picture & Story for Little Folk - Sidnell & Gibbon
Little Ones Own Picture Reader
Little Book of Stories & Pictures - Pitcairn
Tom and His Friends - Leddell
Aesop's Fables (Books for Young Readers).
retold by Williams

Santa, Mud Pies & Billy Boo - Jesse
Two in a Tub - Jesse
Child Life - Blaisdell
An Easy Primer - Burnett
The Phrase Readers Bk. 1) - Lay & Jones
Story of Spot
Jack and the Bean Stalk
The Story of Ned, Fred & Ted
Little Dot
Tot and the Cat
Blackie's Easy to Read Books (1 Set)
Work-a-Day Doings - Serl
Second Story Primer - Gadsby
Sunny Stories for Tiny Folks
Little Stories for Little People
Animal Stories for Tiny Folk
Nature " " " "
Lucky Dip Series (7) - Blackie
The Child's Hiawatha - Lee
Water Babies - retold by Davidson
Little Playmates
Bible Stories (6)
Briar Rose
Tom Thumb
The Fox & the Grapes
Tom-Tit-Tot
John Hassell Series (12) - Blackie
Little Children of the Great Round World
Famous Canadian Stories
Little World Children
Heida
Peter Pan & Wendy - retold by Byron
A Dog of Flanders
Little Gray Coat
Kitty Carroll
Put to the Proof
A Little Hero
Table Talks & Table Travels
Golden Budget for Boys

The Lucky Girls' Budget
" " Boys' Budget

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Mother Nature Stories
Heroes & Heroic Deeds of the Great War
Canadian Neighbours
Builders of History
War Trail of Big Bear
By Star & Compass
The Story of the Great War
Famous Explorers
Canada's Story
This Canada of Ours - Cochrane & Wallace

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CANADA

little Current, Ont.,
November 2nd 1932.

Dear Phil.

I wonder if you will write and get the following for me.

(1) 1. Teachers College Record, Vol 9 (1908) No 192.
from The Bureau of Publications.
Teachers College. Columbia University.
New York City.

(2) 2. Graded List of Books for Children,
from: American Library Association,
% The Public School Publishing Co.,
Bloomington. Ill.

(3) 3. Graded List of Books for Children —— National Council of Mothers,
1201 Tenth St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

With the probable exception of the first they should all be available copies.

As you will see they are for reference in the grading of Library Titles. I am also making enquiry to see if there is a standard Canadian list. I very much doubt if there is.

Also, what do you think of writing to the Canadian

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Publishing Houses - telling them as much as you know of the work in hand - and asking them who can to submit a graded list of their books as soon as possible? There is such a wealth of material available that I am sure to omit Titles which should be included. Being human, my memory is not infallible and the mere sight of the name of a book may recall to mind a whole new series. I am really anxious to do this as thoroughly as possible - and as creditably. I do wish I had a large school - preferably a Residential - you might help me in mind if there is anything wrong. The following are the more important houses.

Blackie & Sons - 55 York St. Toronto
Cassell & Co. Ltd - c/o McClelland & Stewart, Toronto
W. & R. Chambers Ltd c/o John Cooper, R.R. # 4, Bolton, Ont.
Wm Collins & Sons, c/o Irwin & Gordon, Toronto.
J.M. Dent & Sons, 224 Bloor St. W. Toronto 5, Ont.
Longmans, Green & Co. - Toronto.
The MacMillan Co. of Canada. Toronto.
McClelland & Stewart, Ltd. Toronto
Thos Nelson & Sons, Ltd. Toronto.
Oxford University Press - Toronto
Ryerson Press, Toronto
George G. Harrap & Co. c/o Ryerson Press. Toronto.
The Copp Clark Co. Ltd. Toronto.
The Musson Book Co. Toronto.
Renouf Pub. Co. Montreal.
W.J. Gage & Co. Toronto.

Sometime, preferably this month I wish you would get

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me the prescribed test" both from each province - & let me have yours for a week.

Sincerely yours.
George Neil

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CANADA

L. L. 10-29-32

I/sm Phil.

The Canadian Spellers which I ordered have come to hand - but they were Quebec edition. I have returned them to the Gaul Reynolds and asked for the Saskatchewan edition - explaining why I want them.

I am sorry if I am holding you up. The controversies brought on the matter I need a whole day and will do it over next Saturday + Sunday - if the books are back as they should be

Yrs.

L.L.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

Little Current, Ont.
10-29-32

Dear Mr. Phelan

Having got the matter of prescribed and supplementary reading well in hand, I am turning my attention to the library titles - in an effort to have the whole thing ready for you by Christmas

Fully half the titles on the tentative list which Mr. Bennett knows were, in his opinion, poorly graded. The same may, and likely does, apply to those he did not know. I am not and never have been satisfied with the grading and the list was but tentative. Something must be done. I have thought of the following:

I enclose a list of all the library titles on the Kentalvic list - on regular requisition forms. If you will order these for me I shall read them all and grade them. I shall then turn my children loose on them, watch them carefully and listen to their comments. With this information in hand, I shall revise the list. In the case of any book which they do not appear to like, and which I think they should, I shall enlist the aid of other teachers and so on until I am satisfied. I shall then submit

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the list be an authority on children reading (I think at the moment of the Univ. President of Teachers College, University of B.C. — who has a reputation for this work). While I shall not be able to give you the complete list by January I shall be able to give you a tentative one and the church authorities won't be as much concerned with grading as with titles. The list, until, however, be ready by Easter I hope. I have checked the titles which you have in the office. These could come direct. The others will have to be ordered. All will be returned as you require to be kept in Ottawa. This will be most desirable in the end and so no extra expense will be involved. In many cases these books are handled by annual publications. Later, Xmas can be called for special quotations.

I am not at all satisfied with the number of books for Catholic schools. I suggest that you write one or two Catholic firms and ask them to submit say ten books which they consider suitable for each grade. Then I can carefully go through and they can have them back if necessary.

If there is anything else I can do especially during it will be an enormous help. It has taken just a month for my last requisition to go through and in the case of the library books it is a month wasted.

Yours truly,

[signature]

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1-1-4

Ottawa, August 5th, 1932.

Sir,-

The Department has been working on a prescription of texts for Indian schools and J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto, have offered a number of books very suitable for supplementary reading purposes at considerably reduced prices, provided that an order is placed before the 31st instant.

I should, therefore, appreciate if you would order the following:-

		Originally Published Price.	Special Offer, Net.
100	copies Classroom Plays from Can. History	$1.25	.35
100	" " " " Industry	1.00	.50
300	" Silent Study Reader, Pupils' - Book 1.	.45	.25
300	" " " " " " 2.	.55	.30
200	" " " " " " 3.	.65	.35
100	" " " " " " 4.	.70	.35
100	" " " " " " 5.	.70	.35
100	" " " " " " 6.	.70	.35
100	" Children of the Pioneers	1.00	.35
100	" Toy Shop Tales	1.00	.25
100	" Black Canyon	1.50	.35
100	" Pelts & Powder	1.50	.35
100	" With the Birds for Little Folk	.60	.40

These books are well bound and you will note that we can obtain them at a reasonable figure. It is intended to requisition for them from time to time for supplementary reading purposes. By having them in stock, it will save the trouble of ordering supplementary reading books from different firms.

Your obedient servant,

For Supt. of Indian Education.

J. W. Driscoll, Esq.,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery,
O t t a w a.

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Canadian Director:
HENRY BUTTON

Canadian Editor:
PETER SANDIFORD, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Western Branch:
ALDINE HOUSE
1500 ROBSON STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.

J.M. Dent and Sons Limited

Dept. B.

LONDON, ENGL...
VANCOUVER, B.C.
and
ALDINE HOUSE
224 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO 5 :: ONTARIO
Telephones:
KINGSDALE 5117 : 5225
Connecting all Departments

August 5, 1932.

Mr. J. D. Sutherland,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge with thanks, your letter of August 3rd, File No. 150-41, which was held over for my attention following my visit to Ottawa. This is also to thank you for your extreme kindness and courtesy to me during that time.

We have pleasure in quoting you prices on quantities of 200 and 500 of the books specified in your letter. The prices we have quoted are net prices, and, as I explained to Mr. Dill, the same for both the quantities in which you are interested.

100	READING EXERCISES, Grades III. IV. V. & VI. -	25¢ each.
200	WORK BOOKS IN ENGLISH USAGE AND COMPOSITION, Grades III. IV. V. VI. VII. & VIII. -	25¢ each.
100	NUMBER WORK BOOK FOR BEGINNERS -	40¢
300	READING WORK BOOK FOR BEGINNERS -	40¢
300	CANADIAN HISTORY WORK BOOK -	25¢
50	ENGLISH HISTORY WORK BOOK -	25¢
50	NATURE & LANGUAGE WORK BOOKS I. and II. -	25¢ each.
100 each	CANADIAN JUNIOR GEOGRAPHY -	80¢
100	GEOGRAPHY WORK BOOK to accompany above, B. C. Edition -	25¢

We are pleased to advise you that should you favor us with this order, we can make immediate delivery of all the books listed.

We shall look forward with the keenest interest to hearing from you in this connection.

Yours sincerely,
J. M. DENT & SONS Limited.

TRADE DEPT
215 Victoria St.
CJE/RB
Telephone ELGIN 9476

Publishers of EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY, *"The* CANADIA...

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1-1-4.

Ottawa, August 8, 1938.

Sir:

The Department has been working on a prescription of texts for Indian schools, and J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto, have offered a number of work books very suitable for our purposes at reduced prices. These work books are authorized in certain provinces, and heretofore orders for these have gone through. We have now been holding back a number of requisitions, pending the receipt of such a discount as Dent & Sons offer.

I should, therefore, appreciate if you would order the following:-

100 copies Reading Exercises, Grade III - 25¢ each
100 " " " " IV - 25¢ each
100 " " " " V - 25¢ "
50 " " " " VI - 25¢ "

300 " Work Books in English Usage & Composition, Grade III
200 " " " " " " " " IV
100 " " " " " " " " V
100 " " " " " " " " VI
100 " " " " " " " " VII
100 " " " " " " " " VIII
- all at 25¢ each

300 copies Number Work Book for Beginners - 40¢ each
300 " Reading Work Book for Beginners - 40¢ "
50 " Canadian History Work Book - 25¢ "
50 " English History Work Book - 25¢ "
100 " Nature & Language Work Books, Grade I - 25¢ each
100 " " " " " " Grade II - 25¢ each
100 " Canadian Junior Geography - 30¢ each
100 " Geography Work Book to accompany above, B.C. edition - 25¢ each

100 " At the Top of the Hill - 35¢

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
for Supt. of Indian Education.

J. W. Driscoll, Esq.,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery,
O t t a w a.

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EX'D.

EX'D.

1-1-4.

EX'D.

Ottawa, September 8, 1932.

Sir:

With reference to official letter of the 5th ultimo, requesting you to place in stock certain texts from J. M. Dent & Sons, you will note that, among others, there was a supply of "Silent Study Readers" - pupils' edition.

There is also a teachers' edition of this book, which the Department wishes to supply when sending the pupils' edition, and I would appreciate if you would place in stock the following books, which J. M. Dent & Sons offer at a considerably reduced price:-

	Originally Published Price	Special Offer, Net.
25 copies Silent Study Readers, Teachers' edition, Book 1.	65¢	33¢
25 " " " " " " 2	75¢	37¢
25 " " " " " " 3	$1.00	50¢
25 " " " " " " 4	1.00	50¢
25 " " " " " " 5	1.00	50¢
25 " " " " " " 6	1.00	50¢

Whenever any of the above books are required, they will be included on our requisitions.

Your obedient servant,

T. R. E. McInnes,
Acting Secretary.

J. W. Driscoll, Esq.,
Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery,
O t t a w a.

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THE LUCKY DIP Series

100 copies Fairy Time
100 " Supper Time
100 " Lucky Stories
100 " Cats & Kittens
100 " A Doggie Book
100 " Play Hours

BLACKIE'S EASY TO READ BOOKS

100 copies The Tale of Sly Twi
100 " Mrs. Grunt & Puck the Pug
100 " Little Jack Spratt & Betty Blue
100 " The Golden Mill
100 " Two in a Tub
100 " Dame Trott & Her Cat

World of Animal Life.

10 copies ~~Our Animal Kingdom~~.

25 copies Golden Budget for Boys
25 " Golden Budget for Girls
25 " Lucky Girl's Budget.
25 " Lucky Boy's Budget.

25 copies Little Women
25 " Little Men
25 " The Rifle Rangers
25 " With Wolfe in Canada

25 " Tanglewood Tales

Also see letter of Jun 21/32 re

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Ottawa, October 25, 1932.

Sir:

Enclosed is a list of books which the Department considers suitable for supplementary reading purposes in our Indian schools. All of them can be secured from Blackie & Sons, 55 York Street, Toronto 2, Ont. I would appreciate very much if you would place these in stock.

Your obedient servant,

D. D. Sutherland,
for Supt. of Indian Education.

Encl.

J. W. Driscoll, Esq.,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery,
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these books from Blackie & Son, Toronto.

50 copies	Puss in Boots	}	John Hassall series
50 "	Little Boy Blue		
50 "	Little Bo-Peep		
50 "	Hansel & Gretel		
50 "	The Travelling Musicians		
50 "	Jack & Jill		
50 "	Peter Piper		
50 "	Hey-Diddle-Diddle		
50 "	John Gilpin		
50 "	Red Riding Hood		
50 "	Aladdin		
50 "	Beauty and the Beast		

50 copies	Crusoes of the Frozen North	X	
50 "	The Story of Aenaes		
50 "	The Golden Key	X	

50 copies	Little Gray Coat	}	Blackie's Pinnacle Library
50 "	Kitty Carroll		
50 "	Put to the Proof		
50 "	A Little Hero		
50 "	The Kitchen Cat		
50 "	Two Little Mice		

50 copies The Airman and his Craft X

also 12 records 32
write for list

7

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1-1-4

Ottawa, November 21, 1932.

Sir,-

Enclosed is another list of books which the Department considers suitable for supplementary reading purposes for Indian schools. All of them can be secured from Blackie & Son, 55 York St., Toronto 2, Ont. I would appreciate very much if you would place these in stock.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
For Supt. of Indian Education.

J. W. Driscoll, Esq.,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery,
O t t a w a.

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T H E S H I N I N G S H I P

..... a n d .....

O T H E R V E R S E

By Isabel Ecclestone Mackay

.....

THE WONDERFUL FISHING OF PETERKIN SPRAY

A fisherman bold was Peterkin Spray,
And he sailed and he sailed and he sailed away.
And when he got there, he embarked once more
Down the path that leads to the Sun's back door.
"Ho, Ho," said the Sun, "here is Fisherman Spray,
But the cook doesn't need any salmon today."

"Too bad, Mr. Sun," said Peterkin Spray,
And he sailed and he sailed and he sailed away,
But the wind was so light that 'twas half past eight
When he called his wares at the Moon-man's gate.
"Fresh fish!" he cried, but the Moon-man said,
"I never eat fish when I'm going to bed."

"What a fussy old Moon!" sighed Peterkin Spray,
And he sailed and he sailed and he sailed away,
And when he got there, he exclaimed "My Stars!"
I had almost forgotten to call on Mars."
"Fine fish," cried Mars and he smacked his lips,
"Charge a dozen or so to my next eclipse!"

"O dear, O dear!" sighed Peterkin Spray,
And he sailed and he sailed and he sailed away,
And when he got there, he declared, "I wish
I never, never had learned to fish.
For some won't buy and others won't pay,
And I'm tired, and tired of sailing away!"

"I know what I'll do!" said Peterkin Spray,
And he turned his boat down the Milky Way.
He opened the Dipper (yes, honest, he did!)
He popped in his cargo, and slapped down the lid.
"Here's a kettle of fish!" laughed Peterkin Spray,
And he sailed and he sailed and he sailed away.

(See Over)

This charming poem and nearly 100 others are contained in "THE SHINING SHIP AND OTHER VERSE FOR CHILDREN" by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay

175 pages - 5½ x 6¾, with 40 illustrations. Beautifully printed, bound in rich blue cloth.

Regular published price $2.00

SPECIAL OFFER

Single copies	.....	60 Cents
10 copies	- $4.00	Prepaid
25 "	- 8.75	"
100 "	- 32.50	"

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THE CHRISTOPHER ROBIN READER

By A. A. Milne

Containing the cream of the material from:

NOW WE ARE SIX
WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG
WINNIE-THE-POOH
THE HOUSE AT POOH CORNER

With E. H. Shepard's Inimitable Pictures

Nearly 200 pages of delightful reading and pictures for the little folk -- and enjoyed by older people as well.

Regular Price -- $1.25

SPECIAL: - Single copies ... 60¢ each
10 or upwards ... 40¢ "
25 or upwards ... 35¢ "
50 or upwards ... 30¢ "
100 or upwards ... 25¢ "

These are net prices direct to teachers and schools.

THE STORY OF THE "NANCY"

AND OTHER EIGHTEEN-TWELVERS

By C. H. J. Snider

Illustrated by Owen Staples

Stirring stories of thrilling adventures on the Great Lakes and other inland waters during the war of 1812. Romantic incidents, courageous exploits, weird and mysterious happenings, all told in a compelling and entertaining fashion. A record of the heroic bravery of undaunted patriots, that will appeal alike to Canadians young and old. One of the outstanding figures is the NANCY, the vessel which had so adventurous a career and which has been raised and made a historic memorial.

Regular Price -- $2.00

SPECIAL: - Single copies ... 60¢ each
10 or upwards ... 40¢ "
25 or upwards ... 35¢ "
50 or upwards ... 30¢ "
100 or upwards ... 25¢ "

McCLELLAND & STEWART LIMITED, 215-219 Victoria Street, TORONTO

(See Over)

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125 copies	The Shining Ship - by Isabel Mackay.	McClelland & Stewart.	
125 "	Christopher Robin Reader - by Milne.		
50 "	Jimmie Gold Coast.		
25 copies	Captain Starlight	P. F. Westerman Series. Blackie & Son.	X
25 "	With Beatty off Jutland		
25 "	The Secret of the Plateau		
25 copies	The Luckiest Girl in the School	Angela Brazil Library. Blackie & Son.	X
25 "	Popular School Girl		
25 "	The School by the Sea		
25 copies	Sturdy Young Canadian	New Brorton Library. Blackie & Son.	X
25 "	How Canada Was Won		
25 copies	Chris in Canada - by G. F. Clarke.		
25 "	Sea Stories of Today - by Cyril Hall.		X
25 "	The Cruise of the Thetis - by Collingwood.		
25 "	Paris At Bay - by Haynes.		
For Catholic Schools only. 25 copies	A Girl's Ideal	Rosa Mulholland Library.	
25 "	Girls of Banshee Castle		
25 "	Old School Friends		
25 "	Fair Noreen		
25 "	Twin Sisters		
25 "	The Daughter in Possession		
do. 25 copies	The Handsome Brandons - by Tynan.		

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50

PICTURE BOOKS FOR KINDERGARTEN

Happy Hours	Nelson	.35	note
Baby Animals	Nelson	.35	note
Animal Friends	Nelson	.35	note
*The Old Mother Goose	Nelson	1.50	note

ordered June 11/26

* Residential Schools.

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GRADES 1 & 11 & III

TITLE	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER	RETAIL	TO YOU
Sing-Song (Little Library Edition)	Rossetti	Macmillan	$ 1.25	less 20%
Little Black Sambo (Happy Hour Series)	Bannerman	Macmillan X	.60	less 20%
The Little Pigs (Happy Hour Series)		Macmillan X	.60	less 20%
*Beautiful Book of Nurser Rhymes, Stories and Pictures	Adams	Blackie	3.50	£.10
Land of Nursery Rhyme	Rhys	Dent	£.00	1.00
Tale of the Good Cat Jupie (illustrated edition)	McCoy	Macmillan	1.75	less 20%
The F-U-N Book	LaRue	Macmillan X	.50	less 20%
Under the Story Tree	LaRue	Macmillan X	.50	less 20%
In Animal Land	LaRue	Macmillan X	.95	less 20%
Popular Nursery Stories		Blackie	.85	.50
Easy Story Book		Blackie	.65	.40
Nannie's Big Story Book		Blackie	1.25	.70

Books handed in for 24/26

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GRADES IV - VI

TITLE	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER	RETAIL	TO YOU
Lefty	Rorke	Nelson	$ 1.25	note
By Road, Rail, Air and Sea	Hall	Blackie	.85	$ .50
Robin Hood		Nelson X	.50	note
The Blue Fly Caravan	Fisher	Nelson	1.25	note
Tales from the Arabian Nights		Nelson X	.50	note
~~Black Beauty~~	~~Sewell~~	~~Dent X~~	~~1.50~~	~~.75~~
Tanglewood Tales	Hawthorne	Blackie	.65	.40
Just So Stories (School ed.)	Kipling	Macmillan	1.00	less 20%
Wigwam Stories	Judd	Ginn X	1.00	
(this is price in American catalogue)				
Silver Pennies	Thompson	Macmillan	1.00	less 20%
Grimm's Fairy Tales		Blackies	.60	.40
Little Indians	LaRue	Macmillan X	.95	less 20%
Child's Garden of Verse (Everyman edition)	Stevenson	Dent	.60	
Book of Nonsense (Everyman edition)	Lear	Dent	.60	

Books received X
Returned Jan 29/32

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GRADES VII to IX

TITLE	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER	RETAIL	TO YOU
The Golden Forest	Howes	Dent	$ 1.75	$ ..90
The ~~Golden~~ Cradle Ship	Howe	McClelland& Stewart	see not at bottom	
Little Women	Alcott	Blackie	.65	.40
Peter Duck	Ransome	Nelson	2.50	note
Treasure Island	Stevenson	Blackie	.65	.40
Kidnapped	Stevenson	Blackie	.65	.40
Robinson Crusoe	DeFoe	Blackie	.65	.40
The Heroes	Kingsley	Blackie	.65	.40
Water Babies	Kingsley	Blackie	1.65	1.00
World of Animal Life	Smith	Blackie	.50	.38
With Wolfe in Canada	Henty	Blackie	.50	.30
Silver Skates	Dodge			

Note re THE ~~Golden~~ Cradle SHIP: I haven't the price of this book. I do know that it has been used as an authorized supplementary reading book in some provinces in the past, so it will be reasonable.

X ordered Jan. 29/34

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BIBLE STORIES

TITLE	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER	RETAIL	TO YOU
The following are Graded Bible stories, and the best I have ever seen				
First Bible Stories	Moore	Nelson	.75	note
Jesus & the Children	Smither	Nelson	.75	note
Bible Stories to Read	Moore	Nelson	.75	note
Stories of Long Ago	McArdle	Nelson	.75	note
----------				
*Bible Picture Book	Chalmers	Nelson	2.75	note
The Childrens' Book of Hymns		Blackie	1.65	~~note~~ 1.00

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Little Current, Ont.,
July 24nd, 1933.

Dear Phil,

I am attaching the Library List.

I have split it up amongst Publishers as well as I could using those which have the best editions in a case where the one book is sold by several firms.

On three of the Dent books there is a 50% discount for orders of twenty five or more. On their other two there may be the same, although I have nothing in writing to that effect. I should send the order directly to Mr. Button to make certain that you get the full discount.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Watson of Thos. Nelson & Sons, "The prices listed in the books (those above) are the retail list price subject to the usual trade discounts. The Government would be able to buy them less 25% in the case of school books, and about 35% in the case of trade books." I imagine that the majority of those on my list are Trade books.

The Blackie quotations are the ones marked in the books sent to me by Mr. Morgan.

The Macmillan books are subject to the usual discount of 20% and no more for quantity.

I have included some Bible stories, for I feel that they are necessary. Until you have the opinion of some Catholic authority I should confine their use to Protestant schools. While there is nothing doctrinally wrong with them, they are by Protestant authors.

I have re-read everything which I have recommended, and have not relied upon my memory of prior readings. Also, where possible, I have checked the grading of the books with some standard list. Unfortunately these are all American, (Lib) but I have let my own experience guide me largely.

While they are not all inexpensive books, yet I think that everyone which I have recommended is worth the

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price. I think that you share my opinion that one good book is worth several inferior ones. I also feel that a well bound book is much better in the long run than a poorly bound one.

You will see, also, that, acting on my oft repeated statement, I have picked Blackie books for the higher grades, choosing the ones for the lower grades from more modern ones. This is essential enough for any beginner, but still more so when they have as limited a background as the average Indian child.

Depending on your finances, I should buy fifty of each of these. That should solve your supplementary reading problem for the ensuing year, and you are assured of having material which is of the best, and most satisfactory for your needs.

The only thing which I have not considered is the required supplementary reading for Grades VIII and IX. Each province has a definite list, and to list them all would extend this list beyonds the bounds you wished.

I have asked you in a prior letter if I may tell those Publishers who have given me specimen copies which of their books I have recommended to you. May I? I think it is but common curtesy. They are unlikely to see orders going through.

Yours sincerely,

George Lees

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Little Current, Ont.,
July 24th, 1933.

Dear Phil,

Re: THE MARYWOOD READERS - MacMillan
Pre-Primer
Primer
Readers 1 - VI

I can truthfully say that this is the best series of Catholic Readers that I have seen. I really didn't know that such a set was on the market. While they are of American orgin, they are handled by the MacMillan Co. of Canada.

The books are well graded. The material is well within the experience of children of the different grades. The vocabulary is well chosen, or at least as well chosen as possible considering the amount of religious knowledge and training concerned. In so far as they are used by Catholic children I imagine the volcabulary difficulties would be of no consequence.

A valuable part of the work is the amount of activity suggested. Rousseau aptly said, "Reflect that the student will learn more by one hour of manual labour than he will retain by a whole day's verbal instruction." While I believe that such things as comprehension tests, and correlated work belong to the sphere of the Work Book, yet in the case of supplementary readers it is well that such things be included.

I have no hesitation in recommending these as suitable Readers for the Catholic schools.

Yours sincerely,

George Lauri

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1-1-4

Ottawa, May 25th, 1933.

Sir,-

Enclosed is a list of books which the Department considers suitable for supplementary reading purposes for Indian schools.

"The Shining Ship" can be obtained at a special reduced price of $32.50 per 100; "The Christopher Robin Reader" at $25.00 per 100; and "Jimmie Gold Coast" at 35 cents a copy. All of these should be secured from McClelland & Stewart Limited, 215-219 Victoria Street, Toronto.

The other books mentioned can be secured from Blackie & Son, 55 York St., Toronto 2, Ont.

I should appreciate if you would place in stock the books mentioned on the enclosed list.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
For Supt. of Indian Education.

J. W. Driscoll, Esq.,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery,
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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, August 15, 1933.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 25th, No. 1-1-4, I wish to advise you that books as per attached list are now in stock.

Kindly let me have your requisitions to cover same.

Yours truly,

J.W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

Enclosure

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The Shining Ship -- by Isabel Mackay. Christopher Robin Reader -.by Milne. Jimmie Gold Coast.	McClelland & Stewart
Captain Starlight With Beauty off Jutland The Secret of the Plateau	P.F. Westerman Series. Blackie & Sons.
The Luckiest Girl in the School Popular School Girl The School by the Sea	Angela Brazil Library. Blackie & Son.
Sturdy Young Canadian How Canada Was Won	New Brerton Library. Blackie & Son.

Chris. in Canada -- by G.F. Clark.

Sea Stories of Today -- by Cyril Hall.

The Cruise of the Thetis -- by Collingwood.

Paris At Bay -- by Haynes.

A Girl's Ideal Girls of Banshee Castle Old School Friends Fair Moreen Twin Sisters The Daughter in Possession	Rosa Mulholland Library.

The Handsome Brandons -- by Tynan.

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1-1-4 X

Ottawa, October 16th, 1933.

Sir,-

I should appreciate if you would place in stock the under-mentioned books to be used for supplementary reading purposes in Indian schools:-

50	copies	Popular Nursery Stories
50	"	Easy Story Book
50	"	Nannie's Big Story Book
50	"	By Road, Rail, Air & Sea (Hall)
50	"	Great Exploits in the Air
50	"	Black Beauty (Sewell)
50	"	Tanglewood Tales (Hawthorne)
50	"	Grimm's Fairy Tales
50	"	Little Women (Alcott)
50	"	Treasure Island
50	"	Kidnapped
50	"	Robinson Crusoe
50	"	The Heroes (Kingsley)
50	"	Water Babies (Kingsley)
50	"	Silver Skates

All the above books can be secured at a very reasonable figure from Blackie & Son (Canada) Limited, 55 York St., Toronto 2, Ont.

Please advise me when you have these in stock in order that orders can be forwarded to you for the schools to which they are to be supplied.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
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4s. $1.35—Girls

Rosa Mulholland Library

11 ..... 1 A Girl's Ideal.
.25 ..... 2 Cousin Sara.
..... 3 The Girls of Banshee Castle.
.25 ..... 4 Giannetta.
..... 5 Old School Friends.
..... 6 Twin Sisters.
.25 ..... 7 Narcissa's Ring.
..... 8 The Daughter in Possession.
.25 ..... 9 Our Sister Maisie.
..... 11 Fair Noreen.

10

100 @ 80¢ net

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5s. $1.65—Boys

Boys' School Stories

..... 26 **George Pulls it Off.** Jeffrey Havilton.
..... 9 **"Play the Game, Torbury!"** Richard Bird.
..... 20 **The Captain of Stannard's.** Michael Poole.
..... 33 **Captain of Keynes.** Richard Bird.
..... 34 **Well Bowled, Grantley!** Michael Poole.
..... 37 **Barnston's Big Year.** Michael Poole.
..... 40 **Forge of Foxenby.** R. A. H. Goodyear.
..... 42 **Trouble at Wyndham.** Richard Bird.
..... 45 **Two Scapegraces.** Walter C. Rhoades.
..... 46 **Touch and Go.** Richard Bird.
..... 47 **The Whip Hand.** Walter C. Rhoades.
..... 54 **The Moreleigh Mascot.** Richard Bird.
..... 60 **Jimmy Cranston's Crony.** Walter C. Rhoades.

9

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1-1-4 X

Ottawa, November 15th, 1933.

Sir,-

I should appreciate if you would place in stock the under-mentioned books to be used for supplementary reading purposes in Indian schools:-

25 copies "Cousin Sara"
25 " "Giannetta"
25 " "Mareissa's Ring"
25 " "Our Sister Maisie"

The author of the above books is Rosa Mulholland and they can be secured from Blackie & Son (Canada) Limited, 55 York Street, Toronto 2, Ont.

Owing to the fact that we have been very busy for the past six weeks, we have been unable to prepare the necessary requisitions ordering supplementary reading books for a number of our schools. I expect, however, that, within the next few weeks, we will be able to prepare these requisitions in order to reduce the number of supplementary reading books which you have so kindly placed in stock for us.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

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O t t a w a.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, November 25, 1933.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. of Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of October 16th re supplementary reading books, I wish to advise you that all the books have been received with the exception of Nannie's Big Story Book and By Road, Rail, Air and Sea (Hall).

I would ask you to kindly let me have requisitions covering these books.

Yours truly,

J.W. Driscoll

JD/E.

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, December 28, 1933.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I wish to advise you that I have the following books on hand:

Quantity	
5	Stories of Jesus
5	Stories of St. Paul
5	Old Testament Stories
4	Stories of Daniel and Elijah
5	Child of Bethlehem
5	Jesus and His Friends
8	Fairy Time
8	Supper Time
8	Lucky Stories
9	Cats & Kittens
9	A Doggie Book
9	Play Hours
0	The Airman and his Craft
2	The Rifle Rangers
2	With Wolfe in Canada
0	Children of the Pioneers
1	Cruzoes of the Frozen North
1	Picture of the Queen
0	Picture of King George
0	Red Man's Wonder Book

Kindly let me know if I should order a further supply.

Yours truly,

J.W. Driscoll

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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8

1-1-4 X

Ottawa, January 3, 1934.

Sir:

I have your letter of the 26th ultimo, stating the number of certain books at present in stock.

It is not the Department's intention to again place in stock "The Red Man's Wonder Book".

With regard to the other books mentioned in your letter, please do not order any additional quantity at the present time. If it is decided to again supply the same books, you will be advised.

Pictures of the King and Queen are requested from time to time, and the Department wishes to continue supplying these. Under these circumstances, you might order about 24 of each.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
OTTAWA, Ont.

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1-1-4 X.

Ottawa, January 3rd, 1933.

Sir:

In your letter of November 25th last, you stated that you had not received Nannie's Big Story Book and By Road, Rail, Air and Sea. Please advise if these have been received since you last wrote me.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
OTTAWA, Ont.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, January 4, 1934.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I wish to advise you as follows re school books which have been stocked for use of your Department, and would ask you to kindly let me know if same are to be continued:

On hand

2	Toy Shop Tales
2	With the Birds for Little Folks
5	Little Jack Spratt & Betty
None	Popular School Girl
"	The School by the Sea
"	Sturdy Young Canadians
"	Captain Starlight
"	With Betty off Jutland
"	The Secret of the Plateau
"	Sea Stories of To-day
"	The Cruise of the Thetis
"	Paris at Bay

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, January 5, 1934.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 3rd, No. 1-1-4-X, I wish to advise you that 15 copies of "Nannie's Big Story Book" have been received and 3 are in stock; and 50 copies of "By Road, Rail, Air and Sea" have been received and 38 are in stock.

Yours truly,

J.W. Driscoll

E. J.W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, January 26th, 1934.

Mr. J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to advise you that the following copies are out of stock and upon your instructions have not been re-ordered.

REQ.	Name.
13912	Nannie's Big Story Book. out The Golden Key.
13917	The Golden Key. Nannie's Big Story Book.
13919	The Golden Key Nannie's Big Story Book.
13920	Nannie's Big Story Book By Road, Rail, Air and Sea. ~~Red Maple Wonder Book.~~ out
13921	Nannie's Big Story Book
13925	The Golden Key Nannie's Big Story Book ~~Red Maple Wonder Book~~ out
13934	Captain Starlight With Beatty off Jutland The Secret of the Plateau The Luckiest Girl in School Popular School Girl The School by the Sea Sturdy Young Canadian How Canada was Won

---

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, January 26th, 1934.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland.

Req.	Name.
13934	Chris in Canada Sea Stories of To-Day The Cruise of the Thetis Paris at Bay ~~Red Men's Wonder Books.~~
13936	Crusoes of the Frozen North The Golden Key Children of the Pioneers The Airman and His Craft (Blackies) The Rifle Rangers With Wolfe in Canada Captain Starlight With Beatty off Jutland The Secret of the Plateau The Luckiest Girl in the School. Popular School Girl The School by the Sea Sturdy Young Canadian How Canada was Won Chris in Canada Sea Stories of To-day The Cruise of the Thetis Paris at Bay
14016-	With Wolfe in Canada
14026	Captain Starlight With Beatty off Jutland The Secret of the Plateau The Luckiest Girl in the School Popular School Girl The School by the sea Sturdy young Canadian How Canada was Won Chris in Canada Sea Stories of To-day The Cruise of the Thetis Paris at Bay.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, January 26th, 1935.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland.

REQ.	NAME.
14087	Blackies Easy to Read Series
St. Mary's Mission	Lucky Dip
	Bible Story
	Crusoes of the Frozen North
	The Golden Key.
	Little Men
	The Rifle Rangers
	With Wolfe in Canada
	Nannie's Big Story Book
	The Heroes (Kingsley)
	Captain Starlight
	With Beatty off Jutland
	The Secret of the Plateau
	The Luckiest girl in School
	Popular School Girl
	The School by the sea
	Sturdy Young Canadian
	How Canada was won
	Chris in Canada
	Sea Stories of To-day
	The Cruise of the Thetis
	Paris at Bay

Kindly let me know what action you wish taken.

Yours truly,

J.W. Driscoll

J.W.DRISCOLL,
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.

JD/AW.

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The following books should be obtained from

BLACKIE & SON (CANADA) LIMITED,
55 York Street,
Toronto 2, Ont.

---

25 sets	Blackie's Easy to Read Series of 11 books	
25 "	" Lucky Dip " " 12 "	
25 "	" Bible Story " " 6 "	
25 copies	Crusoes of the Frozen North	
25 "	The Golden Key	
25 "	Children of the Pioneers	
25 "	The Airman & His Craft	
25 "	Little Men	
25 "	The Rifle Rangers	
25 "	With Wolfe in Canada	
25 "	Nannie's Big Story Book	
25 "	The Heroes (Kingsley)	
25 "	Captain Starlight	P. F. Westerman Series.
25 "	With Beatty off Jutland	P. F. Westerman Series.
25 "	The Secret of the Plateau	P. F. Westerman Series.
25 "	The Luckiest Girl in the School	Angela Brazil Library.
25 "	Popular School Girl	Angela Brazil Library.
25 "	The School by the Sea	Angela Brazil Library.
25 "	Sturdy Young Canadian	New Brerton Library.
25 "	How Canada Was Won	New Brerton Library.
25 "	Chris in Canada - by G. F. Clarke.	
25 "	Sea Stories of Today - by Cyril Hall.	
25 "	The Cruise of the Thetis - by Collingwood.	
25 "	Paris at Bay - by Haynes.	

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1-1-4 X

Ottawa, January 29th, 1934.

Sir,-

I have your letter of the 26th instant, with reference to books ordered on the following requisitions:-

No. 13912	No. 13934
" 13917	" 13936
" 13919	" 14016
" 13920	" 14026
" 13921	" 14087
" 13925	

The "Red Man's Wonder Book" was ordered on requisitions 13920, 13925 and 13934. As it is not the intention of the Department to supply this book in future, these items should be cancelled.

With reference to "By Road, Rail, Air & Sea" requested on a number of the above requisitions, your letter of the 5th instant stated that, at that time, you had 38 copies of this book in stock. Our records do not show that we have ordered this number since that time.

Enclosed is a list showing quantities of books for supplementary reading purposes which the Department would appreciate your ordering from Blackie & Son (Canada) Limited, 55 York Street, Toronto 2, Ont. When these books are received, you will be able to fill the requisitions mentioned in the first paragraph of this letter.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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The following books should be secured from

Thos. Nelson & Sons,
Toronto, Ont.

---

50 copies Happy Hours
50 " Baby Animals
50 " Animal Friends

50 " Tales from the Arabian Nights
50 " Robin Hood

The following books should be secured from

MacMillan Publishing Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

---

30 copies Little Black Sambo (Bannerman) } Happy Hour
30 " ~~The~~ Little Pigs (THE) } Series.

30 " The F-U-N Book (LaRue)
30 " Under the Story Tree (LaRue)
30 " In Animal Land (LaRue)
30 " Little Indians (LaRue)

The following book should be secured from

Ginn & Co.,
1517 Mountain Street,
Montreal, Que.

---

30 copies Wigwam Stories

The following book should be secured from

J. M. Dent & Sons,
Toronto, Ont.

---

25 copies The Golden Forest

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150-41

Ottawa, January 29th, 1934.

Sir,-

The enclosed list contains the names of books which the Department would like to have in stock for supplementary reading purposes.

I should appreciate if you would arrange to secure the above. Kindly notify me when they are received.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Enc. 1.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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PUBLISHERS of 'EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY,' 'THE TEMPLE SHAKESPEARE,' ETC.

J.M. DENT & SONS, LTD.,

LONDON, ENGLAND – VANCOUVER, B.C.

and–

ALDINE HOUSE,
224, BLOOR STREET WEST.
TORONTO 5, ONTARIO

TELEPHONES KINGSDALE 5117 5278 CONNECTING ALL DEPARTMENTS
TRADE DEPT 218, VICTORIA STREET TELEPHONE ELGIN 8478

WESTERN BRANCH:
ALDINE HOUSE, 1300 ROBSON STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

CANADIAN DIRECTOR: HENRY BUTTON
CANADIAN EDITOR: PETER SANDIFORD, M.Sc. Ph.D.

Dept. B.

February 8, 1934.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

I am so sorry, regarding your order for 75 copies of THE GOLDEN FOREST at 25 cents per copy. We disposed of our Canadian stock of this book at this low price, and I am afraid that we cannot import any new stock from London except at the regular price of $1.75 per copy, less our usual Educational discount of 20%. I assume, therefore, that you will not want us to supply the book at this price. If, however, you require them, please let us know when we shall be glad to send a cable to our London Office.

It is just possible that London may be out of stock, or the book itself out of print by this time, but we shall be glad to get in touch with them in this connection, at your request.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. DENT & SONS Limited.

A. Gilmore

CJF/ER

175
1935
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150-41.

Ottawa, February 12, 1934.

Sir:

With reference to official letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing a list of books which the Department wishes you to place in stock for supplementary reading purposes, I beg to say that a letter has just been received from J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., with reference to the 25 copies of "The Golden Forest".

When I requested you to order this book, I was under the impression that a cheap edition could be secured. It now appears that the edition that is available costs $1.75 a copy, less 20%. This is a more expensive book than the Department usually supplies, and, if you have not already placed the order, I would appreciate your cancelling same.

In the event of your cancelling the order for the above book, I would appreciate if you would substitute the following:

25 copies "Child's Garden of Verse", (Stevenson) - Everyman Edition.

25 copies "Book of Nonsense" (Lear) - Everyman Edition.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
OTTAWA.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, February 12, 1934.

Mr. J.D.Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of January 29th with reference to new books to be stocked, I am advised by the J.M. Dent Co. that the "Golden Forest" is no longer available in Canada, and it would be necessary to import same from England. In this event they would have to sell it at the usual price of approximately $1.40 each.

Kindly let me know what action you wish taken.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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Fort [illegible],
[illegible], 1941.

Dear Phil,

You will likely have heard of C.N. MacDonald's overlooking school, even if you have not had the opportunity to see it. I have it sometimes referred to with considerable interest as "Mac's". It is, in fact, so to speak, the correct [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible].

The book appealed to me to the point where I decided that the Department of Education that they have [illegible] for pupils - revised to suit the needs of the [illegible] - should have a copy placed in all the schools in the Province. I have just written to the Department about it, to obtain this new edition, and if favourably considered it for use in our schools.

A point that it might be [illegible] - to [illegible] in the [illegible] Residential Schools, [illegible] schools have direct [illegible] with school pupils, or [illegible] other classes.

The book sells for .75, [illegible] obtained from the publishers, [illegible] if you wish to write it, [illegible] should be [illegible] to be [illegible] for the pupils. There will be [illegible] in [illegible] 200, I think the result one.

If you [illegible] letter too, I would like to get your opinion, as the matter is not [illegible]. Personally, I cannot recommend it too highly, for our schools too.

Yours,

[signature]

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150-41

Ottawa, March 8th, 1934.

Gentlemen,-

We are considering placing some copies of "Cry Havoc" in some of the Indian schools.

I understand that you now have available a special edition, revised to suit the needs of children and that it sells for, approximately, seventy-five cents (75¢). I should appreciate if you would forward me a copy for review purposes.

Your obedient servant,

Philip Phelan.
For Supt. of Indian Education.

Messrs. Doubleday, Doran & Gundy,
University Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, March 23, 1934.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am to-day advised by Blackie & Son that "Nannies Big Story Book" is out of print and cannot be supplied. Same will, therefore, not be carried in stock.

Regarding "Chris in Canada", I am advised that this is out of print, but a cheaper edition will be ready some time in April.

Kindly note.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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CHRISTOPHER ROBIN READER, secured from

McClelland & Stewart Limited,

215-219 Victoria Street,

Toronto, Ont.

at a special reduced price of $25.00 per 100.

(see letter of May 25/33 under).

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150-41.

Ottawa, April 9, 1934.

Gentlemen:

Last May, this Department secured a number of copies of the "Christopher Robin Reader". Please advise if you still have a supply of these, and, if so, what you would charge, in lots of 100.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Messrs. McClelland & Stewart, Limited,
215-219 Victoria Street,
Toronto, Ont.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 27, 1934.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

- Attention Mr. P. Phelan -

As requested in your memorandum of the 26th, I am enclosing herewith list showing quantities of supplementary reading books on hand. You will note that three of these are out of print.

Yours truly,

J.W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

Enclosure

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PUBLISHERS

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED
LONDON
BOMBAY • CALCUTTA • MADRAS • MELBOURNE

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
NEW YORK
BOSTON • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO
ATLANTA • DALLAS

ST MARTIN'S HOUSE, 70 BOND STREET
TORONTO, 2
CABLE ADDRESS: MACMILCO, TORONTO

A. & C. BLACK LTD., LONDON
E. J. ARNOLD & SON, LIMITED, LEEDS
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE & LONDON
CONSTABLE & COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON
THE GRANT EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD
GLASGOW AND LONDON
THE MODERN LIBRARY, INC. NEW YORK
THE VIKING PRESS, INC.
NEW YORK

EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT

We can deliver any quantities which you require within two weeks of receiving notice.

Trusting to be favoured with your order, we are,

Yours very truly,

FAU/IS THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

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PUBLISHERS

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED
LONDON
BOMBAY-CALCUTTA-MADRAS-MELBOURNE
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
NEW YORK
BOSTON-CHICAGO-SAN FRANCISCO
ATLANTA-DALLAS

ST MARTIN'S HOUSE, 70 BOND STREET
TORONTO, 2
CABLE ADDRESS: MACMILCO, TORONTO

A. & C. BLACK LTD., LONDON
E. J. ARNOLD & SON, LIMITED, LEEDS
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE & LONDON
CONSTABLE & COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON
THE GRANT EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD.
GLASGOW AND LONDON
THE MODERN LIBRARY, INC. NEW YORK
THE VIKING PRESS, INC.
NEW YORK

EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT

April 10, 1934.

Phillip Phelan, Esq.,
Superintendent of Education,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

You may remember when I met you at the O.E.A. the other day and mentioned the Marywood Readers, that you suggested my writing again, quoting prices and the special discounts, which we were willing to give you on quantity orders in August of last year.

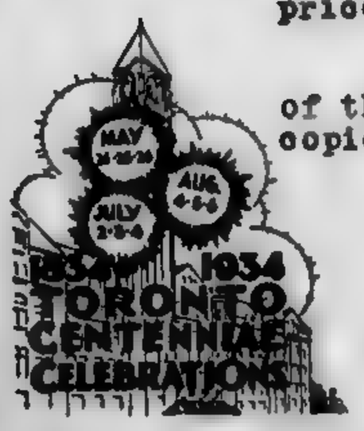
To begin with, the Marywood Readers have the following list prices:

TOM AND RUTH Pre-Primer 32¢
TOM AND RUTH STORIES Primer 70¢
FRIENDS OF OURS First Reader 75¢
HAPPY TIMES Second Reader 85¢
STORIES AND JOURNEYS Third Reader 85¢
THE STORY CARGO Fourth Reader $1.00
SUNNY SKIES Fifth Reader 95¢
SHINING TOWERS Sixth Reader $1.00.

70
80
56

The following are the discounts: On quantities up to forty-nine of any one title, a discount of 20% off list price; on quantities up to two hundred and forty-nine of any one title, a discount of 20% and 5% off list price; on quantities of two hundred and fifty or over of any one title, a discount of 25% off list price. These prices do not of course, include carriage charges.

We think you have on file a complete set of the Marywood Readers, but if you would like other sample copies we should be only too glad to supply them.



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JOHN McCLELLAND

CABLE ADDRESS: "CASPEG"

GEORGE STEWART

McCLELLAND *and* STEWART
LIMITED

PUBLISHERS

215-219 VICTORIA STREET - TORONTO, CANADA

April 12th, 1934.

Department of Indian Affairs,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Att: Mr. J. D. Sutherland

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your enquiry of April 9th. We regret to advise, however, that CHRISTOPHER ROBIN READER is now out of print, but we have the same material in the CHRISTOPHER ROBIN STORY BOOK at $2.00 list.

We shall be glad to have your advice in this connection.

Yours very truly,

McCLELLAND & STEWART, Limited.

D.G.French
JMH

Per Donald G. French

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Library and Archives Canada / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Ottawa, April 17, 1934.

Dear Mr. Upjohn:

I have your letter of the 10th instant, with reference to the Maryvood Readers, about which you spoke to me when I was in Toronto. At the present time, we are not in a position to take advantage of your offer, but the matter will be kept in mind, and possibly later on in the year, we could consider ordering some of these books.

Yours very truly,

F. A. Upjohn, Esq.,
The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.,
70 Bond Street,
Toronto 2, Ont.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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150-41.

Ottawa, April 17, 1934.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you state that the CHRISTOPHER ROBIN READER is now out of print.

I note that you have the same material in the CHRISTOPHER ROBIN STORY BOOK, at $2.00 list. This latter book is more expensive than we usually supply to Indian schools.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Messrs. McClelland & Stewart,
215-219 Victoria Street,
Toronto, Ont.

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Ottawa, May 19, 1934.

Sir:

The books from Ginn & Company, addressed to Mr. Philip Phelan, Department of Indian Affairs, are intended for use in Indian schools in Canada.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

E. M. Journeaux, Esq.,
Collector of National Revenue,
70 Queen Street,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Department of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, ... 19.....

Books to be ordered from Blackie in April

50 Pioneers of Immigration.
50 Adventure above the clouds.
50 The Oiskaughmessy Girls (Muldoon)
50 sets Beautiful Bible Pictures (Barker)
25- The Children's Book of Hymns.

SUGGESTED BOOKS TO BE SECURED FROM BLACKIE'S:-

25- Rhymes - New + old. ~~-.70~~
25 - The Big Book of Fairy Tales - Jerrold - ~~.70~~
50 - / All Sorts of Fun - .50¢
50 ✓ Great Fun - .50¢
50- In the Grip of the Barren Lands - Blake - .70¢ — {Boys Library P18
Geo Macdonald 50 ✓ At the Back of the North Wind - Macdonald- .70¢
Popular Text 50 ✓ The Princess and Curdie - Macdonald - .70¢
50 ✓ The Princess and the Goblin - Macdonald - .70¢

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150-41.

Ottawa, May 25, 1934.

Sir:

I would appreciate if you would order, from Blackie & Son, Toronto, the following books, for supplementary reading purposes:-

5 —50 copies of "Pioneers of Mountaineering",
3 —50 " " "Adventure above the Clouds",
4 —50 " " "The O'Shaughnessy Girls", (Mulholland),
3 sets —50 sets " "Beautiful Bible Pictures" (Barber),
25 copies " "The Children's Book of Hymns,"
25 " " "Rhymes - New and Old",
25 " " "The Big Book of Fairy Tales" (Jerrold),
50 " " "All Sorts of Fun",
50 " " "Great Fun",
50 " " "In the Grip of the Barren Lands" (Blake)
50 " " "At the Back of the North Wind" (Macdonald)
50 " " "The Princess and Curdie", "
50 " " "The Princess and the Goblin" "

Requisitions for supplying the above for different Indian schools will be forwarded to you from time to time. Please advise me when you have the above mentioned books in stock.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

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The following books should be secured from

MacMillan Publishing Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

---

20 copies The P-U-N Book (LaRue)
20 " Three Little Pigs
20 " Little Black Sambo
20 " Little Indians (LaRue)

The following books should be secured from

Ginn & Co.,
1517 Mountain Street,
Montreal, Que.

---

20 copies Wigwam Stories

The following books should be secured from

J. M. Dent & Sons,
224 Bloor St. West,
Toronto 5, Ont.

---

25 copies With the Birds for Little Folk

The following books should be secured from

Thos. Nelson & Sons,
Toronto, Ont.

---

25 copies Happy Hours

The following books should be secured from

Blackie & Son,
Toronto, Ont.

---

25 copies Little Women
25 " Treasure Island
25 " Kidnapped
25 " Black Beauty
25 " Robinson Crusoe
25 " Englewood Tales
25 " The Rifle Rangers
15 " The Handsome Brandons (Tynan)
15 " The Daughter in Possession
15 " Marjorie's Ring
15 " Our Sister Maisie
15 copies A Girl's Ideal
15 " Girls of Bannboo Castle
15 " Old School Friends
15 " Fair Norcen
15 " Cousin Sara
15 " Giannetta
15 " Twin Sisters

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Ottawa, June 15th, 1934.

Sir,-

The enclosed list contains the names of books which this Department would like to have in stock for supplementary reading purposes.

I should appreciate if you would arrange to secure the books mentioned on the attached list as soon as possible, as we intend to order these books when forwarding the regular requisitions during July and August.

Your obedient servant,

Philip Phelan.
For Supt. of Indian Education.

Enc. 1s

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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A. & C. BLACK LTD., LONDON
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CAMBRIDGE & LONDON
CONSTABLE & COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON
THE GRANT EDUCATIONAL CO LTD.
GLASGOW AND LONDON
THE MODERN LIBRARY, INC. NEW YORK
THE VIKING PRESS, INC.
NEW YORK

ST MARTIN'S HOUSE, 70 BOND STREET
TORONTO, 2

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

June 6, 1934.

The Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Attention - Supervisor of Indian Schools

Dear Sir:

We have already supplied, through your Department, an order for five hundred copies of the GATEWAY PRIMER, a primer for new Canadians, edited by Inspector P.H. Sheffield of Nelson, B.C., and we understand that the primer has been very well received in the Indian schools.

The demand for books especially prepared for new Canadians is a limited thing which must, of course, take account of every side of its constituency, and as it is now time for a reprint of this book, we should like to be advised by you, whether you can, at this time, place other orders for the GATEWAY PRIMER. It is important that we should be able to make our decision on reprinting at an early date, and whatever you can do to facilitate this decision will be greatly appreciated. The order to which I referred was placed with us by your former Superintendent, Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, who thought highly of the book.

Will you, at your earliest convenience, advise us whether you can at this time, place an order for the book, and if so, for what quantity?

Thanking you in anticipation of your courtesy, we are,

Yours very truly,

John W. Gray

JMG/IS THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

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List of Books to be ordered from

Blackie & Sons.

25	copies	Little Women
25	"	Treasure Island
25	"	Kidnapped
25	"	Black Beauty
25	"	Robinson Crusoe
25	"	Tanglewood Tales
25	"	The Rifle Rangers
15	"	The Handsome Brandons (Tynan)
15	"	The Daughter in Possession
15	"	Nareissa's Ring
15	"	Our Sister Maisie
15	"	A Girl's Ideal
15	"	Girls of Bamahee Castle
15	"	Old School Friends
15	"	Fair Norcen
15	"	Cousin Sara
15	"	Giannetta
15	"	Twin Sisters

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150-41 -

Ottawa, June 16, 1954.

Dear Jim:

I received your recent letter and was glad to hear from you. I am requesting the Government Stationery Office to order the books on the enclosed list from you. I have no doubt that this will mean you will not expect any order this fall.

Everyone is well, and, if you get a chance to come down this way during the summer, we will be pleased to see you. I am going to Montreal next Thursday, for the closing exercises at the Caughnawaga R. C. School.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Encl.

Philip Phelan,
for Supt. of Indian Education.

James Cregan, Esq.,
Blackie & Sons,
55 York Street,
Toronto 2, Ont.

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150-41 Spec.

Ottawa, June 16, 1934.

Dear Mr. Gray:

I received your recent letter, and, as soon as I find time, I think I can decide on some books to order from your firm. I am sorry, but I mislaid the catalogues which Mr. Upjohn kindly gave me. Would you please send me copies of your latest catalogues?

I find that some of the books which we obtained from you some months ago are now out of stock, and therefore I am requesting the Government Stationery Office to order from you 20 copies of each of the following:-

The P-U-N Book,
Three Little Pigs,
Little Black Sambo,
Little Indians.

You will, no doubt, hear from the King's Printer next week.

I read a Book Review the other day - "Explorers of North America, 1492 to 1526", by Brebner. I understand this book is published by you. Will you please let me know its cost.

Yours very truly,

Philip Phelan,
for Supt. of Indian Education.

John M. Gray, Esq.;
The Macmillan Company of Canada,
70 Bond Street,
Toronto, Ont.

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HAPPY HOUR BOOKS

A B C Nonsense Book

The Bremen Band

Chicken Little, and Little Half Chick

The Golden Goose

Hansel and Gretel

Humpty Dumpty and Some Other Funny People

Jack and the Beanstalk

Little Black Sambo

The Little Red Hen

The Old Woman and the Crooked Sixpence

The Pied Piper

The Steadfast Tin Soldier

The Story of the Three Bears

The Three Billy Goats; and the Story of the Wolf and the Seven Kids

The Three Little Kittens

Three Little Pigs

The Ugly Duckling

Wee Willie Winkie and Some Other Boys and Girls

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NEW YORK

EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT

riage charges. We hope we may have your order for one or more copies.

Please feel that we are anious to be of service to you in every possible way, and if there is any way in which we may help you with your text book problems, we should be only glad to do so.

Yours very truly,

John. M. Gray.

JMG/IS
Encl.

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NEW YORK

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

June 21, 1934.

Philip Phelan, Esq.,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

Thank you for your letter of June 16th in which you ask for copies of our most recent catalogues. We are sending forward a number to you to-day, covering Canadian school book items, and within a few days we shall be sending you a copy of a new complete catalogue of secondary school books.

Thank you for telling us that you are requesting the Government Stationery Office to order from us 20 copies of THE F-U-N BOOK and 20 each of three items in the Happy Hour Series. I think you may know that within the past two months this whole series has been reduced in price from 60¢ list, 48¢ net, to 35¢ list, 28¢ net, so that you will effect considerable economy in this purchase. The reduction is not one that we could have put into effect any earlier, since these particular books come from New York and we are extremely glad of the opportunity of passing it on to Canadian educationalists. We think that at this price, you may care to add to the present quantities of these titles or to include other titles in this series in a later order. You will find a complete list of the series enclosed.

We are glad to hear of your interest in Brebner's EXPLORERS OF NORTH AMERICA, 1492 to 1896; this is one of the most important books we have published in the history field for Canadian educationalists for a long time. It has already been widely taken up by educational organisations. It will have a net price to you of $3.20, plus car-

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LONDON, ENGLAND – VANCOUVER, B.C.

and–

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224, BLOOR STREET WEST.
TORONTO 5, ONTARIO.

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TRADE DEPT: 215, VICTORIA STREET TELEPHONE ELGIN 8476

WESTERN BRANCH:
ALDINE HOUSE, 1300 ROBSON STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

CANADIAN DIRECTOR: HENRY BUTTON
CANADIAN EDITOR: PETER SANDIFORD, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Dept. B.

July 31, 1934.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

We have received from our Vancouver office, 8 Mss. of Legends compiled by Indian children and which were submitted to our Mr. Stephen in Vancouver, by Capt. Barry.

Capt. Barry has written a short introduction to this collection of tales and he believes that they should be published as an interesting example of what Indian children can do in the way of both composition and illustration.

We are wondering if you would care to see the Mss. before we make any decision on it and give us your idea of whether or not the Department would be in a position to use a number of copies if the book was published.

A mutual friend of ours, Mr. Melady of Windsor, is staying in Toronto for a few weeks working on the Revision Committee at the Parliament Buildings. We shall be bringing out his book during the early part of October and we hope that you will find it useful in your Catholic schools. Just as soon as copies arrive, of course, we shall be sending one to you.

Mr. Dutton is now convalescing but we do not expect him back at the office until the end of August – if then.

With kind regards, we are

Yours sincerely,

J. M. DENT & SONS Limited

CJE/RB

P.S. I wonder if you are in a position to use any MARY JOHN AND PETER WORKBOOKS?

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Canadian Editor:
PETER SANDIFORD, M.A., Ph.D.

Canadian Head Office:
ALDINE HOUSE
224 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO 5, ONTARIO

Telephones:
KINGSDALE 5117 - 9224
Connecting all departments.

Dept. B.

August 13, 1934.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

I am sending to you, under separate cover, the Indian Fairy Tales by Captain Barry about which we wrote to you the other day. It was stupid of me not to send them at the time as I realize now that the only way in which you can estimate their worth is by seeing them.

You will note from Captain Barry's letter that he hopes that this Ms. may be considered as a junior Reader for the Indian Schools. Before deciding whether we shall publish it or not, we shall be very grateful for your information.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. DENT & SONS Limited.

CJF/rr

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Ottawa, August 14, 1934.

Dear Mr. Eustace:

With reference to your letters of the 31st ultimo and 13th instant, I note that you are forwarding, under separate cover, the "Indian Fairy Tales", by Captain Barry. On receipt of this manuscript, I will read it carefully and let you know our opion, as soon as possible.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

C. J. Eustace, Esq.,
J. M. Dent & Sons,
224 Bloor St. West,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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H H LOVE
PRESIDENT

JOHN C SAUL, M A
EDITOR-IN CHIEF

W. J. GAGE & Co. LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS AND SELLING AGENTS
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PUBLISHERS OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS

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82-84 SPADINA AVENUE
TORONTO Sep. 10,1934

Mr. Phelan,
Department of Indian Affairs,
O t t a w a ,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

When in New York a few days ago, I called on Messrs. Scribners in reference to some business as we are publishing several of their school text books, and I was much interested in a book entitled "Komoki of the Cliffs". I thought it might appeal to your people and wonder if you would examine it with this in view. If you decide that it would make a satisfactory book, either for supplementary or basic readers, please let me know as we would be interested in bringing out either a Canadian edition or supplying you with the American edition; in other words I have not concluded any definite arrangement with Messrs. Scribners until I hear from you about the book. Will you therefore have it examined by the proper parties and advise us if the book makes any appeal to you.

Yours very truly,

H H Love

President

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150-41.

Ottawa, September 28, 1934.

Dear Mr. Love:

I regret that I have previously overlooked answering your letter of the 10th instant.

The book entitled "Komoki of the Cliffs" has been received and I found it extremely interesting. I think, however, that it would only be useful for supplementary reading in our schools, and, consequently, the number that we could use would be comparatively small. You might let me know later if you decide to either publish or handle this book.

Yours very truly,

H. H. Love, Esq.,
President,
W. J. Gage & Co. Ltd.,
82-94 Spadina Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

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H H LOVE
PRESIDENT

JOHN C SAUL, M A
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

W. J. GAGE & Co. LIMITED

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PUBLISHERS OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS

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82-84 SPADINA AVENUE
TORONTO Oct. 3,1934

Mr. Phelan,
Department of Indian Affairs,
O t t a w a ,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

The price of "Komoki of the Cliffs" is $1.20 in the United States. We will be handling the book and will sell it to you at the same price as it would cost you wholesale in importing it direct. It would be necessary, however, for customs purposes, that you give us an affidavit to the effect that it will be distributed in the Schools.

Trusting to receive your order for a few or many of these books, we remain,

Yours very truly,
W. J. GAGE & CO., Limited,

H. H. Love

President

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Q

150-41.

29 Raggedy Ann 14 Sandy

Ottawa, October 27, 1934.

Sirs

I would appreciate if you would place in stock the following books for supplementary reading purposes: -

30 — 30 copies Raggedy Ann
37 — 30 " " Andy
— 30 " Ann in Cookie Land — 0
29 — 30 " Raggedy Ann in the Deep, Deep Woods
30 " Raggedy Ann's Lucky Pennies
29 " Raggedy Ann's [illegible] Magical Wishbone
26 — 30 " The Lost Hunters
30 " Men of the North
30 " Eileen, The Long Guide
30 " Mother Goose
30 " Travelling with the Birds
30 " Homes and Habits of Wild Animals.

The above books should be secured from, -

McLean Merchandise Sales,
29 Melinda St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Please let me know when you receive the above in order that I can forward requisitions.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland over

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-41.

Ottawa, October 27, 1934.

Sir:

I would appreciate if you would place in stock as soon as possible the following books for supplementary reading purposes: -

30	copies	Black Beauty (Sewell)	
100	"	Margery Daws (Tynan)	
100	"	Treasure Island (Stevenson)	
100	"	A Canadian Farm Mystery (Merchant)	
100	"	Sisters of Seton Creek	
100	"	Kenilworth	
100	"	Ivanhoe	
100	"	Quentin Durward	
100	"	Farm Friends Painting Book	
100	"	Fruit Painting Book (First Series)	
100	"	Tales of a Traveller	
100	"	A Book of Girl's Stories	
100	"	The House in the Lane	
100	"	Five to Five	
100	"	The Black Hawk	
100	"	Andy All Alone	
100	"	Some Great Adventures (Webster Smith)	
100	"	Western Talisman (Westerman)	
100	"	Little Children of the Great Round World	
100	"	Table Talks and Table Travels (for B.C. Schools)	
100	"	Patch	Large Type Infant Readers
100	"	The Tale of Sly Tod	
100	"	The Three Silver Pennies	
100	"	The Wizard's Chair	
100	"	The Golden Mill	
100	"	The Curly Tails	Readers for the Tiny Ones
100	"	Santa	
100	"	Teddy	
100	"	Two in a Tub	

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

- 30 copies -

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7 blanks in set

30 copies How an Aeroplane Flies (Monk & Winter)
30 sets Bible Stories (5 books in each set).

All of the above books should be secured from, -

Blackie & Son,
55 York St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Please let me know when the above are in stock so that requisitions may be forwarded.

When the present stock of small dictionaries is exhausted, I would appreciate if you would order "Blackie's Handy Dictionary". This dictionary costs a few cents more than the one we are using at present but is a much more comprehensive dictionary and will be better for our schools. These, of course, should also be secured from Blackie & Son, who intend to keep about 500 in stock and will be ready to supply them whenever required.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

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BOOKS • STATIONERY • GREETING CARDS • THINGS UNUSUAL

89—33 MELINDA STREET TORONTO 2, CANADA

Oct.
25th
1934

Mr. Phelan,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr.Phelan:

I am mailing you down some samples under seperate cover of some books which we are willing to close out at very much below their original cost prices. I have marked the quantities that we have of each series and thought probably your department might like an opportunity of securing these books rather than have us job them off to some Departmental Store.

I would like to draw your particular attention to the fine quality of the books. They are all made in England by some of the very best publishers of this type of publications.

It struck me particularly, one or two of these series would be very adaptable for the use to which you put the books, such as, "Home Made Toys" "Jolly Good Company" "Painting & Tracing series" "The Oxford Annual for Scouts" and "Thrillers for Boys". As a matter of fact they are all very fine books and are a mighty good buy at these prices.

Would it be possible for you to let me know if you can use any of these before we offer them to anyone else. You could take all, or part, of what stock we have.

Thanking you, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

MCLEAN MERCHANDISE SALES.

MJM/MM.
P.S.Will you kindly return samples if they are of no use to you, via Express Collect".

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150-41

Ottawa, October 30th, 1934.

Dear Mr. McLean,-

I have your letter of the 25th instant and have, also, received the books which you forwarded.

A number of these books impressed me very favourably but I regret that, at the present time, we are not able to consider purchasing more books. You will, no doubt, give us a call when you come to Ottawa again and we will be pleased to look over your samples. The books which you forwarded are being returned.

Regarding the books which we stated we would purchase from you when you were here, I thought you understood that shipment was not to be made until the order was received from the Government Stationery Office. As we explained to you, all our orders go through that office. It appears, however, from the enclosed account, that certain of the books are being forwarded direct to Ottawa. We have not received them as yet and, if it was a mistake on the part of the M. A. Donohue & Company in billing us while the books were sent to you, your proper procedure is to retain the books until you receive the order from the Government Stationery Office and then ship the books to them.

They will first send you a slip requesting a quotation and, when you answer this, you will receive the order with the order number to which you should refer when corresponding with them in connection with your account. This may appear to be a rather involved way of doing business but it is the method that we are obliged to adopt.

Yours very truly,

M. J. McLean, Esq.,
McLean Merchandise Sales,
29-33 Melinda Street,
Toronto 2, Ont.

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BOOKS • STATIONERY • GREETING CARDS • THINGS UNUSUAL

29–33 MELINDA STREET TORONTO 2, CANADA

Nov.1
1934

P. Phelan Esq.
Department of Indian Affairs
Ottawa Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan,

We are in receipt of your letter of Oct.30th.

Mr.McLean is at present out of town and the Writer is unable to explain why Donohme & Co. should have sent this shipment forward. Obviously they are in error.

By todays mail, we received tender form from the Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery, and we are sending them our quotations today.

Will you be good enough to sign the enclosed forms for us so we may clear these books through the Customs duty free,-this is really necessary as Mr. McLean quoted you a special price.

Regarding the Donohue shipment now in Ottawa - if you have the Freight advice, will you kindly forward it to us so we may clear it through our broker, and will hold in Ottawa until we have had official advice for delivery of these books. Please endorse Freight advice in order that the Railway Co.will be enabled to deliver to our order.

Regretting any inconvenience that may have been caused you, we are

Yours very truly

OP McLean Merchandise Sales

John G. Olivier

We thank you for returning the other samples so promptly.

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150-41.

Ottawa, November 12, 1934.

Gentlemen:

Owing to my absence from the city there has been some delay in answering your letter of the first instant. I enclose the forms which you forwarded.

The Canadian National Railways 'phoned to us on Saturday, advising us that the books from Donohue & Company had reached Ottawa. We are informing them to wait until they hear from you.

It would be well for you to arrange to have this shipment cleared as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

ENC.

McLean Merchandise Sales,
29-33 Melinda Street,
Toronto 2, Ont.

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MEL J. McLEAN
WAVERLEY 9050

89 MELINDA STREET
TORONTO 2, ONT.

Nov.
17th
1934

Mr. Phelan,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
O T T A W A,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

We have cleared and delivered to you the Bird books, Mother Goose, Travelling with the Birds, and Homes & Habits.

We have just written to Donohue to cancel the charge against you as they should have been charged to us, we billing you, so if that happens to come before you please disregard it, as the invoice will come from us. The balance of the order will go forward very shortly.

Thanking you, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

MCLEAN MERCHANDISE SALES.

Books sent and sent direct. Rec'd 21/1/35

MJM/LM.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, November 5, 1934.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith list of books which are still due your Department. There are none of these books on order.

Kindly let me know what action you wish taken.

Yours truly,

J.W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

List returned Driscoll P.P.

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HENRY BUTTON.

Canadian Editor:
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Canadian Head Office:
ALDINE HOUSE
224 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO 4, ONTARIO

Telephones:
KINGSDALE 8117 - 8224
Connecting all departments.

Dept. S. November 13th, 1934.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

I am sending to you, under separate cover, a copy of SAINTS FOR HOME AND SCHOOL by Mr. Melady. I hope that you will like the book, and we shall look forward to hearing the cheering news that you may be able to use some of them in your Catholic schools. We are having printed a small notice to insert regarding the illustrations which are of an original nature.

While I am on the subject of books, I am wondering if you were able to use any more of the Work Books to accompany PAGES FROM CANADA'S STORY by Mrs. Gowan. We have had a very irate letter from this lady this morning in which she expresses her hopes that the Department of Indian Affairs will be able to use some copies, and I assured her that we should at least write to you about them.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
J. M. DENT & SONS LTD.

CJR/IM

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Ottawa, November 22, 1934.

Dear Mr. Eustace:

I have your letter of the 13th instant and have also received the copy of Saints for Home and School. I suppose you did mention at some time the price at which you are prepared to supply these books to us, but I do not remember exactly what figure you stated. I believe that within the next month or so we will be in a position to place an order for 100 copies. You might let me know the cost per copy.

If my memory serves me correctly, I believe the cost of Mrs. Cowan's Work Books is ten cents each. Is this correct? While it might be of advantage to have a set of these books in each of the Indian schools where they use "Pages for Canada's Story", at the same time I hesitate to supply a set for every pupil in our schools. I gave the matter considerable thought last Spring, but was not able to convince myself that these Work Books were absolutely necessary, and, consequently, neglected to place an order in time to send the books out at the beginning of September. As the school year is now advanced, I doubt the advisability of sending them at present. However, when I receive your reply stating definitely the cost, I will give the matter further consideration.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

C. J. Eustace, Esq.,
J. M. Dent & Sons,
224 Bloor St. W.,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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Canadian Head Office:
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TORONTO 5, ONTARIO

Telephones:
KINGSDALE 9117 - 9224
Connecting all departments

Dept. B.

November 26th, 1934.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

Thank you for your letter of November 22nd. We shall be very glad to receive an order for 100 copies for SAINTS FOR HOME AND SCHOOL and to allow you a 20% discount off the published price of $1.00. We are sorry not to be able to do better on this book but we think it is good value for the price, and between ourselves we make a very minute margin on the edition.

Regarding the History Work Books by Mrs. Gowan. We shall be willing to supply you with copies of these, providing that a minimum of 100 copies is ordered, at a price of 9¢ net, carriage charges extra. We are sorry that we cannot do better than this but you know we like to give you the best possible price although we are not always able to do so. We wish to thank you very kindly for your consideration in all these matters, and we shall look forward to receiving the order only when it is convenient for you to place it.

Yours sincerely,
J. M. DENT & SONS LTD.

CJE/DM

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Ottawa, November 28th, 1934.

Dear Mr. Eustace:-

With reference to your letter of the 26th instant, I am arranging with the Government Stationery Office to purchase from your firm 125 copies of "Saints for Home and School".

I am keeping in mind your offer regarding the History Work Books and we will see what we can do about them early in the new year.

Yours sincerely,

C. J. Eustace, Esq.,
c/o J. M. Dent & Sons,
224 Bloor St. West,
Toronto 5, Ont.

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Ottawa, November 28th, 1934.

Sir,-

The Department would appreciate if you would place in stock 125 copies of "Saints for Home and School". These can be secured from J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto, at a net cost of eighty cents (80¢) each.

A requisition covering approximately 114 copies of this book will be forwarded to you early next week and the remainder will be ordered from time to time.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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D

150-41.

Ottawa, December 8, 1934.

Dear Mr. McLean:

I enclose accounts which we have just received from the Canadian National Railways. In this connection I would refer you to my letters of October 30th and November 12th. The account for the freight on the books sent to Ottawa should be forwarded by you to the Government Stationery Office, if you quoted them a price on the books f. o. b. place of shipment. I would appreciate your communicating with the Canadian National Railways and explaining to them that you will handle the accounts, and, as intimated above, if refund is due you, you should take up the matter with the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Yours very truly,

Encl.

McLean Merchandise Sales,
20 Melinda Street,
Toronto 2,
Ont.

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D

Ottawa, December 10th, 1934.

Dear Mr. McLean,-

The enclosed has reached our office this morning. In view of my previous letter, I cannot understand why Donohue & Company persist in writing to us. As you are aware, the accounts for the books purchased from you should come from your office to the Department of Public Printing & Stationery and the accounts of Donohue & Company should be paid by you.

I sincerely hope that you will get this matter straightened out immediately as this order has caused us more trouble than any other order that we have placed in years. If Donohue & Company follow out their intention of sending a draft on us, they will just be out the cost of the draft as it will be returned.

Yours sincerely,

M. J. McLean, Esq.,
c/o McLean Merchandise Sales
29 Melinda Street,
Toronto 2, Ont.

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Rev. J. Guerts, O.M.I.	Kuper Island Res.	Kuper Island, B. C.	1
Rev. L.H. Rivet, O.M.I.	Lejac Res.	Lejac, B. C.	1
Rev. A.M.D. Gillen, O.M.I.	St. Mary's Mission Res.	Mission City, B. C.	1
Rev. E. Maillard, O.M.I.	Sechelt Res.	Sechelt, B. C.	1
Sister Mary Amy	Squamish Res.	North Vancouver, B. C.	1
Mr. J.W. Burns	Chehalis Day	Harrison Mills, B.C.	1
Mr. B.F. Neary	Cowichan Day	Duncan, B. C.	1
Mr. J.J. Moroney	Fort Babine Day	Topley, B. C.	1
Mr. W.H. Sowrey	Homalco Day	Church House, B. C.	1
Mr. A. Walsh	Inkaneep Day	Oliver, B. C.	1
Miss M. Winter	Katzie Day	Port Hammond, B. C.	1
Miss M. Hepworth	Okanagan Day	Vernon, B. C.	1
Miss M.E. Weydert	Penticton Day	Penticton, B. C.	1
Mr. S. Browning	Rocher Deboule Day	Box 11, New Hazelton, B.C.	1
Miss C. MacLennan	Seabird Island Day	Agassiz, B. C.	1
Mr. F. Grist	Seton Lake Day	Bridge River, B. C.	1
Mr. C.O. Daly	Skwah Day	Chilliwack, B. C.	1
Miss M. Beeur	Sliammon Day	Powell River, B. C.	1
Miss M. Burt	Songhees Day	Craigflower, B. C.	1
Miss C.B. Morry	Tsartlip Day	1339 Stanley Ave., Victoria, B. C.	1

Chilliwack — Rev W. Tarrasin 20

Fr J. Drossart — Fort Resolution NWT

Fr Pat Champoux — Holy Angels — NWT 2

— A Gabriel — Fort Simpson NWT. 122

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Requisition for School Material

Date December 10, *19* 34.

For INDIAN DAY & RESIDENTIAL *School* *Agency*

NOTE:—Teachers should secure from the Department of Education, of the Province in which the Indian School is located, a list of the text books authorized for use in the white schools. In ordering text books, only those authorized in this list should be requested.

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "No. Authorized."

ARTICLES	No. ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	No. REQUIRED	No. AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
"Saints forHome & School", as per attached list.				116 copies	- Reference official letter of Nov. 28, 1934.

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name.....

School.....

Post Office (nearest).....

Express Office (nearest).....

Province.....

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian Agent

FORM No. 99

15154
Dec 10/34
W.M.M.

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Requisition for School Material

D

Date December 13th, *19* 34.

For SCHOOLS BRANCH *School* *Agency*

NOTE:—Teachers should secure from the Department of Education, of the Province in which the Indian School is located, a list of the text books authorized for use in the white schools. In ordering text books, only those authorized in this list should be requested.

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "No. Authorized."

ARTICLES	No. ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	No. REQUIRED	No. AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Saints for Home and School				6 copies	- in stock
Raggedy Ann				2 "	- " "
Raggedy Andy				2 "	- " "
Raggedy Ann & Andy				2 "	- " "
Raggedy Ann in the Deep, Deep Woods				2 "	- " "
Raggedy Ann's Lucky Pennies				2 "	- " "
Raggedy Ann's Magical Wishes				2 "	- " "
Five to Five				1 copy	- " "
The Lost Hunters				1 "	- " "
Men of the North				1 "	- " "
Eileen, the Lone Guide				1 "	- " "
Mother Goose				1 "	- " "
Travelling with the Birds				1 "	- " "
Homes and Habits of Wild Animals				1 "	- " "

Regn. No. 15166
Dec. 13/34.
N.S.M.

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name J. D. Sutherland, Esq.,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education,
School Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Post Office (nearest)

Express Office (nearest)

Province

Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

Indian Age

FORM No. 99

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150-41

Ottawa, December 13, 1934.

Sir,-

With reference to official letter of October 27th, last, requesting you to order certain books from Blackie & Sons, Toronto, my letter stated as follows:- "30 sets Bible Stories"(6 books in each set). I understand that you have received from Blackie & Sons 30 sets Bible Stories (7 books in set), as follows:-

Old Testament Stories
Stories of St. Paul
Jesus and His Friends
The Child of Bethlehem
Stories of Daniel and Elijah
Joseph, Samson & David
Stories of Moses

Please accept delivery of these books as they will suit our purposes.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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150-41

Ottawa, December 13, 1934.

Sir,-

With reference to the first six books mentioned in my letter of October 27th, last, to be ordered from the McLean Merchandise Sales, I understand that, instead of the quantities specified in my letter, the company mentioned has shipped you the following:-

30	copies	Raggedy Ann
37	"	Raggedy Andy
29	"	Raggedy Ann & Andy
29	"	Raggedy Ann in the Deep, Deep Woods
29	"	Raggedy Ann's Lucky Pennies
26	"	Raggedy Ann's Magical Wishes

Please accept delivery of the above-mentioned books. It is understood that these will replace the six first books ordered in my letter mentioned above.

Your obedient servant.

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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CANADA

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, December 13, 1934.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
Asst. Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of October 27th, File No. 150-41, I wish to advise you that I have received all the books asked for therein with the exception of the 100 copies of "The Wizard's Chair" (Large type Infant Readers).

I have also received the books from the McLean Merchandise Sales as listed in your letter of the same date, with a few changes, as gone over by Mr. Phelam.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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CANADA

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R

1-1-4

Ottawa, February 21, 1935.

Sir,-

At the present time, you have in stock the Nature & Language Work Books - No. 1 and No. 2.

A new book in this series has been published for the junior grades and I would, therefore, appreciate if you would place in stock

300 copies Junior Nature & Language Work Book

I would, also, request you to place in stock the following:-

30 copies Journeys Near and Far
30 " Happy Hours in Garden, Field and Woodland
100 " Pages from Canada's Story (one book edition)
50 " Saints for Home and School

With regard to the latter book (Saints for Home and School), I know that you still have a few copies in stock but we intend to supply several additional schools with this book and the extra quantity mentioned above will be needed within the next few months.

All of the above books should be secured from J. M. Dent & Sons, 224 Bloor Street W., Toronto, Ont.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a wa.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, February 28, 1935.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Upon going over back orders I find that the following goods are outstanding on some of your requisitions. I have none in stock, nor any on order. Kindly let me know what action you wish taken.

Black Canyon	4
Chris in Canada	[illegible]
Little Indians	[illegible]
Robinhood	[illegible]
3 Little Pigs	5
Wigwam Stories	[illegible]
Tales from Arabian Nights	5
Big Book Fairy Tales	[illegible]
Little Black Sambo	1
By the Fire	1
Kidnapped	1
Little Women	4
Pioneers of Mountaineering	1
Raggedy Ann and Magical Wishes	[illegible]
Rhymes new and Old	[illegible]
All Sorts of Fun	[illegible]
Great Fun	[illegible]
At the Back of North Wind	1
Adventure above the Clouds	1
Joseph Brant	3
Stormy Weather on Georg.Bay	5

Yours truly,

J.W. Driscoll

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/L

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Oxford University Press

Publisher in Canada for
Doubleday, Doran and Company Limited
Telephones Adelaide 5471, 2672

Canadian Branch
480-486 University Avenue
Toronto, 2

Publications of the
Clarendon Press & Humphrey Milford
Publisher to the University of Oxford

March 21, 1935.

J. D. Sutherland, Esq.,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Booth Building,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

I should like to thank you for your kindness in giving me so much time recently out of a busy morning. You told me many interesting things about your work that I shall be long in forgetting.

Sample copies of some of the publications of both Oxford and Longmans-Green have been sent to you, and I hope you may find among them something that will be of use. I am assuming that Mr. Phelan will be able to examine them there, and that it will not be necessary to send him a seperate lot.

We are entirely at your service. If you have special need of any particular kind of book, at any time, we shall be glad to give you such information as we have, or to send material to be examined. Our library and records are here to be used, and nothing would please us better than that you should put us to work.

Yours very truly,

W. T. Bowles

Manager,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUC:B

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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ORDERED FROM

BLACKIE & SON (CANADA), LIMITED

Publishers

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND · 55 YORK ST., TORONTO (2)

Date March 6th 1925

Ship To Dept Of Indian Affairs
165 Sussex St
Ottawa Ont Terms Net

Salesman / Date of Shipment

Instructions / Hold For Confirmation

Quantity	DESCRIPTION	Price	Amount
30	Pioneers of Pleasant Valley	@ 125 70	21 00
30	With Wolfe in Canada - Henty	" 125 70	21 00
30	Crown - Chris in Canada	" 85 50	15 00
30	" Sleuths of the Air	" 85 50	15 00
30	Famous Books - Kidnapped	" 65 40	12 00
30	" Little Women	" 65 40	12 00
30	" Robinson Crusoe	" 65 40	12 00
30	" Good Wives	" 65 40	12 00
30	" Swiss Family Robinson	" 65 40	12 00
30	" Treasure Island	" 65 40	12 00
30	" Black Beauty	" 65 40	12 00
30	Great Events - Great Explorers	" 65 40	12 00
30	" The Story Plantagenets	" 65 40	12 00
30	" The Old Community Days	" 65 40	12 00
30	Young Citizens Library Dublin Johnny	" 85 50	15 00
30	" " Princess of Hearts	" 85 50	15 00
30	" " The Cat of the Bonaventure	" 85 50	15 00
30	Waverley Tales - Jean Lee	" 65 40	12 00
30	" " Canadian Emerald	" 65 40	12 00
30	Horizon Library - Chinese Lives	" 125 70	21 00
30	MacDonald - Alt the Land of the Midnight Sun	" 200 120	36 00
30	My Own Boy Book	" 85 50	15 00
30	Jr and Cut Outs - Giant Toys	" 65 40	12 00
30	" " " All Sorts of Toys	" 65 40	12 00
			351

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
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ORDERED FROM

BLACKIE & SON (CANADA), LIMITED

Publishers

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND · 55 YORK ST., TORONTO (2)

Date

Ship To Dept of Indian Affairs
165 Sparks St
Ottawa Ont

Terms Net

Salesman Date of Shipment

Instructions Hold For Confirmation

Quantity	DESCRIPTION	Price	Amount
x 500	Blackies Handy Dictys	C 15 20	100 00
100	Eng Classics - Pocket Dictionary	20	20 00
100	" - Edinburgh Pocket Modern	20	20 00
			140 00
	Less 33⅓		13 33
			₤ 26 67
xx 100	Pocket Dict. & Gram. Web.	40	40 00

x Hold Dictys in Toronto will draw from there

xx

Totals 100 00
26 67
40 00
₤166.67

₤16667

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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ORDERED FROM

BLACKIE & SON (CANADA), LIMITED

Publishers

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND · 55 YORK ST., TORONTO (2)

Date Dec 6 1945

Ship To Dept of Indian Affairs
165 Sparks St
Ottawa

Terms Net

Salesman

Date of Shipment

Instructions Hold For Confirmation

Quantity	DESCRIPTION	Price	Amount
5	Our Annual Friends	2.00	10.00
5	Nee Picture Series - Chuckles	.50	2.50
5	Joseph Lee Kapo School	.50	2.50
5	Tales and Tales - Book about Animals	.50	2.50
5	Big Book of Fun	2.00	10.00
5	Animal Life	.100	5.00
			$30.00

Records of the Department of Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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150-41

Ottawa, April 13th, 1935.

Sir,-

I should appreciate if you would place in stock, as soon as possible, the following books for supplementary reading purposes:-

30	copies	Pioneers of Mountaineering	
30	"	With Wolfe in Canada (Henty)	
30	"	Chris in Canada	
30	"	Sleuths of the Air	
30	"	Kidnapped	
30	"	Little Women	
30	"	Robinson Crusoe	
30	"	Good Wives	
30	"	Swiss Family Robinson	
30	"	Treasure Island	
30	"	Black Beauty	
30	"	David Copperfield	
30	"	The Three Musketeers	
30	"	The Old Curiosity Shop	
30	"	Tinkler Johnny	Young Children's Library
30	"	Princess of Hearts	Young Children's Library
30	"	The Cat, Dog and the Dormouse	Young Children's Library
30	"	Ivanhoe	
30	"	Quentin Durward	
30	"	Charmed Lives (Horizon Library)	
30	"	At the Back of the North Wind (MacDonald)	
30	"	My Own Big Book	
30	"	Great Fun	In and Out Series
30	"	All Sorts of Fun	In and Out Series
100	"	John Gilpin (English Classics)	
100	"	Edinburgh After Flodden (English Classics)	
100		Nature Study Reader (1 Vol.)	
5	"	Our Animal Friends	
5	"	All Picture Series - Chuckles	
5	"	Josephine Keeps School	
5	"	Tales and Talks - Book About Animals	
5	"	Big Book of Fairy Tales	
5	"	Romances of the Wild	

All of the above books should be secured from:-

Blackie & Son (Canada), Limited,
55 York Street,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Please let me know when the above are in stock so that requisitions may be forwarded.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

(2)

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SCHOOL LIBRARIES FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY LIBRARY

	LIST PRICE
CANADIAN GEOGRAPHY READERS	
The Book of Letters. Book I	.50
The Book of Wonders. Book II	.55
The Book of New Canadians. Book III	.75
[illegible]	.75
The Book of Beautiful Places. Book V	.85
CANADIAN HISTORY READERS	
All About Canada for Little Folk. Book I	.50
All About Indians. Book II	.55
How Canada was Found. Book III	.65
The Long Trail. Book IV	.75
[illegible]	[illegible]
In Pioneer Days. Book VI	.95
The Canadian West. Book VII	1.00
How Canada Grew Up. Book VIII	1.00
CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL STORIES FOR JUNIORS	
The Milk that Spoke. (Dairying)	.10
Davy and the Tree Voices. (Lumbering)	.10
King Gold's Party. (Mining)	.10
At the Court of King Neptune. (Fisheries)	.10
Billy Beaver and Mike Muskrat. (Fur Trade)	.10
The Telephone Genie. (Electricity)	.10
Total	$10.25

for $5.00
carriage charges extra

SUPPLEMENTARY READERS

	LIST PRICE
SILENT STUDY READERS	
Book I	.45
Book II	.55
Book III	.65
Book IV	.70
Book V	.70
Book VI	.75
Classroom Plays from Canadian History	1.00
Classroom Plays from Canadian Industry	
EASY READING PHONETIC SERIES	
10 books in series @ 12¢	1.20
Music in the Junior Schools	1.00
Handbook in Composition	
Book I	1.00
Book II	1.00
Wordsworth Reader	.50
Total	$10.55

for $5.00
carriage charges extra.

PRIMARY LIBRARY (113 books for five dollars)

10 copies of Put and Patsy Pre-Primer @ 25¢	2.50
10 copies of each title in EASY READING PHONETIC SERIES @ 12¢ each = 100 books	12.00
Red Letter Primer	.85
Primary Occupational Work	.50
Total	$15.84

for $5.00
carriage charges extra.

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

BOOKS FROM J. M. DENT & SONS,
224 Bloor Street West,
Toronto 5, Ont.

CANADIAN GEOGRAPHY READERS:-

Book I - The Book of Letters	- British Columbia	(Grade 2)
" II - The Book of Wonders	- " "	(Grade 3)
" III - The Book of New Canadians	- " "	(Grade 4)
" V - The Book of Beautiful Places	- " "	(Grade 5)

CANADIAN HISTORY READERS:-

Book I - All About Canada for Little Folk	- British Columbia (Grade 2) also New Brunswick.
" II - All About Indians	- British Columbia (Grade 2) also New Brunswick.
" III - How Canada Was Found	- British Columbia (Grade 5) also New Brunswick.
" IV - The Long Trail	- British Columbia (Grade 5) also New Brunswick.
" VI - In Pioneer Days	- British Columbia (Grades 5 and 6) also New Brunswick.
" VII - The Canadian West	- British Columbia (Grade 7) also New Brunswick.
"VIII - How Canada Grew Up	- British Columbia (Grade Alberta (Grade 8) also New Brunswick.

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150-41

Ottawa, April 16th, 1935.

Sir,-

I should appreciate if you would place in stock, as soon as possible, the following books for supplementary reading purposes:-

CANADIAN GEOGRAPHY READERS:-

40 copies The Book of Letters
40 " The Book of Wonders
40 " The Book of New Canadians
40 " The Book of Beautiful Places

CANADIAN HISTORY READERS:-

40 copies All About Canada for Little Folk
40 " All About Indians
40 " How Canada Was Found
40 " The Long Trail
40 " In Pioneer Days
40 " The Canadian West
40 " How Canada Grew Up

The above books should be secured from J. M. Dent & Sons, 224 Bloor Street W., Toronto 5, Ont. A representative of this firm called at the Department recently and stated that a very special price would be allowed.

Please let me know when the above are in stock so that requisitions can be forwarded.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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Requisition for School Material

D

Date April 25, 1935. ***19***

For SCHOOLS BRANCH ***School*** ***Agency***

NOTE:—Teachers should secure from the Department of Education, of the Province in which the Indian School is located, a list of the text books authorized for use in the white schools. In ordering text books, only those authorized in this list should be requested.

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "No. Authorized".

ARTICLES	No. ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	No. REQUIRED	No. AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Homes & Habits of Wild Animals				1 copy	In stock.
Happy Hours in Garden, Field & Woodland				1 "	" "
Travelling with the Birds				1 "	" "

Sent to Rev J. D. Rowe, 619 McDermot Ave Winnipeg Man May 18/35 mdmc

Req'n No. 15651 Apr 25/35 mdmc.

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name J. B. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.
Actg. Supt. of Indian Education.
School Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.
Post Office (nearest)

Express Office (nearest)

Province

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher [illegible]essary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian Agent

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA. May 8, 1935.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of April 16th, No. 150-41, I wish to advise you that the Canadian Geography Readers and Canadian History Readers have now been received, and are now in stock.

I would appreciate receiving requisitions to cover any copies required.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

KODAK SAFETY FILM

Ottawa, May 17th, 1935.

Sir,-

I would appreciate if you would place in stock the following books:-

60	copies Marywood Reader	- Pre-Primer
60	" " "	- Primer
60	" " "	- Book I
60	" " "	- Book II
60	" " "	- Book III
60	" " "	- Book IV

All the above should be secured from the MacMillan Publishing Company, Toronto, Ont.

It is intended to supply these books to Indian schools in order that they may have a second series of readers for supplementary reading purposes. As soon as they are in stock, you might let me know and requisitions will be issued for them.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, June 12, 1935.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. of Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I wish to advise you that the following books have been back-ordered on different requisitions from your Department. Some time ago I was requested not to place any more in stock. Kindly let me know what action you wish taken.

	Quantity required
By the Fire	1
Raggedy Ann's Magical Wishes	6
Happy Hours	6
Little Indians	6
Big Book of Fairy Tales	10
Wigwam Stories	6
Black Canyon	6
Rhymes New and Old	10
The Princess & Curdie	10
" " " the Goblin	8
Picture of Joseph Brant	7
" " Stormy Weather	9
Pelts & Powder	15
Three Little Pigs	5
Black Beauty	1
Tales of Arabian Nights	6
Robinhood	8
Adventure above the clouds	8

Yours truly,

J.W. Driscoll

J.W.DRISCOLL
(SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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150-41

Ottawa, June 17th, 1935.

Sir,-

With reference to your letter of the 12th instant, I beg to say that you may cancel the orders for the under-mentioned books which were included on various requisitions forwarded to your Department within the past few months:-

By the Fire
Raggedy Ann's Magical Wishes
Happy Hours
Little Indians
Big Book of Fairy Tales
Wigwam Stories
Black Canyon
Rhymes New and Old
The Princess & Curdie
The Princess & the Goblin
Picture of Joseph Brant
Picture of Stormy Weather
Pelts and Powder
Three Little Pigs
Black Sambo
Tales of Arabian Nights
Robin Hood
Adventure Above the Clouds

Please do not re-order any of the above books.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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Circular 73
2500

A GRADED LIST

OF

FRENCH SUPPLEMENTARY READING BOOKS

PREPARED FOR SCHOOLS WHICH ARE ATTENDED BY FRENCH-SPEAKING PUPILS AND IN WHICH FRENCH IS A SUBJECT OF INSTRUCTION WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE MINISTER

Teachers and School Boards should select books from this revised Circular 73.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1929

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Copp Clark, Toronto

Les Trois Minets	05
Poulette-Finette	05
Histoire de Mignonne	05
Cendrillon	10
Le Chat Botté	10
Les Trois Ours	10
Le Petit Chaperon Rouge	10
Monsieur le Renard	10
Le Livre des Chiens	15
Le Livre des Chats	15
Le Livre du Cirque	15
L'Album des Chemins de fer	15
L'Album des Bateaux	15

Granger Frères, Montréal

La Belle au Bois Dormant	03
Le Petit Poucet	03
Cendrillon	03
Les Fées	03
Le Petit Chaperon Rouge	03
Le Chat Botté	03
Le Loup, la Chèvre et les Biquets	03
Riquet à la Houppe	03
L'Oiseau Bleu	03
L'Ours chez Martin	03
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- Tom Pouce
- La Belle Au Bois dormant
- Les Haricots Merveilleux
- Sinbad le Marin
- La Maison des Ours
- Le Petit Chaperon Rouge
- La Vengeance de Jeannot Lapin
- La Citadelle Endormie
- La Fille du Bûcheron
- L'araignée
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Ogier le Danois.. 15
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La Chartreuse .. .. » 15
Eustache .. .. » 15
Le bon Fridolin .. .. .. » 15
Geneviève.. .. .. » 15
Le jeune Henri.. .. .. .. » 15
Louis, le petit émigré .. » 15
Le petit Mouton.. .. .. » 15
Oeufs de Paques.. .. .. » 15
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Le Rosier .. .. » 15
Le Rossignol .. .. » 15
Le Serin.. .. .. » 15

Hachette, Paris

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Les Mésaventures de Jean-Paul Choppart.. .. .. Desnoyers
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Plus tard, ou le Jeune Chef de Famille.. .. .. »
Bigarette.... .. .. »
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En Congé .. .. »
Tranquille et Tourbillon .. .. »
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Bouche-en-Coeur .. .. »
Gildas l'Intraitable .. .. »
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Les Vacances de la Famille Plumet .. .. Genestoux
Le Cirque Piccolo .. .. »
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Mémoires d'un caniche .. .. .. Gouraud
Le Petit Colporteur .. .. »
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Contes de Fées.. .. .. Perrault
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Joset le Braconnier .. .. Nalim
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La Maison du Lis.... .. .. Delly
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La mère Michel et son Chat, La Bedollière.
La Pupille de Polichinelle.. ....Le Roy
Les bonnes idées de Mlle Rose..Lermont
Monsieur le Vent et Madame la Pluie.. .. .. Musset
Les Exploits de Mario.. .. .. Perrault
Histoire du véritable Gribouille ..Sand
Nouveaux Contes de Fées.. .. .. Ségur
Après la Pluie le Beau Temps .. „
Le Mauvais Génie .. .. „
Comédies et Proverbes .. .. .. „
Diloy-le-Chemineau .... „
François le Boseu .. .. „
Jean qui grogne et Jean qui rit .. „
La Fortune de Gaspard .. .. .. „
La Soeur de Gribouille .. .. „
L'Auberge de l'Ange-Gardien .. „
Le Général Dourakine.. .. .. .. „
Les Bons Enfants .. .. „
Les Deux Nigauds .. .. „
Les Malheurs de Sophie .. .. .. „
Les petites Filles Modèles .. .. .. „
Les Vacances .. .. „
Mémoires d'un Ane .. .. „
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(106 rue Wellington, Ottawa)

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Dictionnaire Larousse, complet, édition canadienne.. .. .. .. 1.25
Nugent's dictionary, français-anglais, anglais-français .. 1.00
Dictionnaire du bon langage, Blanchard.. 90

Note:—Prices of certain books may have varied slightly since the publication of catalogue.

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Ontario Department of Education

A GRADED LIST

OF

SUPPLEMENTARY READING BOOKS

PREPARED FOR THE ELEMENTARY
SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO



ONTARIO

TORONTO
Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1939

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INTRODUCTION

The library of every school or class-room should contain a variety of books sufficient to enable each pupil in each Form to find throughout the school year a constant supply of interesting books new to him. The courses of study require that the subject of supplementary reading receive attention in class, and at seats in all the grades. "The material in the School Readers should be supplemented in each Form by a wide range of good books adapted to the interests and capacities of the pupils. Sets of books sufficient in number for class use should, where possible, be provided in the school library."—Courses of Study, 1924, page 9.

A test of many of the libraries in rural schools indicates that many of the books are not suitable for pupils of elementary grades; and few of the libraries contain an adequate supply of good reading material for Primer, First Reader, and Second Reader classes. Since the most elementary books may be easily read with interest by senior pupils, it is better that a library should have an over supply for the junior classes than that much of the material should be for seniors only.

Teachers and boards are urged to see to it that the library is made a very important part of the school equipment, and that it is fully used by the pupils for seat work and for home reading.

The pupils of the lowest classes should have good stories read to them in school and at home, in order that their curiosity and interest in books should be aroused sufficiently to urge them to read for pleasure. Then their own reading, with proper guidance, will develop a taste for what is good, and they will, without much direction, become very expressive readers. This wider reading will result in improving the pupils in composition, both oral and written.

For the beginners, nursery rhyme and other picture books with a small amount of text are the best. Those with well-coloured pictures which tell the story should be selected. For example, Old Mother Hubbard, with a picture for each stanza, is a fine book for children before they are able to read very well. Illustrated books should be chosen wherever possible.

Each school library should receive an annual addition in order that it may contain copies of the most recent good books. A careful inventory should be made by the teacher and inspector each year, so that worn out and useless material may be discarded. One copy of this list should be filed in each school.

The following are the names and addresses of the publishers listed in this circular:

Allen, Thomas, 366 Adelaide Street West, Toronto
Bell, Geo., & Sons, Ltd., York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C., England
Blackie & Son, Ltd., 1118 Bay Street West, Toronto
Blackwood, Basil, Oxford, England
Board of Education—pub. by H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2, London, England
Cassell & Co., Ltd. (McClelland & Stewart, 215 Victoria Street, Toronto)
Chambers, W. & R., Ltd., England (Agent, John Cooper, R.R. No. 4, Bolton, Ontario)
Collins, Wm., Sons, & Company, London, England (Irwin & Gordon, 66 Temperance Street, Toronto.
Copp, Clark Company, Ltd., 517 Wellington Street West, Toronto
Curwen, J., & Sons, Ltd., 24 Berners Street, London, W. 1, England
Dent, J. M., & Sons, Ltd., Aldine House, 224 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5
Department of Trade and Commerce, Toronto.
Evans Bros., Ltd., Montague House, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1, England
Eyre & Spottiswoode, 4 Middle New Street, London, England
Gage, W. J., & Co., Ltd., 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto
Ginn & Co., Boston, U.S.A.

Graphic Arts Publishing Co., Ltd., Ottawa
Harrap, George, & Co., Ltd., London, England (Ryerson Press, Toronto)
Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., 225 Jarvis Street, Toronto
Imperial Pub. Co., 252 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.
Irwin & Gordon, Ltd., 66 Temperance Street, Toronto
Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., 128-132 University Avenue, Toronto
Macmillan Co., of Canada, Ltd., 70 Bond Street, Toronto
McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., 215 Victoria Street, Toronto
Musson Book Company, Ltd., 263 Adelaide Street West, Toronto (Routledge, England)
Nelson, Thos., & Sons, Ltd., 77 Wellington Street West, Toronto
Nisbet & Co., Ltd., 22 Berners Street, London, W. 1, England.
Oxford University Press, Ltd., 128-132 University Avenue, Toronto
Philip, George & Son, London, England (Renouf, Montreal)
Religious Tract Society, 4 Bouverie Street, London, E.C. 4, England.
Rous & Mann, 172 Simcoe Street, Toronto
Ryerson Press, Queen Street West, Toronto
Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., 100 Southwark Street, London, England
Southam Press, 19 Duncan Street, Toronto
Stacey, Claude, Ltd., 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. England

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SUPPLEMENTARY READING

PRIMARY

Blackie & Son, Ltd., Toronto

Hop-o-my-Thumb	05
Jack the Giant Killer	05
Mrs. Grunt and Her Little Pigs	10
Puss-in-Boots	05
The Little Tin Tea-Set	10
Three Little Pigs (illustrated in colour)	05
The Runaway Bun	15

Cassell & Co., Ltd. (McClelland & Stewart, Toronto)

Fairy Tale Series—6 Books, each	30
Mac.—A Dog's True Story	30
One Syllable Series—6 Books, each	30
Tales for the Tinies—6 Books, each	30

W. & R. Chambers, Ltd. (Agent, John Cooper, R.R. No. 4, Bolton, Ontario)

A Doggy Diary (paper)	08
A Prank in the Dark (paper)	04
Jack and the Bean Stalk (linen)	15
Little Stories for Little Readers (limp)	20
Madcap Maisie	05
Puss-in-Boots (linen)	15
Soldier John	05
Tabby and I	18
The Babes in the Wood and Little Red Riding Hood	05
The Magic Carpet (linen)	15
The Tale of a Duck (paper)	04
The Three Little Pigs (paper)	08
Tire and Begin Again	13
Tom Tit Tot, and The Five Peas (linen)	15
Two Little School Girls	05
What Fun (linen)	13

Wm. Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Irwin & Gordon, Toronto)

Bow Wow	30
Nursery Rhymes	30
Red Cap	30

George G. Harrap & Co. (Ryerson Press, Toronto)

A Child's First Primer (paper)	13
A Child's Second Primer (paper)	13
A Child's First Reader (paper)	10
A Child's Second Reader (paper)	10
A Child's Nursery Rhyme Reader (paper)	18
Little Tales for Jack and Jill, each	05
Top, the Rabbit	
Miss Web at the Farm	
Nig, Nag, and Nog	
Peep, the Pink Pig	
The Cat and the Fiddle	
The Fat Duck	
The Lion and the Mouse	
The Gordon Infant Readers, Parts I, II, and III, each	20
Merry Tales	10
Pets and Toys	10
Reading with Delight	25

The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

A Bee in a Box	10
A Tale of Cock Robin	10
At the Fair	10
Boy and Girl Heroes	1 00
Brown Rabbit	10
Chicken Little	50
Dot's Garden	12
Fables From Æsop	15
Hop a Lot	10
Jack and the Beanstalk	15
Jack the Puppy	10
Jack's Trip	12
Little Black Sambo	50
Neil and Bob at the Farm	12
Nursery Rhymes	15
Our Pets	12
Pat and the Popgun	10
Peek-a-Boo	10
Picture and Story-Books, I-XII, each	08
Six Peas in a Pod	10
Stories from Grimm	15
Tales of Old (Legends of Greece and Rome)	12
The Big Bad Sulk	10
The Doll That Would Not Grow	10
The Little Tin Soldier and the Tinder Box	14
The May-Bud	10
The New Hat	10
The Tale Bunny Told	12
The Tin Tea-Set	12
Voyage of the "Sea-Mew"	12
Willy-Wag-at-the-Wall	10

Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto

Jack and Jill	15
The Nursery Rhyme Reader	25
The Nursery Rhyme Reader, Part I	30
The Nursery Rhyme Reader, Part II	35

Oxford University Press, Toronto

An Animal Story Book	20
Baa-Lamb	15
Bess and the Bears	05
Dot and Tim	20
Farm Folk	20
Four Big Geese	15
Little Book of Verse	15
Nursery Rhymes—	
Book I	10
Book II	10
Paddy	15
Pussy	15
The Fairy Garden	20
The Gypsy Girl	15
Three Bad Cats	05
Tig and Tog	05
New Steps for Tiny Folk, each	05
Jack and the Beanstalk	
Puss in Boots	
The Elves and the Shoemaker	
The Gingerbread Boy	
Wee Willie Winkie, Etc.	

FORM I

Bell, George & Sons, London, England

Tot and the Cat	15

Blackie & Son, Ltd., Toronto

Dame Trot and Her Cat (limp)	20
Teddy's Ship, Romney	18
The Adventures of Carlo, Tynan	13
The Happy Holiday, Davidson	13
The Magic Snuff-Box, Davidson (limp)	13
The Three Bears and Golden Hair (limp)	05
The Three Silver Pennies (limp)	20
The White Fawn, Davidson (limp)	13
The Wizard's Chair	20
Wilful Willie, Coombe	13

Cassell & Co., Ltd. (McClelland & Stewart, Toronto)

A Little Book of Animals (paper)	15
A Little Book of Nature (paper)	15

W. & R. Chambers, Ltd. (Agent, John Cooper, R.R. No. 4, Bolton, Ontario)

Cinderella (linen)	15
Kate's Party (linen)	15
Lost in the Wood (linen)	15
Off to the Sea	15
Rag-Doll Jane	15
The Hen with One Chick	15
The Land of Dogs	15
The Little Builders	15
The Naughty Young Sparrow	13
The Three Bears (linen)	13
The Three Giants (linen)	13
The Two Sons	15
The Ugly Duckling and Little Thumb (linen)	18
The White Gates	15

Wm. Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Irwin & Gordon, Toronto)

A Collection of Nursery Rhymes	75
Child Life of the World	60
Children of Other Times	60
Days at the Zoo	08
Dick Whittington and Cinderella	15
Forest Fairies	50
Orchard Fairies	30
Picture Tales—Selections I, II, III, IV, each	30
Reading with Delight	25
The Old Bear's Story	08
The Way of Geography, 2 Vols., each	50
The Wonderful Adventures of Ludo	75
Wintrie, the Water Pixie	15

Dent, J. M., & Sons, Ltd., Toronto

Book of Letters	50
Book of Wonders	55
Chicken-Licken, etc.	16
Funny Stories	12
Stories of New Canadians	12
Tom-Tit-Tot	16

Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Ann and the Dwarf (paper)	10
Cinderella, or The Little Glass Slipper (limp)	40
Dick Whittington (limp)	20
Four Gay Scouts (paper)	10
Happy Katie	10
Jack and the Bean Stalk (limp)	35
Little Dog Spot (paper)	10
Little Golden Hood (cloth)	56
Little One Eye, Little Two Eyes (paper)	10
Little Red Riding Hood (limp)	45
Madcaps All (paper)	10
Mopsa the Fairy (limp)	20
Sam's Pets	10
Snowdrop and Other Stories (limp)	35
Stories from Hans Andersen (paper)	15
The Adventures of So Fat and Mew Mew (limp)	20
The Clever Cat (paper)	15
The Fairy Tale of a Fox (limp)	30
The Snow Man and Other Stories (cloth)	68
The Wee Wee Duck (paper)	10
The White Cat (limp)	20
Three Little Pigs (paper)	20

The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

A Brave Boy	12
A Child's Garden of Stories	1 00
Æsop's Fables	12
Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp	14
Babes in the Wood	12
Baby Brother	12
Brave and True (The Black Prince)	12
Brave Workers	12
Child Health Alphabet	14
Cho-Cho and the Health Fairy	18
Cinderella	12
Dick Whittington	14
Elsie at the Farm	12
Far and Near—A New Land	12
For Their Countries' Sake	12
Grace Darling	12
Happy Days	18
In the Time of Alfred	12
Land of Sleep	12
Off for the Holidays	18
Old English Tales	10
People and Children of Wonderful Lands	60
Puss in Boots	12
Rainbow Staircase	12
Red Riding Hood	10
Summer Time	18
Tales from Æsop	16
The First Time	10
The Half Chick	12
The Labours of Hercules	10
The Land of Do-As-You-Please	10
The Magic Necklace	10
The Magic Spectacles	14
The Snow Storm	10
The Three Bears	10
The Three Bunnies	10

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The White Cat	12
Thought for Others	12
Why My Teddy and I Fell Out	10
Wonder Tales	10

McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto

Tale of a Bear	10
Tale of an Elephant	10
Tale of a Rabbit	10

Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto

A Book of Little Plays	20
A Box of Toys	10
A Day at the Zoo	35
Æsop's Fables (retold)	20
Birds in Rhyme	35
Chippybobbie	50
Fairies and Chimneys, Rose Fyleman	45
Fireside Tales	25
Golden Steps	40
Happy Hours	35
Little Red Riding Hood	35
Molly's Bed Time Stories	35
Miss Biddy's Queer Chicks	10
My Picture Book	15
Neddy Bray's Story	10
Old Peter's Russian Tales, Books I, II, III, each	35
Peter's Adventures	30
Podgy and I	50
Princess Rosebud	35
Pussy and Puppies	35
Ralph and "Tinker" Jimmie	15
Ride a Cock Horse	35
The Children's Fairy Book—I	20
The Children's Fairy Book—II	20
The Cuddly Kitty and the Busy Bunny	50
The Fairies in the Wood	15
The Fairy Flute, Rose Fyleman	45
The Farm	20
The Four Jolly Rabbits and the Cabbage Patch	15
The Ginger Kitten's Diary	15
The Island Where Things Come Right	15
The Treasure Hunt	15
The Fairy Queen, Rose Fyleman	45
The Tidy Wood	25
The Zoo Party	35
Twinkle Tail Stories	60
Two Little Red Riding Hoods	30
When Dora Ran Away	15

Oxford University Press, Toronto

A Cave of Gems, etc., (limp)	25
A Happy Day (limp)	15
Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp (limp)	15
Animals of Other Lands (limp)	15
A. to Z. Stories—Book I.	15
A. to Z. Stories—Book II	15
Bastable Cove, and Smugglers (limp)	15
Birds and Their Homes (paper)	15
Boots and Shoes (limp)	15
Boys and Girls of Other Lands (limp)	15
Children of the Igloo (limp)	15
Cock-A-Doodle-Do (limp)	15
Dick Whittington	25
Fifty Poems for Infants (limp)	15
Guggles' Chair (limp)	15
Hassim (limp)	15
Her Word of Honour (limp)	10
Jack and the Beanstalk (limp)	15
Lily and Mopsy (limp)	15
Little Betsy Bunny (limp)	35
Manuel's Adventures (limp)	15
Men Who Work for Us (limp)	15
Mrs. Hen and Mr. Fox (limp)	15
Neddy, the Story of a Donkey (limp)	35
Red-Feather and Singing Bird (limp)	15
Robin Hood (limp)	15
See-Saw (limp)	15
The Banana Boy (limp)	15
The Dollies' Bath (limp)	15
The Golden Touch (limp)	15
The Horse with the Green Nose (limp)	15
The Magic Ragman (limp)	35
The Pigtail Boy (limp)	15
The Sheik's Daughter (limp)	15
The Snow Queen (limp)	25
The Sunflower Girl (limp)	15
The Water-Carrier's Son (limp)	15
What Stella Did (limp)	10
What the Months Bring (limp)	15
Windmills and Wooden Shoes (limp)	15
Woolly (limp)	15

Oxford University Press, Toronto (McDougall)

Jack and the Bean Stalk (limp)	15
King Lion (limp)	15
Ned and Santa Claus (limp)	15
A Wreath of Golden Blossoms	60
Reynard the Fox	25
The Fairy Garden	20
The Mountain Giant	15
The Star	20
The White Dove	15
Visit to the Circus	25

Ryerson Press (Warne & Co.)

Adventures of Benjamin Bunny	75
Mrs. Tiggly Winkle	75
Peter Rabbit	75
Squirrel Nutkin	75
The Pie and the Pattypan, etc.	75

Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., London, England

Ashie Pattie	75
The Cracker Box	55

FORM II

Bell, George, & Sons, London, England

Little Gem Poetry Book—I	20

Blackie & Son, Ltd., Toronto

Crusoes of the Frozen North (limp)	18
Gypsy Dick, Davidson (limp)	18
Tales of an Old Yew Tree	45
The Fellow Traveller and The Faithful Tin Soldier (limp)	18
The Golden Key (limp)	13
The Skipper (limp)	18
The Story of Æneas (limp)	13
The Story of Galahad (limp)	13

Blackwell, Basil, Oxford, England (Irwin & Gordon, Toronto)

Mighty Men, I, Farjeon	50
Mighty Men, II, Farjeon	50

Cassell & Co., Ltd. (McClelland & Stewart, Toronto)

Things New and Old, I (limp)	70

W. & R. Chambers, Ltd. (Agent, John Cooper, R.R. No. 4, Bolton, Ontario)

Christmas Carol (boards)	45
Daddy's Pet	18
From Fancy's Realm, Baldwin (limp)	25
Jack the Giant Killer (linen)	18
Life in Our Own and Other Lands (cloth)	50
Little Folks at Home and Abroad (cloth)	45
Princess Petunia and the Fairy Grimbona (linen)	18
Seeyah, the Red Boy (linen)	18
The Christmas Cuckoo (linen)	18
The Quest of the Golden Harp (linen)	18
The Swallows	23
The Story of Marie the Black Girl	18
The Three Golden Apples (linen)	18
What Toby Saw in Australia (linen)	18

Wm. Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Irwin & Gordon, Toronto)

A Book of Verse—I	15
A Book of Verse—II	20
A Book of Verse—III	20
Alice in Wonderland	20
A Tapestry of Tales	40
Hey, Ho! Gammon and Spinach	30
House Fairies	50
Norse Legends	20
Settlers in Canada	25
Tales of a Fairy Court	25
The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe	20
The Marsh King's Daughter	25
The Sea Horses	20
The Story of Sinbad the Sailor	15
The Tale of Peter Puffer, and Other Stories	25
The Twelve Brothers ,and Other Stories	15
Wise Men of Gotham, and My Lady Greensleeves (Plays)	30

The Copp Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto

A Child's Garden of Verses	50
Green Over and Over Stories	75
Keep-Well Stories for Little Folks	1 00
Red Over and Over Stories	75

Dent, J. M., & Sons, Ltd., Toronto

The Book of Boys and Girls Around the World	1 00

George G. Harrap & Co. (Ryerson Press, Toronto)

Barney of Biffin's	50
Maro, the Lion-Keeper, Bruce	50
Master Wind and Mistress Rain	35
Steady and Sure	35
Stories About Bears (limp)	40
Tales from Dickens (retold) McSpadden	60
The Mouse Story	60
The Princess Who Grew	55
The Story Teller (limp)	40
The Wonderful Voyages of Gulliver (retold), Elias	60
Titch and Jock (A dog story)	40
Why So Stories (limp)	40
Wonder Tales from Many Lands, Pyle	60

Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Aladdin (limp)	20
Canadian Heroines of Pioneer Days	40
Cinderella, etc.	40
Fairy Tales from Grimm (limp)	30
In Between Stories	60
Jack the Giant Killer, etc.	45
King Arthur and His Knights (limp)	20
Robin Hood (limp)	20
Tales of the Fairies, 1st series (limp)	55
Tales of the Fairies, 2nd series (limp)	55
The Daisy Book (limp)	25
The Princess on the Glass Hill, etc. (limp)	55
The Sleeping Beauty, etc. (limp)	45
The Tulip Book (limp)	25
Tom Thumb (limp)	20
Uncle Remus (limp)	20

The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves	18
At the Edge of the Desert	12
Children of Here and There	22
Children of the Castle (Norman)	12
Children of the Field and Forest	45
Children of the Mountain and Plain	45
Children of the Snow and Ice	45
Children of the Sunshine	45
Children of Then and Now	22
Curious Facts About Animals	25
Giants and Fairies of To-day	22
Heroes of Then and Now	22
Hiawatha	30
In Far Away Africa	12
Land of the Sugar Cane	15
Little Friends Across the Sea (France, etc.)	15
Little Lame Prince	18
Man's Work	22
Many Lands	30
Mountains and Plains	12

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Our Island Cousins	12
Silver Pennies, Thompson	1 00
Sunny Islands of the South Seas	12
Teachers Then and Now	19
The Centurion's Son (Roman)	12
The Cold North (Greenland)	15
The Far East (China and Japan)	15
The Little Children's Bible	60
The Magic Garden	25
The Motherland	15
The Travelling Companion, etc.	16
Wonderful Travels in Wonderful Lands	60

Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto

A Book of Silly People	15
A Cat and Dog Life	35
Animals We Know	50
Christy and Cubby	25
Doors of Gold, Part I.	45
First Steps to Geography	45
Legends of Music	20
Little Folks of Other Lands	45
Little Poems for Little People, Shirley	40
My Neighbour's Shoes	35
Nature Fairy Tales, Blyton	25
Old Tales Retold, Blyton	25
Pinkity's Pranks, and Other Stories, Blyton	25
Round the World with Father	60
Sea and Land	50
Stories from the Life of Christ	60
The Story of King Alfred the Great	20
Tales of Br'er Rabbit (retold), Blyton	25
The Flying Trunk, and Other Stories	50
The Snow Queen	20
The Story of Sinbad the Sailor	35

Oxford University Press, Toronto

Animal Stories of the Great West	30
An Animal Story Book (limp)	20
A Country Holiday	10
Goblin Gray (limp)	15
Golden Numbers (limp)	20
Heroes of Long A[illegible]	50
In the Days of the Pharaohs	30
Like English Gentlemen	10
Little People Across the Sea	60
Little Talks About Birds and Beasts	30
Magic Casements (limp)	25
Many Lands and Their Children	70
Nick and Diccon	30
Old Time Treasures	60
Rough, the Story of a Dog	30
Tales of the Fairies (cloth)	60
Tales of the Forest	30
The Boy Who Would Not Learn	30
The Holiday Camp	10
The Potter, the Tiger, and Much More	15
The Snow Queen (limp)	25
Uncle Tom, Eva, and Topsy	25

Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., London, England

Candletime Tales	25

Miscellaneous—

Child Life of the World, Collins, (Irwin & Gordon)	60
English Fairy Tales (Dent)	60
Human Geography, George Philip & Son, London, England (Renouf, Montreal)	
Children Far Away	45
Homes Far Away	45
The World in School (Nisbet & Co., Ltd., 22 Berners St., London, W. 1, England)	
Our Wonderful World	62
The World's Children	60

FORM III

Bell, George, & Sons, London, England

Ben Hur	40
Little Gem Poetry Book	30
Settlers in Canada	40

Blackie & Son, Ltd., Toronto

A Highland Chief	20
Among the Bushrangers	20
Coal and the Miner	40
Manco, the Peruvian Chief	20
Paper and Printing	40
Silk and the Silk Workers	40
The Airman and His Craft	40
The World of Ice	30
The Young Captain	30
Wireless and Broadcasting	40
Wool and the Weaver	40

Cassell & Co., Ltd. (McClelland & Stewart, Toronto)

Round the Empire	90
Story of Ancient Greece	30
Story of Ancient Rome	30
Story of King Arthur	30

W. & R. Chambers, Ltd. (Agent, John Cooper, R.R. No. 4, Bolton, Ontario)

Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp (linen)	18
England in the Making (board)	70
Gallant Deeds, Henty (boards)	45
Lynette and Her Kitchen Knight—A Story of King Arthur and the Round Table (linen)	18
Old Time Gods and Heroes	53
Stories of Old World Empires	60
Tanglewood Tales (board)	45
The Gorilla Hunters, Ballantyne	45
The Little Maories (linen)	18
The Quest of the Golden Fleece (linen)	18
The Wonder Book (board)	45
The World of Ice, Ballantyne	45
The Young Afrikanders (linen)	18

The Copp Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto

Book of Legends, Scudder	50
Fables and Folk Stories, Scudder	60
Five Wonder Stories	30
Jackanapes, Ewing	50

Men Who Found Out	90
The B[illegible] Christmas Carol, Wiggins	50

Wm. Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Irwin & Gordon, Toronto)

A Child's Garden of Verses	20
Andersen's Fairy Tales	45
Czechoslovak Fairy Tales	30
Expelled from School	50
Famous Explorers, Finch	1 25
Famous Fights	35
French Fairy Tales	15
Held by Rebels	50
Miss Jemima, Walter de la Mare	45
Stirring and True	45
Stories from Andersen	25
The Coral Island	20
The Gorilla Hunters	60
The Landing of William of Orange	30
The Open Door, Laurence Housman	45
The Story of Hiawatha	25
The Swiss Family Robinson	20

Dent, J. M., & Sons, Ltd., Toronto

Book of the Rocks	75
Heroes, Kingsley	25
Fairy Tales from the Arabian Nights	25
For Valour	20
Hans Brinker and The Silver Skates, Dodge	55
Heidi, Spyri	55
Jackanapes, Ewing	55
Mopsa, the Fairy	55
The Staff of Life	20
With the Birds	60
With the Birds	70

Hodder & Stoughton, Toronto

Heroes of the World	60

Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Granny's Wonderful Chair	25
Heroes, Kingsley (limp)	45
Jason and the Golden Fleece	35
Jock of the Bushveld, Abridged (A dog story), Fitzpatrick (limp)	1 00
Lang's Animal Stories	1 75
Lang's Blue Fairy Book	1 50
Lang's Green Fairy Book	1 50
Lang's Red Fairy Book	1 50
Prince Darling, etc., Lang (limp)	1 00
Safety First Stories	25
Stories From Famous Pictures—Book V	25
Stories From Famous Pictures—Book VI	25
Stories of Ahbou the Owl (cloth)	70
Tales of Romance, Lang (limp)	60
Tales from the Faerie Queen	20
The Story of Hiawatha (limp)	30

The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

Europe of Then and Now (limp)	25
Evangeline	20
Gulliver's Travels, Swift	20
Here and There in the British Empire	25
Our Own Lands (British Isles)	75
Rulers of Then and Now (limp)	22
Sinbad the Sailor	18
Swiss Family Robinson (limp)	20
The Hermit of Svartness (limp)	18
The How and Why of Bird Life (limp)	25
The Land of Heroes (limp)	18
The Little Duke	20
The Story of William Tell (limp)	20
Three Crosses, One Flag (limp)	25
Wind and Weather (limp)	25

McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto

Beautiful Joe, Saunders	1 00

Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto

Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll	60
Animals of Other Lands	20
Britons of Renown	75
Canada's Story, H. E. Marshall	85
Knights of the Holy Grail	60
Mary and Peter in Italy	30
Old English Stories (retold), Blyton	25
Stories from Tennyson	60
Tales from Hans Christian Andersen and the Brothers Grimm	50
The Fairy—Book I.	50
The Fairy—Book II.	50
The Story of Perseus	20

Oxford University Press, Toronto

Alice in Wonderland (limp)	40
Fifty-two Bible Stories for Children	60
From Age to Age	45
In Stirring Times	50
Little Dramas of History, I, II, each	25
Little Dramas of History, III (limp)	40
Little Plays for School and Home, I, II, each	15
Modern Verse for Little Children	30
One of Rupert's Horse	50
Pandora's Box	25
Peter Pan and Wendy	40
Roger, the Scout	50
Stories of Former Days	35
Tales of Famous People	50
Tales of Magic and Might	40
Tales of Old Times	35
Tales of Old English (limp)	15
Tales of Old Norseland (limp)	15
The Bringing Up of Mary Ann	25
The Children's Life of Jesus	60
The Minotaur	20
The Pygmies	25
The Story of King Arthur (limp)	25
The Story of Una	25
With Marlborough to Malplaquet	50

Oxford University Press (McDougall)

Rip Van Winkle	25
Robinson Crusoe	25
The Coral Island	25
Winged Flights into Storyland	60

Ryerson Press, Toronto

A Child's Garden of Verses, Stevenson	75
Black Beauty, Sewell	50
Wild Animals I Have Known, Thompson-Seton	85

Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., London, England

Twilight Stories from the North	

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Stacey, Claude, Ltd., London, W.C., England

Stories of the Poets, Pern ....

Miscellaneous—

Brin and Other Stories, Religious Tract Society, London, England 75

Canada's Fur Bearers, Robert Watson, 572 McMillan Avenue, Fort [illegible], Winnipeg (paper) 25

Stories of Animals, Religious Tract Society, London, England 60

Stuart Days, Religious Tract Society 75

FORM IV

Thos. Allen, Toronto.

Camp Kenjockety, Bennett 1 50

Judy of York Hill, Bennett 1 00

Judy's Prefect Year, Bennett 1 50

Bell, Geo., & Sons, Ltd., London, England

Heroes of the Homeland 50

Little Gem Poetry Book, III. 30

Little Gem Poetry Book, IV. 25

The Builders of the British Empire. . 75

The Fight for Peace, Spaull.... ....

Blackie & Son, Ltd., Toronto

About Coal and Oil 40

Beric the Briton, Henty (cloth) 60

By England's Aid, Henty 1 00

Conquests of Engineering, Claxton. 1 75

Electricity as a Wizard 1 00

Grimm's Fairy Tales 45

Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales 45

Hetty Gray, Mulholland 60

How Canada Was Won, Brereton. 1 00

In Freedom's Cause, Henty 1 00

Little Women, Alcott 45

Masterman Ready, Marryat..... 45

Peter the Whaler, Kingston 45

Pioneers in Australasia 1 00

Pioneers in Canada 1 00

Pioneers in India 1 00

Pioneers in South Africa 1 00

Pioneers in Tropical America. 1 00

Pioneers in West Africa 1 00

Robinson Crusoe, Defoe 45

St. Bartholomew's Eve, Henty .. 1 00

Tanglewood Tales, Hawthorne .. 45

The Gorilla Hunters, Ballantyne 45

The Lion of the North, Henty 1 00

The Mastery of the Air, Claxton. 1 00

The Rifle Rangers, Mayne Reid . 60

The Silver Skates and Hans Brinker, Dodge 45

Under Drake's Flag, Henty 1 00

With Clive in India, Henty (cloth). 60

With Wolfe in Canada, Henty (cloth) 60

Cassell & Co., Ltd. (McClelland & Stewart, Toronto)

Catriona, Stevenson 45

Discoveries of the World 30

Kidnapped, Stevenson 45

On the Seashore 30

Stories of the Sea 30

The Story of the Railway 30

The Romance of Industry 30

The Romance of Invention 30

Treasure Island, Stevenson 45

Within the Deep 30

W. & R. Chambers, Ltd. (Agent, John Cooper, R.R. No. 4, Bolton, Ontario)

A Cavalier of Fortune, Escott Lynn.... 60

Florence Nightingale, the Soldier's Nurse 25

Gods and Heroes 53

Greater Britain—Its Rise and Growth 75

Heroes of the Farthest North and Farthest South 60

Isabella Bird, the Famous Traveller. . 25

Little Women, Alcott 60

Martin Rattler, Ballantyne 45

Old World Empires 60

Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan..... 60

Robinson Crusoe, Defoe 60

Swiss Family Robinson, Wyss 45

The Boys' and Girls' Book of the Wild 45

The Dog Crusoe, Ballantyne 30

The Story of Ulysses 45

Victoria, the Good Queen 30

Wm. Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Irwin & Gordon, Toronto)

Adventures in Engineering 60

Adventures in Science 60

A Book of Golden Deeds 45

Alice in Wonderland 40

A Little Book of Historical Fiction 30

A Little Book of Historical Poetry..... 30

A Little Book of Shakespeare 25

A Thing to be Explained, Laurence Housman 45

Black Beauty 45

Christmas Books 45

Enoch Arden and Other Tales 40

For Your Delight (Poems) 75

Four Plays for Children 75

Geography Stories, Finch 1 25

Grimm's Fairy Tales 45

Historical Scenes from Shakespeare... 25

History of Reynard the Fox 30

Illustrated History 1 00

In the North with Franklin 45

Joy Street Poems 45

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Little Women 45

Lorna Doone 60

Martin Rattler 40

Modern Travellers 60

Nineteenth Century Explorers 60

Old Time Tales 35

Old Joe, Walter de la Mare 45

Oliver Twist 45

Original and Progressive Dialogues 35

Peter the Whaler 40

Poems and Ballads—Book I..... 25

Poems and Ballads—Book II..... 30

Queen Durward 45

Readings from Marryat 30

Readings from the Naturalists 30

Readings—Folk Tales Retold, Book I, Walter de la Mare 50

Readings—Folk Tales Retold, Book II, Walter de la Mare..... 50

Robinson Crusoe 45

Round the World in Eighty Days 45

Scott's Poem 40

Sea Ventures of Britain 45

South with Scott 1 00

Swiss Family Robinson 60

Tales from the Arabian Nights 45

Tanglewood Tales 45

The Black Arrow 45

The Children of the New Forest 45

The Coral Island 45

The Deerslayer 45

The Heroes 45

The Lady of the Lake 25

The Last of the Mohicans 45

The Master of Ballantrae 45

The Old Navigator 60

The Path to History 60

The Shadowless Man 45

The Talisman 30

Tom Brown's Schooldays 45

Trading Companies 60

Treasure Island 45

Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea 45

Twenty Years After 45

Uncle Tom's Cabin 60

Waverley 45

Westward Ho! 45

The Copp Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto

Adela in Search of a Home, Dora Thompson 1 25

Adrift on an Ice Pan, Grenfell 25

Biography of a Grizzly, Thompson-Seton 75

Birds and Bees, Sharp Eyes, and Other Papers (limp) 40

Dimples, Dora Thompson 1 25

Good Neighbours 1 50

Joy Meredith, Dora Thompson 1 25

King of the Golden River, Ruskin; and Christmas Carol, Dickens. 30

Lady of the Lake, Scott 30

Lay of the Last Minstrel, Scott..... 30

Lizzie Anne, Dora Thompson 1 25

Merchant of Venice 30

Old Greek Folk Stories, Peabody 50

Seats of the Mighty, Parker 85

Tanglewood Tales 35

The Coming of Arthur, and the Holy Grail, Tennyson 30

The Trail of the Sword, Parker 50

Thirteen Famous Poems— Enoch Arden, The Pied Piper, The Ancient Mariner, etc. 40

Treasure Island, Stevenson 40

Wonder Book for Boys and Girls..... 35

Dent, J. M., & Sons, Ltd., Toronto

A Book of Story Poems 45

Anne to Victoria 45

Canadian Industrial Reader 1 25

Christmas Carol, Dickens 45

Classroom Plays from Canadian History 1 25

Coral Island, Ballantyne 55

Elizabeth to James 45

Explorers, Soldiers, and Statesmen, W. J. Kerr 2 00

Familiar Fields, Peter McArthur 40

Gulliver's Travels, Swift 55

Little Women and Good Wives, Alcott 55

Masterman Ready, Marryat 55

Pages from Canada's Story, Parts I and II, each 75

Sagas of the Sea, MacMechan 40

Servants of the People 60

Stories and Songs 20

The Boy Hunters of the Misslasippi, Mayne Reid 55

The Canadian Poetry Book 30

The Fairy Harper (poems) 20

The Golden Treasury of Canadian Verse 60

The King's Own, Marryat 55

The Land We Love (poems) 20

The Last of the Mohicans, Cooper 55

The Little Savage, Marryat 55

The Rose and the Ring 45

The Talisman, Scott 55

The Three Musketeers, Dumas 55

The United World, Sherman & Spaull 50

The Voice of Canada 40

The Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales, Hawthorne 55

Tom Brown's Schooldays, Hughes 55

Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, Verne 55

Uncle Tom's Cabin, Stowe 55

Under the Northern Lights, Sullivan 45

George G. Harrap & Co. (Ryerson Press, Toronto)

A Book of Nature Myths, Holbrook 60

Classroom Plays from Canadian History 75

Days Before History, Hall (limp) 50

Humour of To-day 75

In the Days of the Guilds 75

Man Before History 60

Nature Stories, Seers 60

Old Greek Folk Stories, Peabody 60

One-Act Plays of To-day 75

Short Stories of To-day 75

The Cave Boy of the Age of Stone, McIntyre (limp) 50

The Children of Ancient Britain 60

The Story of My Life, Helen Keller 50

The Threshold of History 60

Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., Toronto

A Book of Heroes 45

Beauty and the Beast, and Other Stories, Lang 1 25

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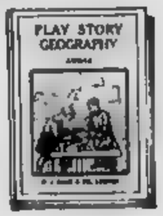
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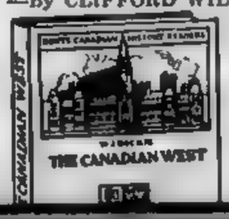


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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA. September 20th, 1935.

Mr. J. D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. of Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to advise you that I am cancelling "The Merrywidow Readers" called for on requisitions Nos. 15760, 15775, and 15914 as arranged over the phone.

Yours truly,

J.W. DRISCOLL,
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.

JD/AW.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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CANADA

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ORDERED FROM

BLACKIE & SON (CANADA), LIM

Publishers

[redacted]GOW, SCOTLAND · 55 YORK ST., TO

Date

Ship To DEPT. INDIAN AFFAIRS

Salesman [illegible] Date of Shipment

Instructions Conservation rate

Quantity	DESCRIPTION
30 (Brunton)	The Great Northern
30 (" Neil)	The Hardie Boys
30 Ismael	The Scientific Secrets
30 [illegible]	The Three Lumberjacks Hero Ki-
30 [illegible]	[illegible] Little Girl
30 Henderson	Secrets of Silver Creek
30 "	[illegible]
30 Smith	Jane Stories of Brave Explorers
30 Ingersoll	[illegible]
30 Thomas	Hiawatha - Name of Chicks
30 "	Lucy Maud
30 "	The Princess of Thule
30 Kirkham	North to Northern Rivers Dan
30 Saunderson	The Lone Cabin
30 Mother Goose	Nursery Stories Etc
30 Blaisdell	Girls Story Book
30 "	Boys " "
30 Stories	Of N. Glee in Manchuria
30 "	" The Empire Birthday
30 The Doddies	Doddies
30 Craddock	Josephine + the Dolls
30 "	Josephine Keeps House
30 New Nursery	Stories - Three Little Kittens

Page ① Over

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BLACKIE & SON (CANADA

Publishers

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND 55 YORI

Ship To .....

Salesman ..... Date of Shipment .....

Instructions .....

Quantity	DESCRIPTION
	R.C.
30	[illegible] Series – Outlook Stories
30	[illegible] Series – Union Stories
30	" " – Big Brother Series
30	Barkis – Plymouth Hymn Book

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1-1-4 B.

Ottawa, November 20, 1935.

Dear Sir:

I should appreciate if you would place in stock, for this Department, the following books, which should be purchased from Blackie & Son, 55 York St., Toronto:

30	copies	"The Great Aeroplane"
30	"	"Great Stories, Boys and Girls"
30	"	"The Golden Goat"
30	"	"The School at the Turrets"
30	"	"Mr. Midshipman Glover, R.N."
30	"	"Standish of the Air Police"
30	"	"Sisters of Silver Creek"
30	"	"A Canadian Farm Mystery"
30	"	"True Stories of Modern Explorers"
30	"	"A Courageous Girl"
30	"	"House of Bricks"
30	"	"Lucy Mary"
30	"	"The Princess of Hearts"
30	"	"The Cave Children"
30	"	"Mother Goose Rhymes, Stories, Etc."
30	"	"Blackie's Girls' Story Book"
30	"	" " Boy's " " "
30	"	"Alice in Wonderland"
30	"	"The Sleeping Beauty"
30	"	"Toddlers"
30	"	"Josephine and Her Dolls"
30	"	" " Keeps House"
30	"	"Three Little Kittens"
30	"	"Daffodil Story Book"
30	"	"Farm Stories"
30	"	"Big Boats and Little"
30	"	"Rhymes New and Old"
30	"	"North to the Rim Ringed Sun".

The above books are intended for supplementary reading purposes, and as soon asthey are in stock, you should inform me in order that requisitions may be sent to you.

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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150-41
1-1-4

Ottawa, December 13, 1935.

Dear Sir,-

I should appreciate if you would place in stock for this Department the following books, which should be purchased from McLean Merchandise Sales, 29 Melinda St., Toronto (2), Ont.-

30 copies Alaska Bear Trails
30 " Aunt Mary's Bird Talks
30 " Roc - A Dog's Story of the War
30 " Billy Boy's Adventures
30 " A Little King
30 " When I Was a Harvester
30 " Raggedy Ann's Wishing Pebble
30 " Raggedy Ann in Cookie Land
30 " Raggedy Ann & Wooden Willie
30 " Raggedy Ann & the Friendly Fairies

The above books are intended for supplementary reading purposes and, as soon as they are in stock, you should advise me in order that requisitions may be sent to you.

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

PP/O'M.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, January 20, 1936.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Educetion,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of December 13th, File 1-1-4, I wish to advise you that the following books have been received:

14	copies	Alaska Bear Trails
31	"	Aunt May's Bird Talks
30	"	Roo - ADog's Story of the War
30	"	A Little King
9	"	When I was a Harvester
30	"	Raggedy Ann's Wishing Pebble
30	"	" " in Cookie Land
30	"	" " & Wooden Willie
30	"	" " & Friendly Fairies

I am advised by the McLean Co. that the above quantities are all they can supply. They will submit samples for your approval for substitution of the shorts.

I have cancelled the balance of the books which they cannot supply, and would ask you to kindly let me know what action you wish taken later on.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CAN

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, January 20, 1936.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I wish to advise you that word has been received from Bleckie & Sons that Farm Stories, will not be reprinted until next May. I have therefore cancelled, and would ask you to kindly let me know later on if it should be reinstated.

Yours truly,

J.W. Driscoll

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, February 20, 1936.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I wish to advise you that I am cancelling the copy of "All Sorts of Run" and "Book of Wonders" called for on requisition No. 16595 and 16609, as these are out of stock.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, February 24, 1936.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

With reference to requisition Nos. 16590, 16593, 16598, 16599, 16604, 16610 and 16614, I wish to advise you that the following books are out of stock and I am cancelling:

Alaska Bear Trails
All Sorts of Fun
Great Fun
With the Birds for Little Folk
Aunt May's Bird Talks
Book of Wonders
Chris in Canada

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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150-41
Spanish.

E X T R A C T from Inspector Barry's Letter of March 17th, 1936, addressed to Assistant Commissioner Perry, enclosing his report on his inspection of the KUPER ISLAND INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL on March 16 & 17, 1936.

Original on File 152-0-6.

During my inspection of the Senior Division I was shown two books which the Department provided without requisition. I refer to:-

(a) HAPPY HOURS IN GARDEN FIELD AND WOODLAND By De Wolf, Dent'S.

(b) JOURNEYS NEAR AND FAR - by De Wolfe. Dent's.

These books would appear to me to be very suitable for our schools, and I wonder if one copy might not be requisitioned for by each school having Grades 5 and 6.

I should be glad to hear from the Department in this matter, as while some schools would not want the above books for Geography and Nature Work, I should be glad to show a specimen of each to teachers in certain schools, if the Department has approved of them.

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Q

Ottawa, March 26, 1936.

Dear Sir:

Please place in stock the following:

30 copies "Happy Hours in Garden, Field & Woodland", 1-
30 " "Journeys Near and Far". 1-

The above books can be secured from J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto.

As you will probably remember, we had these books in stock previously, but the supply is now exhausted. We intend to supply these books to certain schools, and we, therefore, desire to have them in the Stationery Office.

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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BLACKIE & SON (CANADA), L

Publishers

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND · 55 YORK ST.,

Date

Ship To DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
165 SPARKS ST.
OTTAWA ONT

To

Salesman Gregory Date of Shipment

Instructions Hold for Confirmation

Quantity	DESCRIPTION	
30	Westerman - The Red Pirate	6
30	" - The Call of the Sea	"
30	Macleant - Runn of the Deepford	"
30	Nicholson - Arctic Nights Entertainment	"
30	J J Jeans - A Naval Venture	"
30	" - Seaboat + Quarrium	"
30	Brazil - The Exciting Term	"
30	" - The Madcap of the School	"
30	Davidson - A Nature Story Book	"
30	Vincent-Brown - The Conquest of the Sky	"
30	Downie - The Treasure of the Seven Seas	"
30	Worker Wintle - Pilot and Plane	"
30	Great Novelists - The Old Curiosity Shop	"
30	Famous - Black Beauty	"
30	" What Katy did at School	"
30	" What Katy did Next	"
30	" What Katy Did	"
30	" Ben Hur	"
30	" Kitty Gray	"
30	" The Coral Island	"
30	" The World of Ice	"
30	My Lovely Big Book	
30	The Rainbow Story Book	
30	My Animal Book	

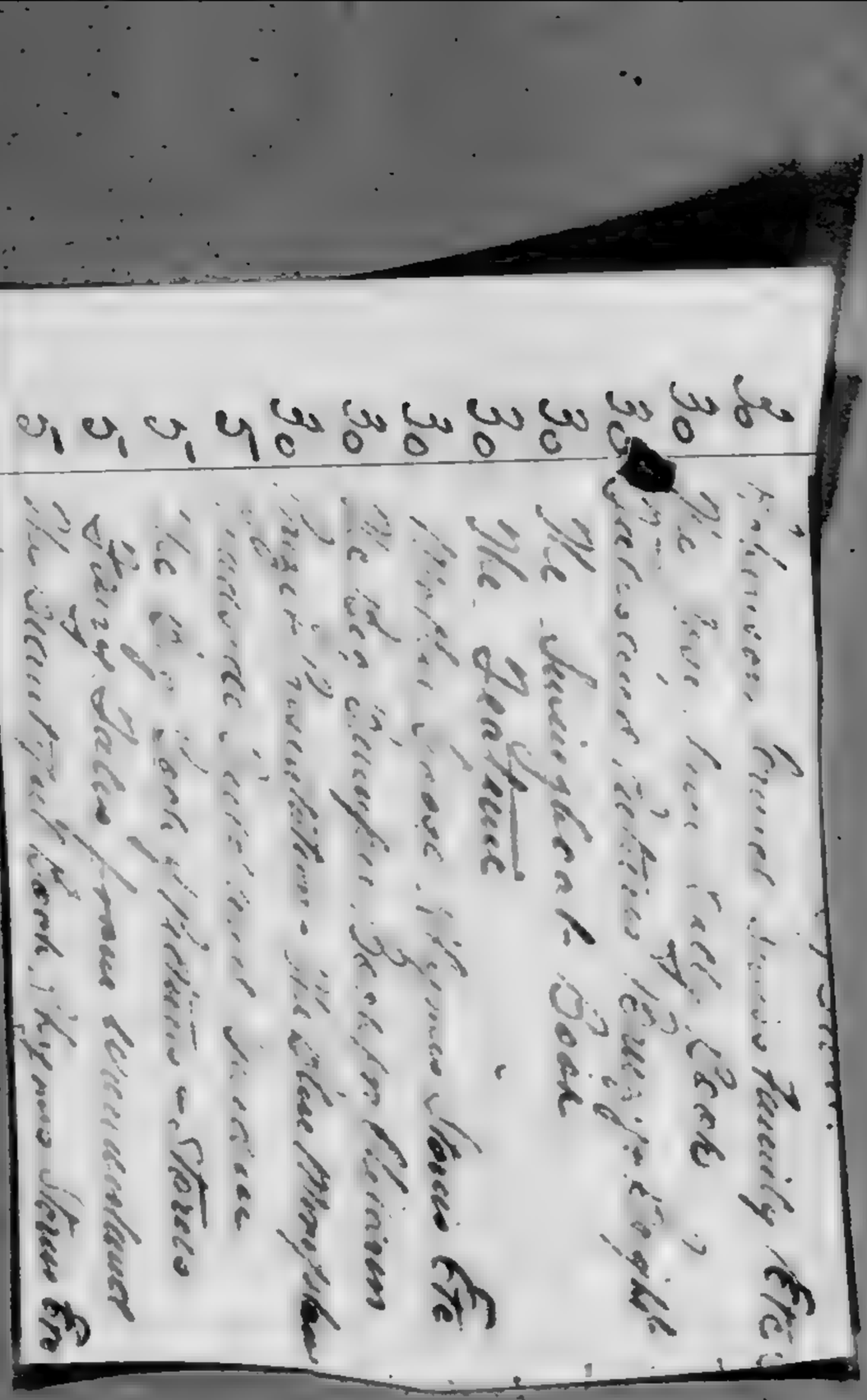
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150-41

Ottawa, April 9th, 1936.

Dear Sir,-

I should appreciate if you would place in stock for this Department the following books, which should be purchased from Blackie & Son (Canada) Limited, 55 York St., Toronto, Ont.:-

30	copies	The Red Pirate (Westerman)
30	"	The Call of the Sea (Westerman)
30	"	Anne of the Tenterford (Marchant)
30	"	Arctic Nights Entertainments (Hutchison)
30	"	A Naval Venture
30	"	Gunboat and Gunrunner
30	"	The Exciting Term (Brazil)
30	"	The Madcap of the School (Brazil)
30	"	A Nature Story Book (Davidson)
30	"	The Corsair of the Sky (Versoe-Crown)
30	"	The Treasure of the Never Never (Downie)
30	"	Pilot and Plane (Monk & Winter)
30	"	The Old Curiosity Shop (Great Novelists)
30	"	Black Beauty (Famous)
30	"	What Katy Did at School (Famous)
30	"	What Katy Did Next (Famous)
30	"	What Katy Did
30	"	Ben Hur
30	"	Hetty Gray
30	"	The Coral Island
30	"	The World of Ice
30	"	My Lovely Big Book
30	"	The Rainbow Story Book
30	"	My Animal Book
30	"	Robinson Crusoe, Swiss Family, Etc.,
30	"	The Josephine Dolly Book
30	"	Tales and Pictures - Breezy and Bright
30	"	The Swingboat Book
30	"	The Teatime Book
30	"	Mother Goose Rhymes, Stories, Etc.
30	"	The Big Bumper Book for Children
30	"	Prize and Presentation - The Blue Monoplane
5	"	Roadside Field and Garden
5	"	The Big Book of Pictures and Stories
5	"	Fairy Tales from Wonderland
5	"	The Beautiful Book of Rhymes, Stories, Etc.

Sent to Caugh. Ut C. Sch

The above books are intended for supplementary reading purposes and, as soon as they are in stock, you should advise me in order that requisitions may be sent to you.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan.
For Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

PP/O'M.

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McLEAN MERCHANDISE SALES

BOOKS ▪ STATIONERY ▪ GREETING CARDS ▪ THINGS UNUSUAL

[redacted] J. McLEAN
WAVERLEY 9050

89 MELINDA STREET
TORONTO 2, ONT.

May
Twelfth,
1936.

[redacted]	TITLE
Sherman, Harold M.	Down The Ice
Francis Rolt-Wheeler	Gem Hunters
Tomlinson, Everett T.	Camping on The St. Lawrence
Stubens, Reba Mahon	[redacted] Year Through
Cicely Mary Barker	Old Rhymes for All Times
A Boy and His Friends,	[redacted]
Emily Poulsson	Rhyme Time for Children
McGowan	Teeny Tales for Tiny Tots
Orrison Robbins	[redacted]
Mary Howitt	The Childrens Year in a HappyHome
Dyer	What Happened Then Stories
F. W. Frees	The Little Folks of Animal Land
" " "	Animal Land On The Air
" " "	The Animal Mother Goose

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THOMAS ALLEN
PUBLISHER
AND MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE
266 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

March 27th. 1936

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Department of Indian Affairs,
165 Sparks Street,
Booth Building
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Phelan;

As per our conversation when I visited you with Mr. Cregan of Blackies, I am forwarding under separate cover samples of our Rand McNally books. There will be four titles of the fifteen cent line; three of twenty five cent line and one of the thirty-five cent line.

The prices we are quoting are;

Fifteen cent books --11½ cents net. F.O.B. Ottawa

Twenty-five cent books --14 cents net " "

Thirty-five cent books —24 cents net " "

Hoping to hear from you in the very near future and with kind regards , I remain

Yours very sincerely

THOMAS ALLEN, Publisher

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150-41.

Ottawa, May 23rd, 1936.

Dear Sir:

The Department would appreciate if you would place in stock, for supplementary reading purposes, the following:

25	copies	Down The Ice
25	"	Gem Hunters
25	"	Camping On The St. Lawrence
25	"	Old Rhymes for All Times
25	"	Rhyme Time for Children
25	"	Teeny Tales for Tiny Tots
25	"	The Children's Year in a Happy Home
25	"	What Happened Then Stories
25	"	The Little Folks of Animal Land
25	"	Animal Land On The Air
25	"	The Animal Mother Goose.

The above can be secured from McLean Merchandise Sales, 29 Melinda St., Toronto 2, Ont.

As soon as these are in stock, please advise me and requisitions will be forwarded.

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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150-41.

Ottawa, May 23rd, 1936.

Dear Sir:

The Department would appreciate if you would place in stock the following books, which can be obtained from the Macmillan Publishing Company, Toronto, Ont.:

100	copies	Everyday Canadian Primer,
100	"	The Fun Book,
150	"	Kings and Castles, (Fairy Realm Readers),
150	"	Macmillan's Project Readers, Bk. 1,
150	"	" " " Bk. 2,
75	"	Winter Time.

As soon as these are in stock, please advise me and requisitions will be forwarded.

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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150-41.

Ottawa, May 23rd, 1936.

Dear Sir:

The Department would appreciate if you would place in stock the following books which can be obtained from Thomas Allen, 266 King St. W., Toronto:

100 copies Four Little Bunnies,
100 " The Real Mother Goose,
100 " Patsy Ann,
100 " Twilight Tales,
100 " The Story of Delicia,
100 " How Jack Found His Fortune.

As soon as these are in stock, please advise me and a requisition will be forwarded.

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa.

In stock (see letter from Supt. dated June 17/36) Mim.

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150-41.

Ottawa, May 23rd, 1936.

Dear Sir:

The Department would appreciate if you would place in stock 150 copies "The Pat and Patsy Pre-Primer (paper cover), which can be obtained from J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto.

As soon as these are in stock, please advise me and a requisition will be forwarded.

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

4 letters

In stock (see G.F.T.'s letter of June 10/36) MLM.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA June 10, 1936.

Mr. J.D.Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 23rd, file No.150-41, I wish to advise you that 150 copies of Pat and Patsy Pre-Primer are now in stock.

Kindly let me have your requisition to cover any copies required.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

10 1/4 1 1/4 3 5 1 1/4 10

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA June 15, 1936.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 23rd, File 150-41, I wish to advise you that I have received the following books from the Macmillan Company:

100	copies	Everyday Canadian Primers
100	"	The Fun Book
100	"	Kings and Castles (Fairy Realm Readers)
30	"	Winter Time

Evidently the balance of the order is out of stock.

Yours truly,

J.W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS
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KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA June 17, 1936.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 23rd, File No. 150-41, re copies of books to be obtained from Thos, Allen, I wish to advise you that these books are now in stock.

Kindly issue requisitions to cover same.

Yours truly,

J.W. Driscoll

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA June 18, 1936.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of April 9th, File No. 150-41, I wish to advise you that all the books listed are now in stock with the exception of:

The Exciting Term
The Madcap of the School
The Treasure of the Never Never
Pilot and Plane

Yours truly,

J.W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

Christie's Books

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AN ORDER SHOULD BE PLACED WITH THE STATIONERY OFFICE TO PLACE IN STOCK THE FOLLOWING BOOKS:-

Happy Hours in Garden, Field & Woodland

Journeys Near and Far

These can be secured from J.M. Dent & Sons.

(Inspector Barry has made a request for the above books)— Order when Stationery Office advises they are in stock.

TOOK COPY

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Requisition for School Material

Date June 20/36 *19*

For ..... *School* ..... *Agency*

NOTE:—Teachers should secure from the Department of Education of the Province in which the Indian School is located, a list of the text books authorised for use in the white schools. In ordering text books only those authorised in this list should be requested.

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "No. Authorised".

ARTICLES	No. ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	No. REQUIRED	No. AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
Happy Hours in				1 copy	
Garden, Field					
and Woodland					
Journeys Near & Far				1 copy	Stock

Regn. No. 16942
June 20/36.
Mom

N.B.—Explicit information regarding address must be furnished.

Name ..... G. H. Barry, Inspector of Indian Schools

School .....

Post Office (nearest) ..... Victoria,

Express Office (nearest) ..... B.C.

Province .....

.....
Teacher

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined this requisition, and that the articles asked for by the teacher are necessary and are such as are in use in the Provincial Schools.

.....
Indian Agent

[illegible] No. 413

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

OTTAWA July 6, 1936.

Mr. J.D. Sutherland,
A/SUpt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 23rd, I wish to advise you that the following books are now in stock:

25 Down the ice
6 Gem Hunters
5 Camping on the St. Lawrence
25 Old Rhymes for all times
25 Rhyme time for children
25 Teeny tales for tiny tots
25 Children's year in a happy home
9 What happened then stories
21 The little folk of animal land
25 Animal land on the air
5 The animal mother goose

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

ADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

OTTAWA July 29, 1936.

Mr. J.D.Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I wish to advise you that the balance of "King's and Castles"; also 150 copies each of "Project Readers" 1 and 2, are now in stock.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA August 1, 1936.

Mr. J.D.Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of April 9th, File 150-41, I wish to advise you that the following books are now in stock:

50 copies "The Exciting Term"
50 " "The Madcap of the School"
50 " "Pilot and Plane"

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA August 11, 1936.

Mr. J.D.Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 23rd, No. 150-41, re publications to be procured from the McLean Merchandise Sales, Toronto, I wish to advise you that to date I have only received:

25 — 1 copies "Gem Hunters"
25 — 1 " "Camping on the St. Lawrence"
25 — 1 " "What Happened Then Stories"
25 - 21 " "The Little Folks of Animal Land"
25 - 5 " "The Animal Mother Goose"

making a shortage of 77 books on your order.

Noted on list of supplementary numbers. Aug. 13/36 Griffin.

I am in receipt of a letter from the above Company stating that they were obliged to ship short owing to the fact that some of the books were out of print and they were unable to procure additional copies.

They have sent me samples of books which they have in stock, requesting that same be submitted to your department. As they are taking inventory they have priced these books very low. You will find on the inside of each book the number of copies they have left, and the prices they are closing them out at.

I would ask you to kindly look over these books, which I am sending you under separate cover, and let me know if any will be required.

Samples to be returned.

Yours truly,

J.W.Driscoll

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-41.

H.D.

Ottawa, August 14, 1936.

Dear Sir:

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, referring to our letter of May 23rd, with reference to ordering certain books from the McLean Merchandise Sales, Toronto.

It is noted that you have received only part of our order and that the firm cannot fill the balance, which should therefore be cancelled.

With reference to the books which they have forwarded you, many of them are not considered suitable for our schools, and, consequently, we are not prepared to order any of them at the present time.

If you send your driver to Room 503, Booth Building, he can obtain the books which you sent us.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
For Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Ottawa, September 23, 1936.

Dear Sir,-

Please place in stock the following books:-

100 copies Happy Hours in Garden, Field & Woodland
100 " Journeys Near and Far

The above books can be secured from J. M. Dent & Sons, 224 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ont.

As you will remember, we had these books in stock previously but the supply is now exhausted. A few requisitions for copies of the above books are going forward to you at the present time, but I would appreciate if you would not fill these orders until you have the books in stock.

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland.

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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150-41

CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA November 25, 1936.

Mr. J.D.Sutherland,
A/Supt. Indian Education,
Dept.of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I note that copies of the following publications, which have not been in stock for some time, are asked for on a number of recent requisitions from your department.

"How Canada was found" — O.K.
"When Canada was young" — O.K.
"Mother Goose Rhymes Stories" — O.K.
"Robinson Crusoe" — O.K.
"Teatime Book" — O.K.

Kindly let me know what action you wish taken.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

96 - Graphic Readers Series
Classified etc

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-41

Ottawa, November 27, 1936.

Dear Sir,-

With reference to your letter of the 25th instant, it is noted that the following books are now out of stock:-

How Canada Was Found
When Canada Was Young
Mother Goose Rhymes, Stories
Teatime Book

Any order that you may have on recent requisitions for the above books may be cancelled.

Regarding Robinson Crusoe, our records show that you likely have in stock several copies of a book entitled "Robinson Crusoe, Swiss Family, etc." If you have this latter book in stock, it should be supplied instead of the book entitled simply "Robinson Crusoe".

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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ORDERED FROM

BLACKIE & SON (CANADA), LIMITED

Publishers

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND — TORONTO, CANADA

Date Oct-15-1936.

Ship To DEPT INDIAN AFFAIRS
165 SPARKS ST.
OTTAWA ONT

Terms Net

Salesman

Date of Shipment

Instructions HOLD FOR CONFIRMATION. F.O.B. OTTAWA ONT.

Quantity	DESCRIPTION			Amount
+30	~~Stories in Action Hills, Entertainment~~	net	100	30 00
30	Le Sureau - Fearless Wings	"	100	30 00
30	" Mac Good's Pal	"	100	30 00
30	Kent C. Gardiner Picture Book	"	70	21 00
30	Cannon - Mac [illegible] Mr Jingle	"	100	30 00
30	Hall Hunt - Jack Hill's Wild Days	"	40	12 00
30	Lewis - Finger Cuts - Jamieson	"	40	12 00
50	Tiny Tots Animal Book	"	70	35 00
30	Thistle Jacko - A Book About Animals	"	50	15 00
30	Little Children of the Great Round World	"	40	20 00
30	Juvenile - Peggy & Joan	"	30	9 00
30	" The Party Book	"	30	9 00
50	Jolliffe Ups Lewis - Animal Playmates	"	20	10 00
50	" " " My Lovely Pictures	"	20	10 00
50	~~Lovely Pictures - Art Picture Lewis~~	"	20	10 00
100	Easy to Read - The Magic Duck	"	10	10 00
100	" " " Three Bad Pups	"	10	10 00
100	" " " Jack on the Farm	"	10	10 00
				$313.00

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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BOOK COPY

Library and Archives Canada / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-41

Ottawa, November 28, 1936.

Dear Sir,-

The Department would appreciate if you would place in stock, for supplementary reading purposes, the following books:-

30	copies	Tireless Wings
30	"	His First Ship
30	"	A Popular School Girl
30	"	Through the Air & the Jungle
30	"	Four Little Mischiefs
30	"	Margery Dawe
30	"	My Very Own Book
30	"	Tales & Talks - A Book About Animals
30	"	Little Children of the Great Round World
30	"	Peggy & Jean
30	"	The Party Book
30	"	Animal Playmates
30	"	My Lovely Pictures
100	"	Easy to Read - The Magic Duck
100	"	" " " - Three Bad Pups
100	"	" " " - Jill on the Farm

The above can be secured from Blackie & Son (Canada), Limited, 55 York Street, Toronto, Ont.

As soon as these are in stock, please advise me and requisitions will be forwarded.

Yours truly,

J. D. Sutherland.
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-41

75-103

Blood Indian Agency,

Cardston, Alta., Nov. 30, 1936

Sir:

I beg to submit herewith my report for the month of November.

x x x

At both schools the teaching staff attended the Provincial School Teachers Conference in Lethbridge, and with the changing text books for the new Provincial curriculum, it is wondered if the same will be introduced in the Indian schools in the Province, where the Provincial Inspectors do the inspecting.

x x x

J. E. Pugh.

Indian Agent.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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CANADA

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Library and Archives Canada / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Ottawa, December 11th, 1936.

Dear Sir,-

With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo regarding text books, you should inform the teachers of both the Blood R. C. and St. Paul's C. E. Indian Residential Schools that the Department does not intend to change these at the present time. When supplying the text books for the academic year 1937-38, it will be decided whether or not the new books will be allowed.

As you are aware, we are not obliged to use the same text books in Indian schools as in White schools. No serious complaints have been received regarding the text books at present in use and it is not considered advisable to make an immediate change simply because there is a change in texts in the White schools.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan.
Chief, Training Division.

J. E. Pugh, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Cardston, Alta.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Requisition for School Material

Date Jan. 4/37 19.....

For Thaimong Division School.....Agency

NOTE:—Teachers should secure from the Department of Education of the Province in which the Indian School is located, a list of the text books authorised for use in the white schools. In ordering text books only those authorised in this list should be requested.

To avoid delay, teachers should give full particulars regarding each article required.

The name, series, number of grade, and name of author and publisher of all books required should be given as fully as possible.

When ordering kindergarten material, the catalogue number of some well known firm should be given for each article required.

Only one item should be specified on each line of this requisition and no entry should be made under heading "No. Authorised".

ARTICLES	No. ON HAND	DATE OF LAST RECEIPT	No. REQUIRED	No. AUTHORIZED	REMARKS
A Little	None			1 copy	In Stock.

150/41

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KINGS PRINTER OTTAWA

OTTAWA December 29, 1936.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of November 28th, File 150-4, I wish to advise you that the books referred to in said letter are now in stock.

I would appreciate receiving your requisition to cover same.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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150-41

CANADA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA January 13, 1937.

Alberni

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Halliwell

Dear Sir: Key's

With reference to requisitions Nos. 17023, 17054 and 17055 which call for a copy each of Childrem's Book of Hymns, Landy & Co. advise they do not know of a hymn book with this particular title.

If possible, kindly let me have further information.

Yours truly,

J. W. Driscoll

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

E.

Above book ordered on list of supplementary readers — July 1936.

In stock.

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-41.

Ottawa, January 14, 1937.

Dear Sir: Re Requisitions Nos. 17023, 17054, 17055.

With reference to your letter of the 13th instant, please cancel the order on each of the above requisitions for one copy of "Children's Book of Hymns".

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

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"WE ARE CANADIAN CITIZENS"

by C. C. Goldring, B. Paed.,

Superintendent of Toronto Schools

For Grades 7, 8 and 9

WE ARE CANADIAN CITIZENS is a Civics Reader designed for the use of pupils of ages thirteen and fourteen years. The subject is treated from the community standpoint, and the aim is to explain some of the basic principles of community life.

In the first few chapters, common experiences within the range of comprehension of the pupils are used to explain some of these principles. Then, following a chapter on "Home and Home Life", several chapters are devoted to definite features of community life, such as police, fire protection, public libraries, health, recreation, safety, and provision for the handicapped and unfortunate. After a chapter on "Rural Life", the next few chapters deal particularly with matters of interest to the individual, such as preparation for work and a healthy personality. Formal government is explained in the last half dozen chapters; municipal government, the government of a province, of our country and of the British Empire, and the League of Nations being taken up in that order. The final chapter empahsises the importance of democracy, and is entitled "Citizenship in a Democracy".

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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Grades II to VIII and Supplementary Reading

This Canada of Ours, High School . . .$1.50

Children's Artist Friends, Grades IV to VI . . . 35¢

Practical and Literary English, Junior High School. . .$1.00

When Canada was New France, Supplementary Reading . . .40¢

Temple Poetry Books: 15¢ each

Book I. Nursery Numbers	Book II Poets at Play
Book III Fairy Harper	Book IV Stories and Songs
Book V Land we Love	Book VI Verses New and Old
Book VII The Laurel Crown	Book VIII Shakespeare and Milton

Canadian Industrial Stories for Juniors, Grades III to VI . . . 6¢each

Fairy Gold Series, Grades II and III . . .15¢each

Familiar Fields, Supplementary Reading. . .40¢

Rovers of the Valley, School Libraries . . .75¢

Children of the Pioneers, Grades II and III . . .35¢

The book of Wonders, Grade II . . .35¢

The Book of New Canadians, Grade III . . .40¢

The Book of the Rocks, Grade IV . . .45¢

The Book of Beautiful Places, Grade V . . .50¢

Canadian Industrial Reader, Senior Public and Junior High . . .$1.25

All About Indians, Grade II . . .35¢

How Canada Was Found, Grade III . . .40¢

The Long Trail, Grade IV. . .45¢

When Canada Was Young, Grade V. . .50¢

In Pioneer Days, Grade VI . . .55¢

The Canadian West, Grade VII. . .60¢

How Canada Grew Up, Grade VIII. . .60¢

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√ Early History of British Columbia, School Libraries . . .30¢ * Hurry B.C.

The Far West Coast, High Schools and Reference . . .75¢ *

Manitoba Milestones, School Libraries. . .$1.00 *

Mackenzie and His Voyageurs . . .$1.00 *

With the Birds for Little Folks . .30¢ *

With the Birds of Field and Garden. . .35¢ *

Curious Things in the Plant World. . .35¢ *

* These titles have already been substantially reduced in prices. A discount of 20% will be allowed off these prices for quantity orders of 100 copies or more. A discount of 25% off the other prices for orders of 100 or more.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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McClelland & Stewart Books

Songs of the Maritimes by Elias Ritchie. . .50¢

The Newport Road by J.E. Le Rossignol. . .50¢

The Flying Canoe by J. E. Le Rossignol. . .50¢

Starry Earth by Robt. Haslemere. . .15¢

The Complete Poems of Isabel Ecclestone Mackay. . .50¢

Red Snow on Grand Pre by Archibald MacMechan. . .50¢

Old Province Tales " " " . . .60¢

The Book of Ultima Thule " " " . . .50¢

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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J. M. DENT & SONS (CANADA) LIMITED

Preprimer Material	Primer Material	Grade I Material
Pat and Patsy Preprimer. . . cloth 25¢*; paper boards 15¢*		
Play Out of Doors, Primer . . .50¢		
Happy Holidays, Grade I . . .55¢		
	Red Letter Primer, Primer . . .45¢*	
Two Little Indians, Preprimer. . .35¢		
		Slow and Sure Reading Books, Book I, Grade I ⅛ . ⅛ 50¢
		Easy Reding Practice Series, Grade I . . .6¢* each (10 books) — alta Gr 2
Phonic Workbook for Beginners . . .45¢		
Number Workbook for Beginners . . .50¢		
		The Book of Letters, Grade I . . .50¢* — Ont. Gr. 1 - BC gr. 2
		All About Canada for Little Folk, Grade I . . .50¢* — NB + BC gr. 2
		Canadian A.B.C. . . .cloth 10¢*; leather 15¢*

These marked with a star have already been reduced in price. A discount of 20% will be allowed off these prices, for quantity orders of 100 copies or more. A discount of 25 % will be allowed off the other prices for orders of 100 copies or more.

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LONDON

150-41

TORONTO

J. M. DENT & SONS (CANADA) LIMITED



PUBLISHERS

224 Bloor Street West
TORONTO, CANADA

Dept. B.

February 1, 1937.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:-

As it is possible that you may have an appropriation for Supplementary Reading for your schools, we are taking this opportunity of bringing to your attention some books which have been considerably reduced in price, and which we are able to offer to you at this time for your appraisal. We attach herewith three lists of books, which we have sent to a number of other Superintendents of Education in various provinces in the hope that they may be able to avail themselves of some of the opportunities offered.

I have placed a star opposite the prices that have already been reduced from the original published price and from which a discount of 20% is now allowable on quantity orders of 100 copies or more. This makes the prices of these books extremely low, we believe. We shall be pleased to allow a discount of 25% off the other list prices.

List No. 2 contains a similar number of books suitable for Grades 2 to 8. All these have been reduced in price, so that the discount of 20% which we shall be pleased to allow off these prices make them very inexpensive. I should like to draw to your attention that we have considerable quantities of WHEN CANADA WAS NEW FRANCE and FAMILIAR FIELDS? both in the KINGS TREASURIES SERIES. We are prepared to quote you a special price on quantity orders of either of these two titles.

List No. 3 contains some odd books which might be suitable for prizes and gifts and which we are offering at "job" prices.

We are also attaching an announcement of the publication of a Civics Reader for Grades 7, 8 and 9. Although we imagine that the number of pupils in your schools in these grades is very small, we trust you will be interested in learning of the publication of this book. A complimentary copy will be sent to you as soon as it is off the press.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. M. DENT & SONS (CANADA) LIMITED.

CJE/MW
encl.

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J. M. DENT & SONS (CANADA) LIMITED

PUBLISHERS
224 Bloor Street West
TORONTO, CANADA

Dept. B.

April 3, 1937.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:-

It struck me after I left you the other day, that you might not have had a copy of the KINGSWAY SOCIAL GEOGRAPHIES and TRACING HISTORY BACKWARDS, titles for which we have acquired the Canadian rights from Messrs. Evans Brothers. I am, therefore, sending to you, under separate cover, complimentary copies of these books, which have proved very popular everywhere. The prices are marked in each book.

Also with reference to the PAT AND PATSY PRE-PRIMER.- this is an excellent little Pre-primer, but between ourselves we over-printed it in quantities, and we are therefore in a position to make you a very low price on a quantity order if you care to place a little book like this as a supplementary reader to the TWO LITTLE INDIANS.

On any quantity over one thousand copies, we could make you a price of 10¢ net, per copy, in the paper board edition. I mention this as you may think it worthwhile to supply some of your schools with copies of this book.

We shall look forward with pleasure to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. DENT & SONS (CANADA) LIMITED.

CJE/MW

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CANADA

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BLACKIE & SON (CANADA), LIMITED

Publishers

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND • • TORONTO, CANADA

Date

Ship To

Terms Net

Salesman

Date of Shipment APRIL 15th 1927.

Instructions HOLD FOR CONFIRMATION

Quantity	DESCRIPTION	NET	Amount
30	[illegible] Fairy Tales	@ 5/-	100	3000
30	[illegible] Land Learns	" 5/-	100	3000
30	[illegible]	" 6/-	120	3600
20	[illegible] Picture	" 5/-	100	2000
10	[illegible] Good	" 7/6	70	2100
10	[illegible] School	" 7/6	70	2100
10	[illegible]	" 2/6	50	1500
10	[illegible] Edward Gordon Eq	" 2/6	50	1500
10	[illegible]	" 2/6	50	1500
10	[illegible] School	" 2/6	50	1500
10	[illegible]	" 4/-	40	1200
10	[illegible]	" 4/-	40	1200
10	[illegible]	" 4/-	40	1200
10	[illegible]	" 5/3	53	1590
10	[illegible]	" 5/3	53	1590
10	[illegible]	" 7/6	70	2100
10	[illegible]	" 7/6	70	2100
10	[illegible]	" 7/6	70	2100
10	[illegible]	" 7/6	70	2100
10	[illegible]	" 7/6	70	2100
10	[illegible]	" 7/6	70	2100
10	[illegible]	" 7/6	70	2100
10	[illegible]	" 7/6	70	2100
			£	1484.80

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Date 1st 37

Ship To Dept of Indian Affairs
[redacted]
165 Sparks St
Ottawa Ont

Terms Net

Salesman

Date of Shipment April 15th 1937

Instructions Hold for Confirmation.

Quantity	DESCRIPTION		NET	Amount
				$ 454 50
30	[illegible]	C/	40	12 00
30	[illegible]	" 1/	30	9 00
30	[illegible]	" 1/	30	9 00
50	[illegible]	-1"	10	5 00
50	[illegible]	-1"	10	5 00
50	[illegible]	-1"	10	5 00
50	[illegible]	-1"	10	5 00
50	[illegible] Musicians	-1"	10	5 00
50	[illegible]	-1"	45	22 50
50	[illegible] Book C.	-2/	45	22 50
50	- D.	-2/	45	22 50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Please hold Dickys in Toronto
Dept will radio from Ottawa as required
E.

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA June 16, 1937.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of June 30th, File 150-41, requesting that a number of books be placed in stock, I wish to advise you that upon asking for quotations from Blackie & Sons they state that "Fairy Tales from Wonderland" is out of print. I am therefore cancelling this item.

Kindly note.

Yours truly,

J.W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/E.

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McLean Merchandise Sales

BOOKS · STATIONERY · GREETING CARDS · THINGS UNUSUAL

29 MELINDA STREET
TORONTO 2, ONT.

M Dept. of Indian Affairs, Dominion Government.

SHIP TO

AT Ottawa, Canada. WHEN At Once Upon receipt of Confirmation

HOW SHIP Usual SALESMAN McLean

TERMS 30 days BUYER

	5	Children of Ancient Gaul	Pub. Price		1.75		88
✓ X	1	Tales of a Grandmother	"	"	2.50	1	00
X	10	The Magic Bird	"	"	3.50	1.	50
	1	Queen Dido's Treasure	"	"	2.00		90
✓ X	1	Brothers in Fur	"	"	2.00		75
✓ X	14	Parties and Picnics	"	"	2.00		90
	2	Dragons Thunder	"	"	2.00		90
✓ X	2	New Found Tales	"	"	2.50	1.	20
✓ X	3	Wanderings Mondays and Other Days	"	"	1.75		90
	2	Doubloons	"	"	2.25	1.	20
✓ X	4	Tales of the First Animals	"	"	1.50		75
✓ X	7	Bird Stories from Burroughs	"	"	2.00		90
	1	Ivory Throne of Persia	"	"	3.00	1.	25
✓ X	7	Whispering Owl	"	"	2.25	1.	20
	8	Son of the White Man	"	"	2.00	1.	00
✓ X	8	Four Gypsy Children	"	"	2.00	1.	20
	7	Bong Kwo "The Sotry of an African Buffalo"	"	"	2.75	1.	25
✓ X	7	Pud Pringle Pirate	"	"	1.75		88
	1	Youth in Soviet Russia	"	"	2.00		90
X	8	Peter Menikoff	"	"	2.00	1.	00
✓ X	8	Santa Claus Brownies	"	"	1.50		80
✓ X	2	Mother's Rhymes for Story Times	"	"	2.00	1.	00
X	15	How You Began "A Childs Introduction to Biology"	"	"	1.50		75
✓ X	4	Bob North and His Dog Team	"	"	2.00	1.	00
✓ X	5	Paddle Wheels	"	"	2.50	1.	25
✓ X	4	Holliday Hill	"	"	2.50	1.	20
✓ X	11	A Dolls Day	"	"	1.75		88

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HOW SHIP _____ SALESMAN _____

TERMS _____ BUYER _____

	8	Pirates of the Shoals	Pub. Price	2.00	1. 00
	17	Lavengro	" "	2.00	95
✓ X	17	Children of China	" "	1.25	67
X	21	" " America and Canada	" "	1.25	67
X	22	" " Italy	" "	1.25	67
X	14	" " Holland	" "	1.25	67
X	22	Ring The Story of a St. Bernard Do g	" "	1.00	50
X	23	Billy Berk " " " Berkshire Pig	" "	1.00	50
X	20	Spotty " " " Holstein Cow	" "	1.00	50
X	22	Sunshine Rose " " " Shetland Pony	" "	1.00	50
X	15	Old Abe " " " Lincoln Sheep	" "	1.00	50
X	17	Shenshoe " " " Moose	" "	1.00	50

GOLDEN DAY SERIES.

the "Golden Day Series" is one of the outstanding small Juvenile series. They have been selected from a treasury of Golden Days among the best authors. Each book has six coloured illustrations. The regular net price of these books are $1.00 each. We are willing to sacrifice the balance for .65¢. The following are the titles and quantities we have left.

X	22	Adventures of Tom Sawyer	X	18	Old Old Fairy Tales
X	16	Black Beauty	X	11	Pinocchio
X	15	Grimm's Fairy Tales	X	12	Swiss Family Robinson
X	15	Hans Brinker	X	17	Treasure Island
X	19	Heidi	X	19	Uncle Tom's Cabin
X	7	Helen's Babies	X	10	Under the Lilacs
X	20	Jack & Jill			

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M _____

SHIP TO _____

AT _____ WHEN _____

HOW SHIP _____ SALESMAN _____

TERMS _____ BUYER _____

DWELLERS OF THE MARSHES

by Archie P. McKishnie.

12 ex 6 x

This title "Dwellers of the Marshes" is a new publication published especially for the very young children. It is written by a Canadian author "Archie P. McKishnie" who is one of our best known Canadian Naturalists. It has also 12 full page plates illustrated by Frans Johnston, who is one of our leading Canadian artists. This book will form a very important part in Canadian Juvenile Literature and is recommended very highly by librarians and educationalists all over Canada.

To our knowledge this is the first book in any language that has ever been published on our Canadian Marsh Animals and Birds, it is made intensely interesting to the child owing to the fact that each Animal and Bird is given a character name, for instance, the old turtle is named "Amber-Orbs", etc. It is extremely interesting from the standpoint that it is very entertaining and quite juvenile. Published at $1.75 - unlimited quantity $1.05 nett.

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BOOKS • STATIONERY • GREETING CARDS • THINGS UNUSUAL

MEL. J. McLEAN
WAVERLEY 9050

99 MELINDA STREET
TORONTO 2, ONT.

September
Seventh,
1937.

Mr. Phelan,
C/O Dept.of Indian Affairs,
Dominion Government,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Phelan:-

Since coming back to the office I have tabulated the odd quantities of tail end books which we have and the discount which I am offering you to clear out are from 50 to 60% off.

You will note I have put a red cross opposite the titles which are very juvenile and the other titles, while interesting to the younger children, are more adaptable for the reading of children from 13 to 16 years old. As I am rather anxious to clean up this stock as I mentioned to you while in Ottaw a I would indeed be greatly obliged to you if you would let me know about these as soon as possible. Kindly keep these quantities before you for after we receive the quotation forms from the printing bureau it will be necessary for you to give us these quantities only, for this is all we have.

In the meantime, I am setting these aside awaiting your requisitions so that in the event of some of the titles that you cannot use, we may be in a position to offer them to someone else as per our conversation while in Ottawa. May we have your request for quotations through the bureau as soon as possible, as we are taking inventory and we wish to dispose of these odds and ends as soon as possible.

I am at the present time preparing for you a catalogue together with prices of the Built-Rite Toys which you requested and I will send this to you in the course of the next few days.

Thanking you and with very kind regards and best wishes, I remain

Yours very truly,

McLEAN MERCHANDISE SALES

MJM/CK
P.S. I would like to draw your particular attention to the titles of "Ring - Story of a St. Bernard Dog - "Billy Berk - Story of a Berkshire Pig" - Spotty - Story of a Holstein Cow" - "Sunshine Rose - Story of a

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Shetland Pony - "Old Abe" - Story of a Lincoln Sheep -"Shenshee - Story of a Moose. These stories have been written in the same style as the famous "Black Beauty", these various animals tell their own story of their life and habits in their various environments. They are extremely interesting to the young children.

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Q

150-41.

Ottawa, September 24, 1937.

Dear Jim:

Enclosed is a list of the supplementary reading books which you had in stock previous to ordering those requested in my letters of June 30th, last. Please mark on the attached the number of copies of each of them that you still have in stock and return the list to me.

As soon as we have this information, we intend to prepare new lists, including both those you have in stock and those requested in my letters of June 30th, and we will then be in a position to forward you requisitions.

I also enclose a list of additional supplementary books which I would request you to order from McLean Merchandise Sales, 29 Melinda Street, Toronto 2, Ont These also will be included in our new lists and requisitions will go forward in the near future.

Yours very truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

REC.

J. W. Driscoll, Esq.,
Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Ottawa, September 24, 1937.

Dear Mr. McLean:

With reference to your letter of the 7th instant, I find on checking our stock that I am unable to handle as many books as you probably thought I could. However, I enclose a list showing those which we are prepared to order at the present time.

I also received the sets which you kindly sent, and a little later on I will endeavour to place a number of these in our schools.

I believe you will also receive an order from the Government Stationery Office for an additional quantity of the Canadian Pictorial Atlas.

Yours very truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

EEC.

M. J. McLean, Esq.,
c-o McLean Merchandise Sales,
29 Melinda St.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

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150-41

8

Mount Elgin Institute,
Muncey, Ont.
Oct. 16th, 1937.

REQUISITION FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES

No.	Title	Author	Publisher
	ENGLISH		
1	The Improvement of Reading	Gates	MacMillan
1	Reading Activities in the Primary Grades	Storm & Smith	Ginn
	SOCIAL STUDIES		
1	History of Geographical Discovery	Baker	Clarke-Irwin
2	Discoverers and Explorers	Hamer-Jenkens	Nelson
1	A Book of Discovery	Synge	Nelson
1	The World We Live in and How it Came to be	Hartman	MacMillan
	NATURAL SCIENCE		
1	Science in the Elementary Schools	Croxton	McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York
	ART		
1	The Child and His Pencil	Russell	Nelson
1	The First Steps in Art and Handwork	Dobbs	MacMillan
	ENTERPRISES		
2	The Activity Programme	Melvin	Reynal&Hitchcock New York
2	Adjusting the School to the Child	Washburn	Gage

O.B. Stauffer

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Mount Elgin Institute,
Muncey, Ont.
Oct. 16th, 1937.

REQUISITION FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES

No.	Title	Author	Publisher
	ENGLISH		
1	The Improvement of Reading	Gates	MacMillan
1	Reading Activities in the Primary Grades	Storm & Smith	Ginn
	SOCIAL STUDIES		
1	History of Geographical Discovery	Baker	Clarke-Irwin
1	Discoverers and Explorers	Ramsay-Jackson	Nelson
1	A Book of Discovery	Synge	Nelson
1	The World We Live in and How it Came to be	Marlowe	MacMillan
	NATURAL SCIENCE		
1	Science in the Elementary Schools	Gruelon	McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York
	ART		
1	The Child and His Pencil	Pencell	Nelson
1	The First Steps in Art and Handwork	Dobbs	MacMillan
	ENTERPRISES		
1	The Activity Programme	Halvin	Reynal&Hitchcock New York
1	Adjusting the School to the Child	Waldorf	Sage

O. B. Sloman

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Dear Orin –

would you check these and let me know of your leave here in check? Letter
Please return if leave
where referring to on file
removed from file

DB
13/12/37

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA December 16, 1937.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letters of June 30th, No. 150-41, giving lists of books for stock to be procured from J.M.Dent & Sons and Blackie & Son (Canada) Limited, I wish to advise you that all the books, with the exception of "Little Men" (Alcott) and "Fairy Tales from Wonderland" are now in stock. The titles mentioned above are reported out of print.

Kindly let me have requisitions to cover the books which are in stock.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

E.

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October 30, 1937.

List of books now in stock at Department of Public and Printing.

~~1 copy - Days of a Grandmother~~

14 " - Parties and Picnics

~~4 " - Ben Bobbs Tales~~

~~4 " - Wanderings Mondays and Other Days~~

~~2 " - Tales of the First Nations~~

7 " - Bird Stories from Burroughs

7 " - Wishing Owl

7 " - Four Gypsy Children

5 " - Pud Pringle Pirate

~~1 " - [illegible]~~

1 " - Mother Goose for Story Times

~~1 " - [illegible]~~

9 " - Paddle Wheels

~~1 " - [illegible]~~

17 " - Children of China

21 " - Children of America and Canada

22 " - Children of Italy

22 " - Ring The Story of a St. Bernard Dog

23 " - Billy Bork The Story of a Berkshire Pig

20 " - Spotty The Story of a Holstein Cow

~~1 " - Sweetie Rose The Story of a Shetland Pony~~

15 " - Old Abe The Story of a Lincoln Sheep

17 " - Shemshoo The Story of a Moose

22 " - Adventures of Tom Sawyer

20 " - Jack & Jill

~~44~~ " - Swiss Family Robinson Reprint 65c

17 " - Treasure Island

12 " - Dwellers of the Marshes 105

- Kolumn Bluff [illegible]

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150-41

DEC 13 1937

Ottawa, June 30th, 1937.

Dear Sir,-

Please place in stock for this Department the following books, all of which can be secured from J. M. Dent & Sons, 224 Niagr St. West, Toronto, Ont.-

44	50 copies	-Play Out of Doors (Primer)
44	50 "	-Happy Holidays
50	50 "	-The Book of Letters
42	50 "	-All About Canada for Little Folk
	50 "	-Temple Poetry Book: Nursery Rumbers - Bk. I
	50 "	" " Verses New & Old - Bk. VI
	25 "	-Familiar Fields
44	50 "	-The Book of Wonders
44	50 "	-The Book of New Canadians
44	50 "	-The Book of the Rocks
44	50 "	-The Book of Beautiful Places
44	50 "	-All About Indians
44	50 "	-How Canada Was Found
44	50 "	-The Long Trail
	50 "	-When Canada Was Young
	50 "	-In Pioneer Days
58	50 "	-The Canadian West
44	50 "	-How Canada Grew Up
38	50 "	-Happy Hours in Garden, Field & Woodland
13	50 "	-Journeys Near and Far
	25 "	-Children's Artist Friends

The Department is aware that you already have in stock a few copies of "Happy Hours in Garden, Field & Woodland" and "Journeys Near and Far". However, as it is expected that there will be an increased demand for these two books during the coming academic year, it is desired to have an additional number on hand.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan.
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer.
O t t a w a.

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-41

Ottawa, June 30th, 1937.

Dear Sir,-

The Department would appreciate it if you would place in stock, for supplementary reading purposes, the following books:-

30 copies-Hans Andersen Fairy Tales
30 " -The Arabian Nights
30 " -Laugh and Learn (Humphreys)
30 " -Captain Flock (Westerman)
30 " -Felicity's Fortune (Marchant)
30 " -The Marigolds Make Good (Christian)
30 " -Jill's Jolliest School (Brasil)
30 " -The Troubles of Tattere (Morris)
30 " -Green Elf and Golden Elf (Herbertson)
30 " -Lucy Mary (Herbertson)
30 " -Barbara At School (Elder)
~~30~~ " ~~Little Men (Alcott)~~ not being printed
30 " -Two Years Before the Mast
30 " -The Pathfinder (Cooper)
30 " -The Last of the Mohicans (Cooper)
30 " -The Big Book
30 " -The Big Bumper Book for Children
30 " -Blackie's Girls' Story Book
30 " -Blackie's Boys' Story Book
30 " -Pictureland
30 " -The Josephine Dolly Book
~~30~~ " ~~-Fairy Tales from Wonderland~~ out of print
30 " -My Animal Story Book
~~30~~ " -My Very Own Book
~~30~~ " ~~-Storytime Book~~
30 " -The Teddlers Series - Teddlers
30 " -Peggy and Joan (Cradock)
30 " -Little Lee (Jumbo Series)
30 " -Little Boy Blue (John Hassall)
30 " -The Tin Soldier (John Hassall)
30 " -The Travelling Musicians (John Hassall)
30 " -A Book of Nature Stories
30 " -Combined L T Supp. Readers Book C
30 " " " " Book D

The above can be secured from Blackie & Son (Canada), Limited, 55 York Street, Toronto, Ont.

As soon as these are in stock, please advise me and requisitions will be forwarded.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan.
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
O t t a w a.

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- Classroom Plays from Can.History — 9
- Four Little Mischiefs — 17
My Very Own Book — 42
The Party Book — 30

SUPPLEMENTARY READERS ORDERED ON REQUISITION NO. .....

Title	No. of Copies	Title	No. of Copies
- Anne of the Tenderford	7 ✓	~~Courage Near and Far~~	~~2~~
- Arctic Nights Entertainments	7 ✓	- Kidnapped	0 ✓
[illegible]	4 ✓	~~Long Trail, The~~	~~49~~
- Black Beauty	9 ✓	- Madcap of the School, The	5 ✓
- [illegible]	3 ✓	~~Nature Story Book, A~~	~~50~~
- Call of the Sea, The	7 ✓	~~Nature Study Reader (1 vol.)~~	~~1~~
- Camping on the St. Lawrence	0	- Naval Venture, A	7 ✓
~~Canadian West, The~~	~~58~~	- Old Curiosity Shop, The	20 ✓
- Coral Island, The	7 ✓	- Pilot and Plane	7 ✓
- Corsair of the Sky, The	7 ✓	- Red Pirate, The	7 ✓
- Down the Ice	7 ✓	Robinson Crusoe, Swiss Family, etc.	15 ✓
- Edinburgh After Flodden	59 ✓	- Treasure of the Never Never	6 ✓
- Exciting Term, The	7 ✓	~~What Kirby Did~~	0
- Gem Hunters, The	0 ✓	~~What Kirby Did at School~~	0
- Gunboat and Gunrunner	7 ✓	~~What Kirby Did Next~~	0
~~Happy Homes in Garden, Field & Woodland~~	~~47~~	- World of Ice	5 ✓
~~How Canada Grew Up~~	~~58~~	- Margery Dawe.	14 ✓
~~Kitty C[illegible]~~	~~5~~ ✓	- Tireless Wings	22 ✓
- John Gilpin	37 ✓	- Through the Air & the Jungle	26 ✓
~~In Pioneer Days~~	~~50~~	- His First Ship	20 ✓
Saints for Home & School	1 ✓	- Popular School Girl	19 ✓
501.		~~Magic Duck~~	~~1~~ ✓
		- Jill on the Farm	6 ✓
		~~Three Sad Pups~~	~~3~~ ✓
		- My Lovely Pictures	10. ✓
		- Animal Playmates	12. ✓

603-521.

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BLACKIE'S BOOKS.

On The Ontario List:

(1) Pioneers of Canada
~~Wonder Tales of the East~~
Breezy and Bright. } 100 each

(2) Books for Junior Classes

Our Animal Friends
Days in the Country
My New Big Book
The Little People's Toy Book
The Little People's Play Book
All Picture Book, No. 119 } 15¢ each
" " , No. 120 }
Old Dame Trot and Her Pig
Red Riding Hood
Jack and Jill
My Book of Story Pictures
Josephine is Busy
Josephine Keeps School
Grimm's Fairy Tales
Story Time. } 50 each

(3) Library Books

Silver Snaffles
Mutiny in the Air
A Daughter of the Desert
How Canada was Won
Tom Stapleton: The Boy Scout
With Allenby in Palestine
Rough Riders of the Pampas
Winged Might
His Unfinished Voyage
The Little Radiant Girl
Little Women
Black Beauty.

Order April 1/38 J.P.

Wonder Tales of the East

J.P.
Mar 9/38.

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150-41.

Ottawa, May 26th, 1938.

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate if you would order the undermentioned books from Blackie & Son (Canada) Limited, 55 York St., Toronto: -

100	copies	Pioneers of Canada
100	"	~~Breezy and Bright~~
50	"	Our Animal Friends ✓
50	"	Days in the Country ✓
50	"	My New Big Book ✓
50	"	The Little People's Toy Book ✓
50	"	The Little People's Play Book ✓
50	"	All Picture Book, No. 119) 15¢
50	"	" " , No. 120) each
50	"	Old Dame Trot and Her Pig ✓
50	"	Red Riding Hood ✓
50	"	Jack and Jill ✓
50	"	My Book of Story Pictures ✓
50	"	~~Josephine is Busy~~
50	"	Josephine Keeps School ✓
50	"	Grimm's Fairy Tales ✓
50	"	Story Time
50	"	Silver Snaffles
50	"	Mutiny in the Air
50	"	A Daughter of the Desert
50	"	How Canada was Won
50	"	Tom Stapleton: The Boy Scout ✓
50	"	With Allenby in Palestine
50	"	Rough Riders of the Pampas
50	"	Winged Might
50	"	His Unfinished Voyage
50	"	The Little Radiant Girl ✓
50	"	Little Women ✓
50	"	Black Beauty ✓
50	"	Wonder Tales of the East.

Junior

Literary

When these books are received, please advise me as we wish to include them when filling requisitions at the end of the June quarter.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA July 15, 1938

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 26th requesting that a number of books be stocked, I am advised by Blackie & Son that "Breezy and Bright" and "Josephine is Busy" are out of print.

These books may be reprinted later in the year. If so, the Company will communicate with your department.

I am therefore cancelling these items.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD:E.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(■ 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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9

4 copies - Sea Stories for Boys
4 " - Lords of the Wild
4 " - A Boy Scout Around the World
5 " - The Pirates of the Sheals
4 " - The Adventures of Billy
5 " - Raggedy Ann's Wishing Pebble
5 " - Marcella
5 " - Wooden Willy
5 " - Raggedy Ann and the Deep, Deep Woods
5 " - Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass
4 " - The Little Lame Prince
4 " - Under the Lilacs
[redacted] " - Children of America.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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CANADA

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150-41

Ottawa, June 13th, 1938.

Dear Mr. McLean: -

Attached is a list of books which I am requesting the Government Stationery Office to order from your firm. It may take some time to get the order through the regular channels, but I want the books to reach Caughnawaga by the 20th instant. You should ship them by express to Rev. Sister Mary Cleophas, Caughnawaga R. C. School, Adirondack Junction, P.Q.

I suppose the Stationery Office will ask you to quote a price, which you could do and later you will get the order, at which time you could send the account. This is a special order and I am anxious to have the books reach Adirondack Junction by the 20th as stated above.

Yours very truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

ENC.

Mel J. McLean, Esq.,
McLean Merchandising Sales,
29 Melinda Street,
Toronto, 2, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Ottawa, June 13, 1938.

Dear Sister Cleophas,-

I do not know just how it happened, but I was under the impression that you would not require any books this year, although I should have known better. However, I am placing an order for the books which I feel will be quite suitable for the purpose. I regret that it is not possible to authori-- you to buy books, but we are required by Act of Parliament to purchase all books through the Government Stationery Office.

I note that the closing exercises will be held on the 22nd instant. You might let me know the hour and whether you are on standard or daylight saving time. If you are having the closing exercises in the morning, I will go down to Montreal the night before, but if you are holding them in the afternoon I will not go down until the morning train on the 22nd.

I am arranging for the books on the attached list to be shipped by express so that they will reach Adirondack Junction by the 20th instant.

Yours sincerely,

P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. Sister Mary Cleophas,
Supervising Principal,
R. C. Indian Day School,
Caughnawaga, P.Q.

ENC.

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McLEAN MERCHANDISE SALES

BOOKS • STATIONERY • GREETING CARDS • THINGS UNUSUAL

MEL. J. McLEAN
WAVERLEY 9050

89 MELINDA STREET
TORONTO 2, ONT.

June
Sixteenth,
1938.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

This will acknowledge your letter and order of June 13th. We will do our best to have the books reach Adirondack Junction by the 20th.

Some of the titles which you ordered are out of stock here but we have wired for them and hope to have them here by June 19th for shipment.

In the event that they do not reach us in time or if it should happen that the publishers are sold out of any of the titles, what is your advise in the matter? Will it be all right to substitute on any of the items? Kindly send us your reply by return so that we will know exactly what to do as we do not want to disappoint you.

Thanking you, we remain,

Yours very truly,

McLEAN MERCHANDISE SALES.

DSC/ok

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Library and Archives Canada / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Ottawa,
June 18, 1938.

Dear Sirs:

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant I may say that if I approved substitution of other books for those already ordered it would mean that we would get in such a mixup with the Government Stationery Office that it would probably take all of us months to straighten the whole thing out.

Under the circumstances the only course to take is to ship the books that you have available on Monday. They should, of course, be shipped that evening in order to make certain that they will be in Caughnawaga for the 22nd.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

McLean Merchandise Sales,
29 Melinda Street,
Toronto 2, Ont.

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LONDON TORONTO

J. M. DENT & SONS (CANADA) LIMITED

PUBLISHERS
224 Bloor Street West
TORONTO, CANADA

July 21st.,1938.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Phil:-

We have received an order from the Department of Public Printing for 500 copies of Pat and Patsy at 10 cents each. I don't know how they got the price, except through you. Did we ever quote 10 cents per copy? There was a time - two or three years ago - when we would have been glad to have cleared the 30,000 odd copies that we had at that time at ten cents each, but that time has passed and in the interim it has taken on a new lease of life. As you know, we reduced the list price from 25 cents to 15 cents net, so that even at the net price as it has appeared in our catalogue for two or three years, it is a bargain.

However naturally, if you have any record of us having quoted your Department 10 cents each in any quantity, we shall stand by that quotation, without hesitation. Otherwise, what would you say if we invoiced them at the catalogue net price of 15 cents per copy, less 20%, carriage extra? As you know, the word "net" means that such books are not subject to discount. However, your Department has been so kind to us that we feel that every possible consideration should be given to it.

I would have written direct to the Department of Public Printing but for the belief that you possibly provided them with the price and if so, our letter would seem rather strange to them. In other words, we shall continue to "play cricket" under any or all circumstances.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

HB/LB

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Library and Archives Canada / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Ottawa,
July 25, 1938.

Dear Henry:

I have your letter of the 21st instant in connection with the order which you recently received from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for 500 copies of Pat and Patsy at 10¢ each.

We certainly received an offer from you of 10¢ for these books (see letter from Mr. Eustace dated April 3, 1937). However, there was a saving clause in that letter to the effect that if we purchased 1000 copies the 10¢ price would prevail. I believe we did purchase 1000 at that time.

I have phoned the stationery office today and if you write to them and tell them that for various reasons you cannot see your way clear to supply the books at 10¢ each but that you are willing to supply them at 15¢ less 20% they will approve the order at the latter price. I think this will meet your wishes.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Henry Button, Esq.,
c/o J. M. Dent & Sons,
224 Bloor Street West,
Toronto, Ont.

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA July 27, 1938

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 26th, 150-41, I wish to advise you that all the books requested therein have been received and are now in stock, with the exception of "Breezy and Bright" and "Josephine is Busy", which are reported out of print.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD:E.

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA March 6, 1939

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Div.,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith list of outstanding books which I am cancelling.

Kindly reorder later if required.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD:E.

Enclosure

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Req. No.		
19108	1	Animal Playmates
19110	1	The Magic Duck
	1	My lovely pictures
	1	Animal Playmates
	1	ThreeBad Pups
19115	1	Wanderings Mondays and other days
19153	1	Jill on the farm
19156	1	Jill on the Farm
19161	1	Santa claus Brownies
	1	Brothers in Fur
19162	1	My Lovely pictures
19164	1	New Found Tales
19167	1	New Found Tales
19191	1	A Book of Nature Stories
	1	The Book of the Rocks
19192	1	The Book of the Rocks
	1	A Book of Nature Stories
19194	1	The Book of the Rocks
19195	1	The Book of the Rocks
19196	1	The Book of the Rocks
19197	1	The Book of the Rocks
19198	1	Happy Holidays
	1	How Canada Grew up
	1	The Book of the Rocks
	1	The toddlers
	1	The tin soldier
	1	The trav. musicians
19203	1	The book of the rocks
	1	All about Canada for little folk
19204	1	All about Canada for little folk
	1	All about Indians
	1	Com.L T Supp. Readers Bk C
	1	do D
	1	In Pioneer Days
	1	The Book of the rocks
19211	1	Anna of the Tenderford
	1	Hetty Gray
19213	1	Hetty Gray
19228	1	Arctic Nights Entertainments
	1	Adventures of Tom Sawyer
	1	Ben Hur
	1	Brothers in Fur
	1	Bob Nort and his dog team
	1	Camping on the St. Lawrence
	1	Holiday Hill
	1	Mother Rhymes for Story Times
19256	1	Little Leo
	1	Peggy & Joan
19259	2	Temple Poetry Bk., Bk. 1

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Year

1917 - 21 copies #3 Writing Course P.S.

1931 - 8 Teacher's Manual to accomp. Beacon charts

1932 - 11 Class Room Plays from Can. Industry
17 Maps of Ontario

1933 - 54 Oral Arithmetics, by C.C.Golding ✓

1934 - 10 La Rue "In Animal Land"
~~4 Beautiful Bible Pictures~~
~~2 Stories of Daniel and Elijah~~
8 Little Black Sambo
6 The O'Shaughnessy Girls - Cath
16 Bailey's Writing Course - Teacher's Manual

1935 - 20 Edinburgh after Flodden
8 John Gilpin

1936 - ~~8 Old Curiosity Shop~~
~~1 Four Little Mischiefs~~
1 Popular School Girl
~~8 His First Ship~~
~~2 An Exciting Term~~
1 Madcap of the School
~~1 Margery Dawe~~
~~3 Through the Air and Jungle~~
~~8 Tireless Kings~~
8 How Jack found his fortune
~~6 Story of Delicia~~
~~3 The Party Book~~
4 comb. Rob. Crusoe, Swiss Family and Gulliver's Travels

1937 - 1 Dwellers of Marsh Realm
1 Bird Stories from Burroughs
1 Wishing Owl
~~2 Pud, Pringle, Pirate~~
~~2 Paddle Wheels~~
1 Green Elf and Golden Elf
~~10 Temple Poetry Book VI or C~~
~~2 Book of Wonders~~
~~2 Laugh and Learn~~
1 Billy Bork
~~4 Two Years before the mast~~
~~2 Picturesque~~
1 Spotty
~~1 Song Trail~~

sent out

sent out

sent out

noted

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1937 (continued)

~~2 Shenahoo - The Story of the Moose~~
~~2 Ring - The Story of a St. Bernard dog~~
~~2 Poliolitis Posture~~
~~3 Marigold Make Good~~
~~3 Jill Jolliest School~~
~~2 Trouble of Tatters~~
~~10 Canadian West~~
~~15 Old Abe - The Story of the Lincoln Sheep~~

sent out

1938 - 15 Maps of Prov. of Quebec - noted
~~22 Twilight Tales~~

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA March 6, 1939

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Div.,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith list of books which were ordered for stock for your department, and which are not moving. Kindly, if possible, issue a requisition before stock-taking so that same may be disposed of.

I also have the following which were ordered last June or July and no orders have yet been received for them:

150 copies Pioneer Days
50 " Our Animal Land
50 " Days in the Country
50 " My New Big Book

Also let me know if any of these books are to be reordered for stock.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD:E.

Enclosure

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

No. ..... July 19 9.

Send to DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ship HOLD FOR CONFIRMATION. 165 SPARKS ST. OTTAWA ONT

Remarks ..... Traveller J.G.

Terms F.O.B OTTAWA. Buyer Mr P Phelan.

Prices subject to change in Duty, Taxes, Exchange or List Price.

2nd Ship	1st Ship		
		20	The Adv of Jane Sawyer Illus. NET
½	½	+20	The Adv of Tom Sawyer (C.C.
		20	The Story of Robin Hood. Illustrated
		20	Flying Dawn) - (Cooke
		20	The Lion Spies (Henry
		20	Huckleberry Finn Illus
		20	The Legend of Sleepy Hollow C.C.
		20	Simple Susan C.C
		20	Rip van Winkle C.C
		20	Cowboy Hugh - Mukluk
		20	Sio Hunt Base - Milo
		20	Jim and Judy
		20	Rebecca Sunnybrook Farm. Illus
		20	The Runaway Princess
		20	Sinclairs Luck - Westerman
		20	Sea Minarets
		20	We grew up - Work Play Bks
		20	North Ward Ho - Hyatt Bros
		20	Wee Wags Wr. P. Blue

Top ①

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

July 193 9.

No.

Send to DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OTTAWA ONT.

Ship

Remarks F.O.B. OTTAWA. HOLD FOR CONFIRMATION

Traveller E.

Terms NET.

Buyer

Prices subject to change in Duty, Taxes, Exchange or List Price.

2nd Ship	1st Ship		
			B/Bwd.
(2)	X	50	Peter and Peggy Work Series NET
(2)	X	50	Round the Year " " "
(2)	X	50	Friendly Stories " " "
	X	20	Gates to Fairyland - Jay Series
	X	20	Winter Time - Dearborn
	X	20	Happy Days - H + G Series
	X	20	Storyland - Jay R. Series
	X	300	A.L. Scholars Dictionary

X Hold Duty's in Toronto. Dept will draw from there as required E.

Page 3

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

No.....

July 193 9

Send to DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ship.....

OTTAWA ONT

Remarks.....

Traveller .....

Terms.....

Buyer .....

Prices subject to change in Duty, Taxes, Exchange or List Price.

2nd Ship	1st Ship			
			Brought	
		20	Travelling Shops - Rowe	NET
		20	Rattlesnake J. N.A. Gruelle	"
		20	Lad - Ritson	"
		20	Nick and Dick G.E. Burton	"
		20	Kak - Stefansson	"
		20	Story of Little Black Sambo. Bannerman	"
	X	50	The Air Pilot Happy Hour Series	"
	X	50	The Farmer " " "	
	X	50	Humpty Dumpty " " "	
	X	50	Jack and the Beanstalk " " "	
	X	50	The Little Red Hen " " "	
	X	50	The Pied Piper " " "	
	X	50	Jane Hornby. " " "	
	X	50	Ugly Duckling " " "	
	X	50	Bygone Days	"
	X	50	How We Go Again	"
	X	50	Off We Go.	"
	X	50	The Surprise Box	"

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-41

Ottawa, July 21st, 1939.

Dear Sirs:

Please order the under-mentioned books for supplementary reading purposes from The MacMillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto:

20	copies	The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
20	"	The Adventures of Pinnochio
20	"	The Story of Robin Hood
20	"	Flying Down
20	"	The Air Spies
20	"	Huckleberry Finn
20	"	The Legend of Sleepy Hollow
20	"	Simple [illegible]
20	"	Rip Van Winkle
20	"	Cowboy Hugh
20	"	Seaplane Base
20	"	Jim and Judy
20	"	Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
20	"	The Runaway Princess
20	"	Sinclair's Luck
20	"	Sea Monarch
20	"	We Grew Up
20	"	Northward Ho!
20	"	Wide Wings
20	"	Travelling Shops
20	"	Pathfinders of North America
20	"	Lad
20	"	Nick and Dick
20	"	Kak
20	"	Story of Little Black Sambo

- The Air

J. W. Driscoll, Esq.,
Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery,
OTTAWA.

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
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50 copies The Air Pilot
50 " The Farmer
50 " Humpty Dumpty
50 " Jack and the Bean Stalk
50 " The Little Red Hen
50 " The Pied Piper
50 " Tom Thumb
50 " The Ugly Duckling
50 " Bygone Days
50 " Here We Go Again
50 " Off We Go
50 " The Surprise Box
50 " Peter and Peggy
50 " Round the Year
50 " Friendly Stories
20 " Gates to Fairyland
20 " Winter Time
20 " Happy Days
20 " Storyland
500 A. L. Scholar's Dictionary.

When the above are received, please advise me so that requisitions can go forward. As a matter of fact, we will include some of these books on requisitions that will go through within the next week or so, and you can hold these orders until you receive the books requested above.

Instead of Blackie's Handy Dictionary, I think we will try, for a while, the A. L. Scholar's Dictionary, which is published by Macmillan's. This is a school dictionary and is cheaper than Blackie's and, I think, will serve our purpose. I would suggest that you obtain a supply of these now and use them when the present stock of Blackie's Handy Dictionary is exhausted.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Bloomfield,
Digby Co. N.S.
Jan. 26th. 1938.

Mrs. M. L. Gowan
Winnipeg.

Dear madam:-

I have completed my Canadian History Work-Books for Grade Five, and enjoyed and found them very interesting. I feel that I have learned many interesting and valuable things from them. I find that they help me in remembering my history, and they help me take notice of some things which I may not pay particular attention to, if it were not for the questions asked in the work books.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Ruby Jean Foster.

Grade V correspondence student.

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Dublin Shore,
Lunenburg Co. N.S.
May 25th, 1939.

Dear Madam:-

As I am coming to the end of the term, I feel very sorry indeed to say "Good Bye" to my History Work-Books. I really cannot ~~xxx~~ explain how much I enjoyed this work, and those I have numbered on the list are the different kinds of work I enjoyed most.

It was a pleasure to study about those old settlers and early pioneers, their methods of working, etc. I am quite sure, History is one subject all boys and girls surely enjoy to study.

I sincerely hope all Canadian boys and girls will get as much enjoyment out of these books as I have.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Anson L. Wolfe.

Pupil of the Correspondence
Study Division.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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March 1st. 1922

The Secretary,
The Department of Indian Affairs
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to my letter of January 4th. last, and your reply to the same on the 12th. inst. Fo.150-41, regarding the Work Books to accompany "Pages from Canada's Story," I beg to enclose herewith a letter from Miss Armitage, a teacher on the staff at our Onion lake Indian Residential School, in which she sets forth her opinion of the Work Books in question.

As Miss Armitage is a graduate in Arts of the University of Saskatchewan, and has taken a special course in pedagogy, the favourable opinion she has expressed on the Work Books is deserving of careful consideration by your Department, and I trust that it may be found possible to have a liberal supply of these books forwarded to each of our Society's Indian Residential Schools.

Your obedient servant,

"T. B. R. Westgate"
(signed)

Field Secretary, M.S.C.C.

TBRW/W

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Plaister Mines
Vic. Co., C. B. N.S.

Dear Mrs. Cowan:

I was very pleased to learn your exciting history work-books. I should have liked to have more of painting and drawing and pictures.

Your books had such lovely things in them that there is nothing more left to give boys and girls for interest.

I live in a very lonesome place, and you shall be very interested to hear that my favourite subjects are Arithmetic and History, and always made high marks on them.

Well I hope you shall be able to make more books, also for Grade VI, for next year I shall not have any.

Yours truly,

Signed — — "Patricia Ryan"

Plaister Mines
Vic. Co.
C.B. N.S.

P. S. Please write and tell me if you were pleased with my letter.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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109 Kingsway Avenue Winnipeg, Man.,
July 21, 1939.

Hon. Mr. Hoosy
Superintendent of Indian Education
Dept. Indian Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in enclosing copy of a letter from Dr. T. E. R. Westgate of the Indian Residential School Commission, Manitoba, which speaks for itself. I enclose also copies of some of the letters received from young students using them, which I think constitutes the best kind of advertising.

The History Work Books referred to have now been in use for several years, and have certainly proved themselves. They have received very high praise from inspectors and principals. I send under separate cover complete sample copies, together with sample copies of others of our publications which are also steadily making their way into favour.

These books may all be obtained from the Renouf Publishing Company, Montreal, or direct from ourselves in Winnipeg, prices on application. (Part 1 History Work Books alone are also obtainable from J. M. Dent and Sons.)

As your examination will show, these books are the fruition of a lifetime of experience, and of a very deep sense of our responsibility towards children.

I am, Sir,

Sincerely yours,

M. L. Gowan

M. L. Gowan

MIG/M
ENCL.

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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150-41

Ottawa, August 8, 1939.

Dear Mrs. Gowan:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of the 31st ultimo and also copy of a letter received by you from Dr. Westgate, enclosed therewith.

I shall be glad to keep these communications on file, for reference, when the matter to which they relate comes up for consideration from time to time.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mrs. M. L. Gowan,
109 Kingsway Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Pine Hixte River,
Hants County, N.S.

Department of Indian affairs
Ottawa. Canada.

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
AUG 21 1939
REGISTERED

Dear Sirs;-

During the summer and autumn months I have had an agency for books. These books are indeed educational, and I have had a great many orders for Public Schools, the said orders to be delivered about the last of September.

I visited the Indian Residential School in Shubenacadie this afternoon, but Father Mackie was away. However I talked with the Sister in charge and she suggested that I write to this Department and ask for an order. She told me that all books were supplied by your Department.

My first book is Winston's Dictionary and Reference Library. This is a Dictionary, plus sections of Signs & Symbols, Tables of Weights Measures and Standards, Words & Phrases, Names of Persons and Places, Christian Names of Men & Women, Chronological Table (10000 B.C. to 1937 A.D.), Gazetteer,

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II

and Atlas of the World. The complete volume contains more than 1350 pages including 3000 illustrations. The complete book is 9½ ins. long, 7 inches wide, and more than 2 ins. thick. It is attractively bound in waterproof cloth that will not finger mark that is vermin proof, is flanked in Gold and Ink with Tablet Thumb Index — Price $4.50.

The second book I have written for schools is "The New Wonder Book of Knowledge" and it is one volume complete in itself. This book is 7½ x 9 inches containing 624 pages with 720 illustrations to describe the text and impress upon the mind the world's wonders in Nature and History. This book is intended for the large class of men women and children who wish to gain some fair idea about the subjects that arise either in ordinary conversation or in reading, and about which they desire some definite information. Every chapter is "one story of ——." For instance "The Story of Salt, Making a Pair of Shoes, Making a Jackson Tree, The Big Redwood Tree," in a Watch, in a Fire Extinguisher, in a Piece of Chewing Gum, Telephone, Newspaper, Submarine, Oil Well, Suit of Clothes, Bridges — and dozens of others. Price $1.98

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III

The last book I'd like to mention is "The House of Windsor" by Eric Acland Canadian Edition. It includes the life of George V, founder of the House of Windsor - and - is certainly a permanent record of the Empire and the Crown including the Coronation of George VI and special sections of the Royal Tour. The book measures 6 x 8 3/4 ins. comprises nearly 511 pages richly illustrated with 64 photographs, 34 of which are on the Royal Tour. It is bound in durable rich cloth, maroon with gold stamping for only $2.00

I do feel that these books would be of great value in the Indian Residential School in Shubenacadie. I sell all kinds of books - but the 3 I've described are the ones I've sold to a great many School Boards, and many teachers.

I believe there are 8 grades in the School. Could I hope to have an order for several of these books? I do not hesitate in recommending these. I am a teacher of 12 years experience, and feel that the books are all that I've described them to be.

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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1½ May I have a favorable reply as soon as possible, so that I may include an order with the one I am delivering Sept 30th. The payments may be divided - part when ordering and the remainder on delivery -- or full payment on delivery.

Thanking you, and awaiting your reply, I am,

Respectfully

Hazel K. McInnes.

For Reference regarding my character & honesty

Rev Mr MacLaren Smiths Creek Kings Co N.B.
Dr MacInnes Shubenacadie " "
Miss Minnie Goodwin Stewiacke Colchester Co N S
Mr Dyson Crowe " "

and others if you wish them.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-41

Ottawa,
September 8, 1939.

Dear Madam:

I am in receipt of your recent letter with reference to supplying books to the Shubenacadie Indian residential school.

We are required by law to secure all books for Indian schools through the Government Stationery Office. I understand that they purchase all books direct from the publishers.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Miss Hazel R. MacPhee,
Nine Mile River,
Hants County, N. S.

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WINSTON DICTIONARY FOR CANADIAN SCHOOLS

Published by J. C. Winston Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

Price 55 cents.

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, October 24, 1939.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

The following books are outstanding:

REQ. NO.	NAME
20614	1 copy "The Little Peoples Toy Book
20614	1 copy " " " Play Book
20614	1 " "In Animal Land"
20614	1 " "Canadian West"
20697	1 " "My book of Story Pictures"
20688	1 " "Red Riding Hood"
20673	1 " "Jack & Jill
20673	1 " "My Book of Story Pictures"
20673	1 " "Josephine keeps School"
20875	8 " In Pioneer days
20875	6 " "When Canada was Young"
20607	1 " "The Little Peoples Play Book
20607	1 " "The " " Toy Book
20615	1 " "Days in the Country"
20615	1 " "My New Big Book"

Requested 4 times

As these copies are not carried in stock, I would ask you to kindly let me know if you wish them ordered specially.

Yours truly,

JD/WB

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

150-41

Ottawa, October 26, 1939.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 24th instant, regarding certain books outstanding on the requisitions mentioned in your communication, I would appreciate it if you would cancel the orders as it is not necessary to supply these books now.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

J. W. Driscoll, Esq.,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Dept. of Public Printing & Stationery,
O t t a w a.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

No. 46 Sept 29th 1939

Send to DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ship 165 SPARKS ST OTTAWA ONT

Remarks Held for Confirmation (1) Traveller Gregan

Terms F.O.B. OTTAWA Buyer Mr P Phelan

Prices subject to change in Duty, Taxes, Exchange or List Price.

2nd Ship	1st Ship			Pr
		10	The Christ Life Series Book I	@
		10	" " " " II	
		10	" " " " III	
		10	" " " " IV	
		10	" " " " V	
		100	Basal Readers Off We Go. (Pre Primer)	
		100	Ayer - The Fairy Book Reper. Grade I	
		500	Unit Readers From (10 TITLES unpublished)	
		50	Aby The Photographer and The Whistler	
		50	The Birthday and The Family Dog	
		50	Pedro and Pasto	
		50	Christmas Pantomime	
		30	Charters - From Morning till Night	
		50	My Mass Book	
		50	Carroll - Alice's Adventures Wonderland	
		30	Yates - Down Our Street	
		30	Grant and Smith Capt Mc Bluid	
		30	Twenty Jack and Thirty Jobs	
		30	Kipling - Animal Stories	

over

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

No. 45 Sept 29th 1939

Send to DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ship 165 SPARKS ST OTTAWA ONT

Remarks Held for Confirmation Traveller Gregory

Terms F.O.B. OTTAWA (2) Buyer Mr P Pelcan

Prices subject to change in Duty, Taxes, Exchange or List Price.

2nd Ship	1st Ship	
		B/Fwd.
		3c Nursery - The Enchanted Sea
		3c Danko - Jane and The Fairies
		3c Collier - The Lost Princess
		3c Baring Gould - Favourite Fairy Stories
		3c " " Robin Hood
		3c Brumlop - Satan The King
		3c Happyhorn - The Pied Piper
		3c " " Three Little Pigs
		3c " " Jack and the Beanstalk
		3c " " The Farmer
		3c " " The Little Red Hen

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150-41.

Ottawa, November 20th, 1939.

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate if you would order the undermentioned books from The MacMillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, Ont. -

500	copies	Unit Readers (10 titles in each series)
100	"	Off We Go (Pre Primer)
100	"	The Easy Book, Grade I
50	"	The Philosopher And The Whistler
50	"	The Birthday And The Family Dog
50	"	Peree and Spots
50	"	Christmas Pantomime
50	"	My Mass Book
50	"	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
30	"	From Morning Till Night
30	"	Down Our Street - Gates
30	"	Great Adv. Series - Capt. McBlaid
30	"	Twenty Folk and Fairy Tales
30	"	Animal Stories : Kipling
30	"	The Enchanted Seas - Newell
30	"	Janet and The Fairies - Danks
30	"	The Lost Princess - Collier
30	"	Favourite Fairy Stories - Bairns Series
30	"	Robin Hood " " "
30	"	Babar The King
30	"	Happy Hour - The Pied Piper
30	"	" " - Three Little Pigs
30	"	Jack and The Beanstalk
30	"	The Farmer
30	"	The Little Red Hen
10	"	The Child Life Series - Book I
10	"	" " " II
10	"	" " III
10	"	" " IV
10	"	" " V.

When these books are received, please advise me as we wish to include them when filling requisitions at the end of the December quarter.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Ottawa, November 25th, 1930.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching hereto a list of books which we have been supplying to Indian schools for supplementary reading purposes, and I should be glad if you would mark opposite each book the number in stock at the Bureau at the present time and return the list to me. We wish to clear out this stock before including on our requisitions the books ordered in letter dated November 20th.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

J. W. Driscoll, Esq.,
Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. Public Printing & Stationery,
OTTAWA, Ont.

ENC.

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~~0 Storyland~~
2 The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
3 The Adventures of Pinnochio
2 The Story of Robin Hood
3 Flying Dawn
2 The Air Spies
2 Huckleberry Finn
19 The Legend of Sleepy Hollow or Rip Van Winkle
2 Simple Susan
~~Rip Van Winkle~~
3 Cowboy Hugh
3 Seaplane Base
1 Jim and Judy
2 Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
~~0 The Runaway Princess~~
1 Sinclair's Luck
2 Sea Monarch
2 We Grow Up
2 Northward Ho!
3 Wide Wings
3 Travelling Shops
3 Pathfinders to North America
3 Lad
1 Nick and Dick
3 Kak
4 Story of Little Black Sambo
24 The Air Pilot
30. on order 26 The Farmer
26 Humpty Dumpty
30. on order 26 Jack In The Bean Stalk
30. on order 27 The Little Red Hen
30. on order 21 The Pied Piper
~~0 Tom Thumb~~
28 The Ugly Duckling
30 Bygone Days
23 Here We Go Again
100. On Order → 24 Off We Go
27 The Surprise Box
29 Peter And Peggy
28 Round The Year
29 Friendly Stories
11 Gates to Fairyland
11 Winter Time
11 Happy Days
22 Pioneers of Canada
~~0 Silver Snaffles~~
1 How Canada Was Won
5 With Allenby in Palestine
6 Rough Riders of The Pampas
8 Winged Might
11 His Unfinished Voyage
1 Little Women
4 Black Beauty
10 Wonder Tales of The East
~~0 Temple Poetry Book VI~~
1 Old Abe - The Story of a Lincoln Sheep
2 Twilight Tales
~~0 Classroom Plays from Canadian History~~
52 Oral Arithmetic - Goldring.

5 - Classroom Plays from Canadian History
100,000 "Plays"

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, December 4, 1939.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of November 25th, File No. 150-41, I am returning herewith the list with the quantities of the books on hand, as requested.

You will notice that although we had a few books on hand, some were ordered as per your last request, namely:

The Farmer
Jack in the Bean Stalk
The Little Red Hen
The Pied Piper
Off We Go.

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/WB

Enclosure

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, December 19, 1939.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of November 20th, File 150-41, re books from MacMillan Company, I wish to advise you that the following books have been received:

500	copies	Unit Readers
100	"	Off We Go
100	"	The Easy Book, Grade 1
50	"	The Philosopher And The Whistler
50	"	The Birthday and The Family Dog
50	"	Peroo and Spots
50	"	Christmas Pantomine
50	"	My Mass Book
50	"	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
30	"	From Morning Till Night
30	"	Down our Street
30	"	Animal Stories
30	"	Barbar The King
30	"	Happy Hour--The Pied Piper
30	"	" " --Three Little Pigs
30	"	Jack and The Beanstalk
30	"	The Farmer
30	"	The Little Red Hen
10	"	The Child Life Series Book 1
10	"	" " " " " 11
10	"	" " " " " 111
10	"	" " " " " 1V
10	"	" " " " " V

Yours truly,

JD/WB

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, January 10, 1940.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to your letter of November 20th, File 150-41, I wish to advise you that the following books have now been received:

30 copies of Great Adventure Series by Captain McBlaid
30 " " Twenty Folk and Fairy Tales
30 " " The Enchanted Seas
30 " " The Lost Princess
30 " " Janet and The Fairies
30 " " Favourite Fairy Stories
30 " " Robin Hood

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/WB

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KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, February 1, 1940.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Upon going over back orders, I find that there are a number of school books due to your different schools, namely:

Tom Thumb
Silver Snaffles
The Runaway Princess
Twilight Tales
Nick and Dick
Storyland
Grimm's Fairy Tales
Mutiny in the Air
Tom Stapleton

Although these books have been ordered as requested, delivery has not yet been made. I would ask you to kindly let me know if you have received any word re these publications. If not, kindly let me know what action you wish taken. Also let me know if it is your intention to have "Pioneers in Canada" and Pathfinders of North America" placed in stock.

Yours truly,

JD/WB

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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ORAL MATHEMATICS - Grades 2 to 8 (Dent & Sons)

(For teacher's use - one to each classroom)

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150-41

Ottawa,
February 9, 1940.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 1st instant please cancel the orders which you have on file for the following books:

Tom Thumb
Silver Snaffles
The Runaway Princess
Twilight Tales
Nick and Dick
Storyland
Grimm's Fairy Tales
Mutiny in the Air
Tom Stapleton

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KINGS PRINTER OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, May 14, 1940.

Mr. F. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith list of requisitions on which books are outstanding.

Kindly let me know if it is your intention to have same re-stocked, or if these orders should be cancelled.

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/WB

Enclosure

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA L

No. 171

Send to DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ship SPARKS ST O

Remarks HOLD FOR CONFIRMATION. Traveller Cree

Terms Buyer

Prices subject to change in Duty, Taxes, Exchange or List Price.

2nd Ship	1st Ship			
		100	King - History of Britain	@
		100	Clinton - Health through Swim Con Fo -	
		40	Benjou Reader Mahoun Ways Cop.	
				600
		20	Clay Swampy Cree Legends	@
		40	Curwood Round the World	"
				600

TOTAL

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LI

No. 17[illegible]

Send to DEPT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

165 SPARKS ST O[illegible]

Ship

Remarks HOLD FOR CONFIRMATION.

Traveller [illegible]

Buyer

Terms

Prices subject to change in Duty, Taxes, Exchange or List Price.

2nd Ship	1st Ship			
		100	Yates + Clark.	Changes Ready
		100	Yates + Karalin.	Brewster's Ho Friends
		100	Yates + Berry -	Summertime Fun
		100	Yates + McClinchey -	Summer Work Too
		50	Treasury Readers	Book I
		50	"	II
		200	Lampert + Shore -	Elvin Gun Service
		40	Chamberlain -	How we Are Fed
		40	Ada in Reading -	Grasses + Grains
		40	Ingstad -	Nahani Indian Scout
		40	Woodcock + Berry -	Long Ago
		40	Frank -	In the Fall of Day
		40	Phillips -	Agriculture and Farm Life
		40	Binney -	Peewee Kit
		50	Cockburn -	Mary
		40	Gay ...	Happy Birthday
		40	Packit Girl -	Forest Facts for Schools
		40	Reed L.S.	Real Adventure

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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150-41.

Ottawa, July 8th, 1940.

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate if you would order the undermentioned books from The MacMillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto -

100	copies	Always Ready - Gates & Clark
100	"	Brownie and His Friends - Gates & Karabin
100	"	Animals are Fun - Gates & Berry
100	"	Animals Work Too - Gates & McClenaghan
50	"	Treasury Readers, Book I
50	"	" " " II
200	"	Elementary General Science - Limpus & Shore
40	"	How We are Fed - Chamberlain
40	"	Cargoes & Cruises (Adv. in Reading)
40	"	Nature Study & Science - Trafton
40	"	Long Ago - Waddell & Perry
40	"	In the Far Off Days - Searle
40	"	Agriculture and Farm Life - Phillips
40	"	Pinocchio - Disney
40	"	Milly - Cockburn
40	"	Happy Birthday - Gay
40	"	Forest Facts for Schools - Pack & Gill
40	"	Real Adventures
100	"	History of Britain - King
100	"	Health Through Science (Can. Ed.)
40	"	Unknown Ways (Horizon Readers)
20	"	Swampy Cree Legends - Clay
40	"	Round the World - Brain.

When these books are received, please advise me as we wish to include them when filling requisitions at the end of the June quarter.

Yours truly.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, July 26, 1940.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Kindly let me have a reply to my letter of May 14 re list of requisitions on which books are outstanding.

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/WB

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150-41

Ottawa,
July 31, 1940.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 26th instant regarding your letter of May 14 please cancel the order for the books shown on the attached list which you forwarded with your letter of May 14.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. J. W. Driscoll,
Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. Public Printing & Stationery,
Ottawa, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Order No. 678 Aug 15 1940

The John C. Winston Co.

PUBLISHERS AND MANUFACTURERS

"INTERNATIONAL" BIBLES

Text, Reference and Teachers' Bibles and Testaments in every Size of Type

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

DICTIONARIES AND REFERENCE BOOKS
STANDARD WORKS
JUVENILE AND HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS

60 Front St W.

WINSTON BUILDING, ~~1006-1016 ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA~~ Toronto

Send to Dept of Indian Affairs.

Of Ottawa. Ont.

How Ship { Date
Route Cheapest

Terms net 30 30.B Toronto

Buyer Wm. P P Phelan Salesman McCulley

150	Mac & Muff	32	26	Pre Primers
150	My Town	24	22	
150	Going To School	24	22	
50	At Play	72	58	Primers
50	Fun In Story	72	58	
50	I Know A Secret	88	71	Ist
50	Good Stones	80	64	
50	Along The Way	96	77	IInd
50	Story Road	88	71	
40	Faraway Ports	100	80	IIIrd
40	Enchanting Stories	96	77	
40	Facts & Fancies	92	74	IVth

$3

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150-41

Ottawa,
August 17, 1940.

Dear Sir:

I should appreciate it if you would order the under-mentioned books from John C. Winston Co., 60 Front St. W., Toronto:

150	Copies	Mac & Muff
150	"	The Twins
150	"	Going to School
50	"	At Play
50	"	Fun in Story
50	"	I Know a Secret
50	"	Good Stories
50	"	Along the Way
50	"	Story Road
40	"	Faraway Ports
40	"	Enchanting Stories
40	"	Facts & Fancies

When these books are received please advise me as we wish to include them on future requisitions.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. J. W. Driscoll,
Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. Public Printing & Stationery,
Ottawa, Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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ANADA

ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA September 10th, 1940.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Div.,
Dept. Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter of July 5th requesting me to order a quantity of books, I wish to advise you that all books mentioned in your letter are now in stock in this office.

I might state that I have received 40 copies of Real Life Story in place of Real Adventures mentioned in your letter, but I presume it is the same book.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.

AW.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA September 12th, 1940.

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Div.,
Dept. Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter of August 17th re a number of books to be procured from John C. Winston Company, I wish to advise you that these books are now in stock.

Yours truly,

J.W.DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.

JB/AW

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KETTLE POINT	REQ. 22045-46
ST. CLAIR	No Requisition on File
STONEY POINT	
BACK SETTLEMENT	REQ. 22064-65
BEAR CREEK	" 22060
MUNCEY	" 22012
ONEIDA NO. 1	" 22015
" No. 2	" 22013
" No. 3	" 22061-62-63
RIVER SETTLEMENT	" 22058-59
WALPOLE ISLAND No. I	" 22022
" " No. 2	" 22024
MORAVIANTOWN	" 22049-50

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1-1-4

Ottawa,
October 10, 1940.

Dear Jim:

I have just returned from Western Ontario and on interviewing Indian teachers there I ascertained that the supplies ordered on the following requisitions have not yet reached the schools mentioned:

Kettle Point	--	Req. 22045-46
Back Settlement	--	" 22064-65
Bear Creek	--	" 22060
Muncey	--	" 22012
Oneida No. 1	--	" 22015
" No. 2	--	" 22013
" No. 3	--	" 22061-62-63
River Settlement	--	" 22058-59
Walpole Island No. 1		" 22023
" " No. 2		" 22024
Moraviantown	--	" 22049-50

Owing to lack of funds we are only operating our schools on a nine-month basis this year and consequently it is even more important than in the past to have the school supplies immediately. I should appreciate it if you would check on the above requisitions and even though all the articles are not in stock at the present time you might arrange for forwarding at once whatever articles you have on hand. This will be of considerable assistance to our teachers.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. J. W. Driscoll,
Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. Public Printing & Stationery,
Ottawa, Ont.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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Ottawa, October 9, 1940.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I am anxious to secure, if I can, a catalogue and price list of the books available for sale and distribution at the Manitoba Book Bureau.

I would have written to Mr. Brown but I am not sure that he is still in charge.

All text books for use in Indian day and residential schools and all school supplies are provided through the Government Stationery Office, a branch of the Public Service which comes directly under the King's Printer. This year, however, owing to the war conditions and the additional work for which the Stationery Office is now responsible, we have experienced difficulty in securing delivery of our text books and school supplies on time. It has been the practice in the past to make a distribution of these books and supplies annually.

I should like to know what proportion of the text books for use in Manitoba schools are sent out during the holiday period (July and August). It is just possible that I may have to work out a system whereby residential school books will be provided one season of the year and Indian day school books at another. I am thinking of this in order to avoid the congestion that usually takes place toward the end of the holiday period.

Does the Book Bureau send out printed requisition forms to Secretaries of School Boards in the -

C. K. Rogers, Esq., M.A.,
Department of Education,
Legislative Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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the province? If so, I should like to have sample copies. I hesitate to trouble you in respect to this matter, knowing how fully occupied you are with your regular duties from day to day. If Mr. Brown is still in charge of the Book Bureau, you might simply pass on this letter to him and have him reply direct.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Ottawa, October 9, 1940.

Dear Doctor McNally:

It is my understanding that the Department of Education of Alberta operates a bureau for the wholesale sale and distribution of the text books authorized for use in the schools of the province. If such is the case, I should like to receive from you a catalogue and price list of the books in stock.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training.

G. Fred McNally, Esq., M.A., LL.D.,
Deputy Minister of Education,
Legislative Buildings,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Ottawa, October 9, 1940.

Dear Doctor Willis:

It is my understanding that the Department of Education of British Columbia operates a bureau for the wholesale sale and distribution of the text books authorized for use in the schools of the province. If such is the case, I should like to receive from you a catalogue and price list of the books in stock.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training.

RAH

S. J. Willis, Esq., LL.D.,
Deputy Minister and
Superintendent of Education,
Legislative Buildings,
Victoria, B. C.

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150-41

Ottawa, October 9, 1940.

Dear Doctor McKechnie:

It is my understanding that the Department of Education of Saskatchewan operates a bureau for the wholesale sale and distribution of the text books authorized for use in the schools of the province. If such is the case, I should like to receive from you a catalogue and price list of the books in stock.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training.

J.H. McKechnie, Esq., M.A., LL.B., D.Paed.,
Deputy Minister of Education,
R e g i n a,
Sask.

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150-41.

Ottawa, November 28th, 1940.

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it if you would order the undermentioned books from The MacMillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, Ont. -

100 copies New Work-Play Books - "Off We Go",
100 " " " - "Now We Go Again",
100 " " " - "Beginning Days",
100 " " " - "All Aboard",
100 " " " - "Fifty Winters Ago",
100 " " " - "Trails in the Woods",
100 " " " - "Sing Canary Sing",
100 " " " - "Animals Are Fun",
100 " " " - "Elsie Elephant",
100 " " " - "Animal Parade",

50 Democracy Readers - "School Friends",
50 Happy Hour Books - " Little Red Hen",
50 " " " - " Story of Three Bears",
50 " " " - "Three Little Kittens",

25 "Fighting Planes of the World",
25 "Mother Goose",
25 "Wonders of the Heavens".

When these books are received, please advise me as we wish to include them when filling requisitions at the end of the December quarter.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, December 20, 1940.

Ref: "Stationery"

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I wish to advise you that we now have the following publications in stock:

No. Copies	Publication
100	New Work-Play Books - "Off we go"
99	" " " " - "Now We Go Again"
100	" " " " - "Beginning Days"
100	" " " " - "All Aboard"
100	" " " " - "Fifty Winters Ago"
100	" " " " - "Trails in the Woods"
100	" " " " - "Sing Canary Sing"
100	" " " " - "Animals Are Fun"
100	" " " " - "Elsie Elephant"
100	" " " " - "Animal Parade"
50	Democracy Readers -"School Friends"
50	Happy Hour Books -"Little Red Hen"
50	" " " -"Story of Three Bears"
50	" " " -"Three Little Kittens"
25	"Fighting Planes of the World"
25	"Mother Goose"
25	"Wonders of the Heavens"

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL

JD/WB

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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From the Ginn and Company.

100	copies	We Live on the Farm
100	"	Spick and Span
100	"	The Health Parade
100	"	Growing Big and Strong
From the		New Pathway Series
100	Copies	We Find Out
100	"	Changes All Around
100	"	Our Earth and Sky
100	"	The Earth and Life Upon It
25	"	From Sun to Earth
25	"	The Earth Then and Now

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150-41

Ottawa,
April 9, 1941.

Dear Sir:

I should appreciate it if you would order the under-mentioned books from Ginn and Company, 563 Bay Street, Toronto:

100	Copies	We Live on the Farm
100	"	Spick and Span
100	"	The Health Parade
100	"	Growing Big and Strong
100	"	We Want to Know

FROM THE NEW PATHWAY SERIES

100	Copies	We Find Out
100	"	Changes All Around
100	"	Our Earth and Sky
100	"	The Earth and Life Upon It
25	"	From Sun to Earth
25	"	The Earth Then and Now

As soon as these books are in stock you should advise me in order that the necessary requisitions may be forwarded to you.

Yours truly,

The King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA

OTTAWA, April 24, 1941.

Ref: "Stationery"

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of April 9, File 150-41 re books from Ginn and Company, I wish to advise you that the following books are now in stock.

100 copies	We Live on the Farm
100	Spick and Span
100	The Health Parade
100	Growing Big and Strong
100	We Want to Know

FROM THE NEW PATHWAY SERIES

100	We Find Out
100	Changes All Around
100	Our Earth and Sky
100	The Earth and Life Upon It
25	From Sun to Earth
25	The Earth then and Now.

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL

JD/WB

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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150-41

Ottawa,
August 15, 1941.

Dear Sir:

I should appreciate it if you would order the under-mentioned books from The MacMillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, Ont.

200	Copies	Work Play Books -	"Now We Go Again"
200	"	" " " -	"Beginning Days"
200	"	" " " -	"Polly the Kid"
200	"	" " " -	"Bruce and Barbara"
200	"	" " " -	"Always Ready"
200	"	" " " -	"Brownie & His Friends"
200	"	" " " -	"The Painted Calf"
200	"	" " " -	"Animals Work Too"
200	"	Ayer -	"The Picnic Book"
40	"	Happy Hour Books -	"Visit from Saint Nicholas"
40	"	"Flying With the Mounties" -	Cahill
40	"	"The Air Spies" -	Hunnig
40	"	"Seaplane Base" -	Miles
40	"	"American Songbirds" -	Edy
40	"	"American Wildflowers" -	Matschat
40	"	"Mother Goose Thymes" -	Walter
40	"	"Alice's Ados Through the Looking Glass" -	Carroll
40	"	"Blaze and the Forest Fire" -	Anderson
40	"	"Wonders of the Heavens" -	Draper
25	"	MacMillan's Dictionary Indexed	

As soon as these books are in stock you should advise me in order that the necessary requisitions may be forwarded to you.

Yours truly,

The King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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150-41

Ottawa,
September 10, 1941.

Dear Sir:

I regret that owing to other duties I was unable to visit your sample room in the Chateau Laurier on the occasion of your recent trip to Ottawa. However, Mr. Doucet reported fully to me regarding the books that he saw and I have forwarded to the Government Stationery Office requisitions for approximately 480 books for different Indian schools. The order for these will no doubt reach you in the near future from the Government Stationery Office.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. R.J. Kennedy,
c/o The Ryerson Press,
Queen St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

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150-41.

Ottawa, September 16th, 1941.

Dear Norman:

I received the five books of the Corona Readers which you recently forwarded to me, and found them very interesting. I know that, some time ago, you forwarded me a letter giving the [redacted] of the complete series, but I am unable to find it at the moment.

Many of our schools are ordering both the old and new Readers. I would appreciate it if you would give me the complete list by grades, in order that I may have this information in the office and so that I can discuss the matter with the Government Stationery Office and have them stock the new Readers as soon as their supply of the old books is exhausted.

Kind personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. Norman S. Ingram,
Messrs. Ginn & Company,
353 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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PRE-PRIMER FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Many inquiries have reached us regarding a pre-primer to accompany the new Separate School primer, **Happy Days**. The new primer can be used perfectly well without a pre-primer, but for those who wish to use such a text we suggest **Let's Play**, a book on the Ontario recommended list.

Let's Play has a vocabulary of 70 words, 66 of which are repeated in **Happy Days**. The children will meet the same characters, Betty and Fred, and so **Let's Play** forms an excellent background for the reading of **Happy Days**.

ORDER FORM

Please send me.....copies of **Let's Play**. The net price is $0.20 per book. The postage per book is $0.02.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Charge to .....

Remittance enclosed .....

GINN AND COMPANY

563 BAY STREET **TORONTO**

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BOSTON TORONTO LONDON

N. G. S. INGRAM
Managing Director

GINN AND COMPANY: PUBLISHERS
FOUNDED IN 1867 BY EDWIN GINN

Telephone
Randolph 1167

Dictated by DG

863 Bay Street, Toronto

September 17, 1941

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a, Ontario

Dear Mr. Phelan,

Mr. Ingram has asked me to reply to your letter of September 16th.

Following is the complete list of The Canadian Catholic Corona Readers, with the revised books substituted for the old edition, together with the grades -

	Happy Days	Grade 1
	Playmates	Grade 2
#	Second Book	Grade 3
	Tales to Tell	Grade 4
	Stories for Every Day	Grade 5
	Treasure Trove.	Grade 6
#	Fourth Book	Grades 7 and 8.

Teachers' Manual to accompany Happy Days
Teachers' Manual to accompany Second and Fourth Books.

Sincerely yours,

Diana Courtney

Revised books in preparation.

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Ottawa, September 18th, 1941.

Dear Sir: Re Requisition No. 22692.

Please refer to the above requisition which calls for one copy Junior Handicraft (Cramlet) to be forwarded to Mr. A. J. Doucet, Room 503, Booth Building, Ottawa, and let me know when I may expect this book.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. J. W. Driscoll,
Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. Public Printing & Stationery,
Ottawa, Ont.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, September 12, 1941.

Ref: "Stationery"

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of August 15, file 150-41, I wish to advise you that the books, as per enclosed list, have been received and are now in stock. Kindly note.

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/WB

Enclosure

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

NO. COPIES	PUBLICATION
135	Work Play Books "Now We Go Again"
135	" " " "Beginning Days"
200	" " " "Polly the Kid"
200	" " " "Bruce and Barbara"
200	" " " "Always Ready"
200	" " " "Brownie & His Friends"
200	" " " "The Painted Calf"
200	" " " "Animals Work Too"
200	Ayer "The Picnic Book"
40	Happy hour Books-"Visit from Saint Nicholas"
40	"Flying with the Mounties- Cahill
40	"The Air Spies- Hunning
40	"Seaplane Base"-Miles
40	"American Songbirds"- Edy
40	"American Wildflowers"- Matschat
8	"Mother Goose Rhymes"- Walter
40	"Alice's Ados Through the Looking Glass"- Carroll
40	"Blaze and the Forest Fire"- Anderson
40	"Wonders of the Heavens" -Draper
25	MacMillan's Dictionary Indexed

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA , September 16, 1941.

Ref: "Stationery"

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to my letter of September 11 re list of books now in stock, I wish to advise you that we have on hand 40 copies of Anderson, Blaze & The Forest Fire.

Kindly note.

Yours truly,

J. W. Driscoll

JD/WB

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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CABLE ADDRESS "GUARDIAN" TORONTO
TELEPHONE, ADELAIDE 3711

The Ryerson Press

C. H. DICKINSON
GENERAL MANAGER

PUBLISHING - PRINTING - BOOKBINDING

299 QUEEN STREET WEST
Toronto 2, Canada

Nov. 13th 1941.

Mr. Paul A. Gay
Purchasing Division
Department of Public Printing
& Stationery
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir;-

We are in receipt of your letter of Nov. 12th in reference to the books intended for INDIAN SCHOOLS, Vouchers for which suggested orders we have at hand. We now regret to report that we are unable to secure any of the items for which you have asked prices and total amount of the orders when placed with us. The Publishers in Scotland have short shipped us for our own stock, and have informed us that they will be able to supply practically no more books this year.

We very much regret that we are unable to fill any portion of your orders, and we return to you the various order forms you sent us.

Yours sincerely,

THE RYERSON PRESS

P.P. & S. DEPT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

NOV 13 1941 7:05 AM

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

OTTAWA, November 20, 1941

Ref: "Stationery"

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to Requisitions Nos. 22773-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84, for a quantity of books intended for Indian Schools, I am to-day advised by the Ryerson Press that they are unable to fill any of these orders. They state that the Publishers in Scotland have short shipped for their own stock and have informed them that they will be unable to supply any more books this year.

I would ask you to kindly let me know if these requisitions should be cancelled.

Letter from The Ryerson Press is enclosed herewith.

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/CC

Enclosure

Return letter with your reply. (Ed)

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Ottawa, November 24th, 1941.

Dear Sir: Re Requisitions Nos. 22773-74-75-76
77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84.

With reference to your letter of the 20th instant, please cancel the above requisitions which call for books. It is noted that the Ryerson Press are unable to fill any of these orders.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. J. W. Driscoll,
Supt. of Stationery,
Dept. Public Printing & Stationery,
Ottawa, Ont.

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150-41.

Ottawa, December 17th, 1941.

Dear Sir:

I should appreciate it if you would order the under-mentioned books from The MacMillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, Ont. -

50 copies	Travels of Babar (Brunhoff)	
50 "	Babar The King	"
50 "	Story of Babar	"
50 "	Fighting Planes (Law)	
50 copies	Mother Geese	
50 "	Baby Animals (Brown)	
60 copies	All Through The Day	(Health Series)
60 "	Through The Year	" "
100 "	The Surprise Box	(WWP Books)
100 "	Animals Are Fun	" "

As soon as these books are in stock you should advise me in order that the necessary requisition may be forwarded to you.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

The King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA.

OTTAWA , January 14, 1942.

Ref: "Stationery"

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of December 17 requesting that books be ordered from the MacMillan Company of Canada, I wish to advise you that the books as listed are now in stock.

✓ Travels of Babor (Brunhoff)
✓ Babor the King "
✓ Story of Babor "
✓ Fighting Planes (Law)

✓ Mother Goose
✓ Baby Animals (Brown)

✓ All through the Day (Health Series)
✓ Through The Year " "
✓ The Surprise Box (NWP Books)
✓ Animals Are Fun " "

Yours truly,

W. Driscoll

JD/WB

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

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THE VEN. J. K. IRWIN, M.A., D.D.
ARCHDEACON OF QU'APPELLE
SECRETARY OF SYNOD
REGISTRAR
SYNOD HOUSE
REGINA

THE VEN. W. COLE
ARCHDEACON OF WEYBURN
THE RECTORY
WEYBURN

THE REV. CANON SCHARPE
TREASURER OF SYNOD
SYNOD OFFICE
REGINA

Diocese of Qu'Appelle

BISHOP
THE RT. REV. E. H. KNOWLES, LL.B., D.D.
BISHOP'S COURT
REGINA

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE P. H. GORDON
CHANCELLOR
HIGH COLLEGE AVENUE
REGINA

W. B. SCOTT, ESQ., K.C.
SOLICITOR OF SYNOD
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BLDG.
REGINA

A. M. GOLDIE, ESQ., C.A.
AUDITOR OF SYNOD
301 SNIDER BLDG.
REGINA

SYNOD OFFICE
REGINA, SASK.

June 19, 1942.

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
RECEIVED

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

The following Resolution was duly passed by the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle in session assembled on Thursday, June 4 in the City of Regina, Saskatchewan and we have pleasure in forwarding the same to you:

"Whereas the curriculum for the Course of Study in Indian Schools is at present expected to be the same as in the Public Schools of the Province:
Be it resolved that the Indian Department be asked to consider the revision and ajustment of the Course of Study to the effect that it may be made more suitable to the needs and preparation for after school life of our Indian children."

We are
Yours faithfully,

Edwin Qu'Appelle
Bishop

J. K. Irwin.
Secretary of Synod.

I/B

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150-41

Ottawa, June 23, 1942.

Right Reverend Sir:

I have Your Lordship's letter of the 19th instant, with reference to the resolution passed by the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle.

At the present time we are endeavouring to revise the curriculum for Indian schools so as to make it more practical for Indian children. You will understand, of course, that it will require a considerable period of time to effect this necessary improvement. Recently, a fully trained vocational teacher was added to our staff, and he has been visiting the schools in Saskatchewan during the past month.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Right Rev. E. H. Knowles, LL.B., D.D.,
Bishop of Qu'Appelle,
Bishop's Court,
R e g i n a, Sask.

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

OTTAWA, August 8, 1942.

Ref: "Stationery"

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to my letter of July 16, I would ask you to kindly let me have a requisition to cover the following books supplied on appsobation on June 19th:

1 copy of Success and Health
1 " " All Through the Day
1 " " Through the Year.

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

REQ No.....

AUG 10 1942
JD/WB

Stat'y. Office to Forward

Purchased Aug 7/42

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LONDON TORONTO

J. M. DENT & SONS (CANADA) LIMITED

PUBLISHERS
224 Bloor Street West
TORONTO, CANADA

August 7th.,1942.

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Phil:-

I hate to bother you again regarding JOE AND RUTH GO TO SCHOOL, and would not do so but for the fact that I am being harrassed by the Stock and Business Departments.

Therefore, if it is possible for you to let us know how many you are likely to need between now and school opening, say, I would be very much obliged.

If you haven't had your holidays I hope you are at least planning them and eventually taking them. For my part, the nightmare of the new income taxes is such that if I take holidays then the Government won't get theirs, and it is more important that the Government should get theirs than that I should spend the odd fifty cents in swanking it about in a comfortable summer resort! Fortunately, the garden is looking quite nice, and I get a good deal of pleasure out of it.

All the best.

Yours,

HB/LB

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150-41.

Ottawa, August 17th, 1942.

Dear Henry:

Your letter of the 7th instant was received and I regret that I overlooked answering it. By the time this letter is written I will have left on my holidays.

I find that, during the past year, we have used approximately 500 copies of Jee and Ruth Go To School. The number of copies in stock at present is 2,344, which, I believe, will take care of our requirements for some time.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan
S.D.

P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. Henry Button,
Messrs. J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Limited,
224 Bloor St. W.,
Toronto, Ont.

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(RG 10, Volume 6032, File 150-41, part 1)

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

CANADA

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE KING'S PRINTER OTTAWA

OTTAWA, July 8, 1942

Ref: "Stationery"

Mr. P. Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Issued for Supt. S.D. Indian

I wish to advise you that the following books are now in stock:

10 Copies of "The Earth Then and Now"
10 " of "From Sun to Earth"
50 " of "The Earth and Life upon It"
50 " of "Our Earth and Sky"
50 " of "Changes all Around Us"
50 " of "We find Out"

} New Pathways Series (in Reading)

Yours truly,

J. W. DRISCOLL
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

JD/LL

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150-41.

Ottawa, September 3rd, 1942.

Dear Sir:

Please let me have a complete list, by grades, of the Corona Readers. I understand that the Second and Fourth Books have now been revised.

Please also let me know if there are Workbooks to accompany the Primer or any of the Readers.

Yours truly,

A. J. Doucet,
Training Division.

Mr. Norman S. Ingram,
Messrs. Ginn & Co.,
263 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Reply received & placed in Mr. Doucet's file.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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(RG 10, Volume 6033)

File 150-44, part 2	Headquarters - Health - Dietary Service for Residential Schools. 1929-1947
File 150-50, part 1	Headquarters - Inventory of Government Property at Residential Schools. 1934-1941
File 150-60, part 1	Headquarters - Vocational Training and Follow-up System for School Graduates. 1937-1939
File 150-60B, part 1	Headquarters - Vocational Training and Follow-up System for School Graduates. 1938-1945
File 150-61, part 1	Headquarters - Monthly Reports - Welfare and Training Services Division. 1941-1945

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FILE No. 150-44

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO

CENTRAL REGISTRY	REFERRED TO	DATE REC'D	INITIALS	CENTRAL REGISTRY	REFERRED TO	DATE REC'D	INITIALS

FILE No. 150-44 n VOL. 44 Closed Indian Schools

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HOME-MADE FROZEN DESSERTS

By

A. H. WHITE, M.S.
Senior Dairy Promoter

HELEN G. CAMPBELL
Demonstrator and Lecturer

DOMINION OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PAMPHLET NO. 48—NEW SERIES

DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE BRANCH
J. A. RUDDICK, *Commissioner.*

Published by direction of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.
Ottawa, 1929

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(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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PRINTED AT
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
OTTAWA

HOME-MADE FROZEN DESSERTS

What is more appetising on a warm summer day than a dish of good ice cream? More and more of this dairy product is now being used and it has virtually passed out of the luxury class of foods, being served as a dessert at hotels, restaurants and homes at all seasons of the year. Like all dairy products, ice cream is a real food, easily digested, palatable, and containing all the nutritive elements essential to body building and good health—fat, protein, carbohydrates and vitamins, especially Fat Soluble A. When made from fresh, clean-flavoured cream, it has a delicacy of flavour which appeals to young and old. Ice cream is altogether an ideal food.

The attractiveness of ice cream is one of the reasons for its popularity, though it has many other advantages which place it among the more important foods. It is a general favourite, even among those who do not relish milk and cream in the fluid state and it contains all the nourishment of these foods, as the milk constituents are not impaired by the freezing process. Ice cream is a valuable source of lime, the lack of which is a serious defect in the ordinary diet, protein of excellent quality for growth and the maintenance of health, fat in one of its most easily digested forms, sugar and all three vitamins. The comparatively high proportion of sugar and the low temperature make ice cream less desirable than milk for children, but it has much to recommend it as an article of diet.

Dr. McCollum, an eminent authority on nutrition, calls attention to at least one point in favour of the custom of selling ice cream in cones. In this way, many children are induced to buy ice cream instead of candy and thus supplement a diet sometimes seriously lacking in milk and other dairy products. Undoubtedly, an increase in the daily milk order would be a wiser and more economical method, but in homes where the value of milk is not fully understood, this "casual purchase of ice cream by poor children is a matter of much greater importance than it might at first thought appear to be."

Ice cream is of particular importance in the sick room, as it provides nourishment in an easily digested form. It is usually allowed even when the patient's diet is limited to liquids and is often especially valuable in cases of fever.

Care of the Cream

Cream which is about 24 hours old is more satisfactory for ice cream making than fresh cream. It should, however, be perfectly sweet and it is necessary, therefore, that the cream be kept in a cool place. If cream is aged (24 hours) and kept cool before freezing, the texture of the ice cream will be smooth and free from ice crystals which are so objectionable.

Equipment Necessary

It is possible to make frozen desserts with utensils to be found in any kitchen. Good ice cream may be made according to the following directions by using some vessel such as a small tin or granite pail and another vessel similar in shape, but several sizes larger.

After pouring the ice cream mixture into the smaller pail, cover tightly and place in the larger one, leaving the handle erect. Pack with ice and salt, or with snow and salt, then, using the handle of the pail, turn back and forth to keep the contents in motion. After 5 or 10 minutes, remove the cover, being careful to prevent any salt getting into the mixture and, with a broad bladed knife, scrape the frozen portion from the inside edge into the centre. Cover tightly and repeat until the mixture is frozen, scraping from the inside edge frequently.

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Ice cream for a small family, or individual amounts for an invalid, may be made in this way by using a small vessel such as a baking powder can and a bowl or small pail. This is not so convenient a method of making ice cream as when a freezer is used. A longer time is required but a delicious dessert can be made in this way.

Various sizes of ice cream freezers are on the market. For the average home, a one-quart size is suitable and can be purchased at almost any hardware store for $5.00, or less. A freezer is a convenient addition to the kitchen equipment and, when properly cared for, will last a long time.

Ice can be secured at all seasons of the year in towns and cities, while the modern dairy farm usually has a well-filled ice house. Snow can be used, when available, as a substitute for ice with very satisfactory results. Salt is also necessary for the freezing process. Crushed rock salt is preferable, but ordinary coarse salt or even table salt will serve the purpose.

Classification of Ice Cream

Plain Ice Creams.

The plain ice creams are made from table cream (12 to 18 per cent butterfat), sugar and flavouring material. Vanilla is the most common flavouring, but other flavours such as chocolate, maple, coffee or caramel, are suitable and appetizing.

Fruit Ice Creams.

The fruit ice creams consist of cream, sugar and fresh fruits. Almost any kind of fresh fruit such as strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, peaches, cherries, grapes or currants can be used. The fruit should be fresh and well ripened.

Nut Ice Creams.

Nut ice creams consist of cream, sugar and nuts. Any of the common nuts—walnuts, filberts, etc., can be used. Vanilla, chocolate or caramel are suitable flavourings for nut ice creams.

Bisque Ice Creams.

Bisque ice creams are made of cream, sugar and bread products such as macaroons, grapenuts, marshmallows, etc.

Parfaits.

Parfaits belong to the richer and fancier ice creams. They consist of cream of about 25 or 30 per cent butterfat, sugar, yolks of eggs and flavouring material. Nuts or fresh fruit may be added.

Mousses.

Mousse is probably the richest and fanciest of the ice creams and consists of frozen whipped cream to which sugar and natural flavouring have been added. Fresh fruits are necessary for mousse and a small amount of lemon juice should be added to bring out the fresh fruit flavour.

Puddings.

Ice cream puddings are made from the parfait mixture with the addition of candied fruits and nuts. They are generally highly seasoned. These puddings are suitable for Thanksgiving, Christmas and other holiday festivities.

Ices.

The most common ices are the water and milk sherbets which consist of milk, skimmilk, or water, sugar, flavouring and the whites of eggs, if desired. Sherbets are characterized by their tart flavour, as lemon juice is usually added in addition to any other flavouring used.

Frappes consist of the same materials as sherbets, but are frozen only to a soft, semi-frozen consistency.

Soufflés differ from sherbets in that they contain the whole egg.

Any of the above ice creams can be made easily in the home. The cost and richness of the plain ice creams will depend on the richness of the cream used. *Ordinary table cream (about 18 per cent butterfat) will make a very smooth and tasty ice cream, but this cream may be thinned with milk in equal proportions, which will reduce the cost and still make an acceptable product.* Parfaits, puddings, mousses and bisques are fancy products and are more expensive, but are suitable for special occasions. In the country and smaller towns and even in larger cities fancy ice creams cannot be purchased readily. They can be made in the home, however, at any season of the year, as all the materials necessary can be obtained separately at any time.

Some Recipes for Ice Cream.

Only a few recipes are given as illustrations of the different types of frozen dishes, but a great variety of frozen desserts can be made by the use of different flavouring materials. In the making of ice creams, much scope is given for the imagination and ingenuity of the housekeeper in attractive and palatable combinations of food materials.

The cream in each of the following recipes, except for that of the mousse, is table cream (16 to 18 per cent butterfat), but *the cost of the ice cream can be reduced considerably by using half cream and half milk, or about two-thirds cream and one-third milk.* Thinner cream, however, will not give as smooth an ice cream and it will probably require a longer time to freeze.

The amounts given in these recipes are for one quart of ice cream.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

2 cups.....1 pint
4 cups.....1 quart
2 cups granulated sugar.....1 pound
1 tablespoon (tbsp.).....½ ounce
3 teaspoons (tsp.).....1 tablespoon

VANILLA ICE CREAM, No. 1.

1 pint table cream
½ cup sugar
2 tsp. vanilla

Mix the ingredients, stir to dissolve the sugar, and freeze.

VANILLA ICE CREAM, No. 2.

1 cup scalded milk
1 tsp. flour
1 cup cream
1 egg yolk
½ cup sugar
1 tsp. vanilla

Mix the flour and sugar together, add the slightly beaten egg yolk and stir in the milk gradually. Cook over hot water about 15 minutes, strain and cool. Add the cream and flavouring. Freeze and serve.

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM.

1 pint cream
1 tsp vanilla
½ cup sugar
½ cup chocolate or cocoa
few grains salt

Put the chocolate or cocoa, half the sugar and a little water or milk in a pan. Heat over hot water and stir until a smooth syrup is formed. Cool the syrup and add with the remaining sugar to the cream. Add flavouring and freeze.

OATMEAL ICE CREAM.

½ cup rolled oats
½ tsp. vanilla
1 cup milk
½ cup sugar
1 cup cream

Soak the rolled oats in the milk one hour. Strain. Cook the strained liquid in a double boiler about 45 minutes, stirring frequently. When cool, add cream and flavouring. Freeze.

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FROZEN RICE PUDDING.

2 tbsp. rice
½ cup sugar
½ cup cream
½ cup milk
Yolk of 1 egg
½ tsp. vanilla

Wash the rice and cook in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain; then add the milk and cook in double boiler about 30 minutes. Press through a sieve and pour over the egg yolk and sugar beaten together. Return to the double boiler and stir until it thickens. Remove from the fire, cool, add the flavouring and freeze. Whip the cream and add when the ice cream is nearly frozen.

Leftover cooked rice may be used (about 6 tbsp.).

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM.

1 pint cream
1 tsp. vanilla
½ cup sugar
½ cup crushed strawberries
½ cup sugar

Crush the fruit and sprinkle with the ½ cup sugar. Mix the remaining ingredients and freeze. Add the crushed fruit when the mixture is nearly frozen.

Any fruit may be used in the same way, the amount of sugar being varied according to the sweetness of the fruit. Before adding the sugar to seedy fruits such as raspberries, crush through a sieve to remove the seeds.

NUT ICE CREAM.

1 pint cream
2 tsp. vanilla
½ cup sugar
½ cup chopped nuts

Add the vanilla and sugar to the cream. Freeze. When nearly frozen, add the chopped nuts. Nuts used in chocolate or maple ice cream make a very palatable frozen product.

MACAROON BISCUE.

1 pint cream
2 tsp. vanilla
½ cup sugar
½ cup ground macaroons

Dry the macaroons in a hot oven. Roll or grind in a meat grinder and add to the ice cream when nearly frozen. Grapenut ice cream can be made by substituting grapenuts for macaroons.

LEMON MILK SHERBET.

1 pint whole milk or skimmilk
½ cup lemon juice
1 cup sugar
2 egg whites (if desired)

Whip the egg whites and mix with other ingredients; freeze. If fresh fruit flavours are desired, add only one-third the amount of lemon juice and less sugar with sweeter fruits. Egg whites may be omitted, but the sherbet will not be as smooth in texture.

Milk, eggs and sugar will be the same in other sherbets, only the flavouring material will change.

The following recipes are for the richer ice creams and are more expensive. The cream used should not be thinned and to get the best results should contain about 25 to 30 per cent butterfat. Table cream, however, will suffice.

GOLDEN PARFAIT.

1 pint cream
2 egg yolks
½ cup sugar
2 tsp. vanilla

Add one-quarter of the cream to the egg yolks and beat a few moments over hot water, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire, cool, add the other ingredients and freeze.

A nut parfait can be made by adding one-half cup of chopped nuts to this recipe. For fruit parfait, add three-quarters of a cup of crushed fruit.

NESSELRODE PUDDING.

1 pint cream
2 tsp. vanilla
¼ cup maraschino cherries
1½ oz. candied fruits
½ cup sugar
2 egg yolks
½ cup chopped walnuts
1 slice chopped pineapple

Add one-quarter of the cream to the egg yolks and heat a few moments over hot water, stirring constantly. Add sugar, remove from fire, cool and add vanilla. Grind and mix the fruit and nuts and add when the cream is nearly frozen. All puddings are made from the golden parfait mixture with fruits and nuts added.

MOUSSE.

1 pint whipping cream
½ cup crushed fruit (strawberries, peaches, etc.)
½ cup sugar
Juice of one lemon

Whip the cream. Then add sugar, lemon juice and crushed fruit and freeze. Turn the freezer very slowly and just enough to insure even freezing of the whole mixture. Although not necessary, the cream may be coloured to correspond with the colour of the fruit.

SAUCES FOR PLAIN ICE CREAMS

MARSHMALLOW SAUCE.

½ lb. marshmallows
½ cup boiling water
1 cup pulverised sugar

Cut marshmallows in pieces and melt in double boiler. Dissolve sugar in the boiling water. Add to marshmallows and stir until thoroughly blended. Turn into bowl and cool before serving.

CHOCOLATE SAUCE.

1 square chocolate (unsweetened)
2 tsp. butter
½ tsp. vanilla
1 cup sugar
½ cup boiling water

Melt chocolate, add the butter, then the water, gradually. Add the sugar and boil about 5 minutes. Then add vanilla.

COFFEE SAUCE.

1½ cups milk
½ cup sugar
few grains of salt
½ cup ground coffee
1 tbsp. cornstarch

Scald the milk with the coffee and let stand about 20 minutes. Then strain. Mix the sugar, cornstarch and salt together, and into this stir the hot coffee infusion. Cook 5 minutes and serve hot.

This sauce may be made using one cup of milk and ½ cup of left-over coffee.

Freezing the Ice Cream Mixture

It is a common impression that it takes a great deal of time and hard work to make ice cream. Such is not the case. It is a simple matter to mix the ingredients and, if the cream is at least 24 hours old, and if ice and salt is used in proper proportions, it is a matter of only 15 or 20 minutes before the freezing process is completed. The freezing process, however, is important to give the ice cream the proper body and texture as this has a great effect on the palatability.

Points to Remember when Freezing Ice Cream.

1. Cream when frozen increases considerably in volume and, on this account, the freezer should never be filled more than half full. The increase in volume is due to the incorporation of air during the freezing process and the more evenly this air is incorporated in the ice cream mixture, the smoother the ice cream will be.

2. The can containing the ice cream mixture should be adjusted in the freezer, then packed with alternate layers of finely crushed ice and salt. About eight to twelve parts of ice to one part of salt will give an efficient freezing mixture. As the freezer is turned, the salt will gradually work down and come in contact with all the ice.

3. Snow may be used instead of ice. If the ice or snow does not melt quickly enough, a small amount of water poured over it will help in the formation of the brine and hasten the freezing process.

4. If the cream has been previously cooled to a low temperature, the handle of the freezer may be turned fairly quickly from the start; if the mixture in the can is at ordinary room temperature, the handle should be turned slowly for a few minutes to cool the cream to about freezing point. Too rapid turning of the can before the cream is quite cold tends to churn the cream and will result in the ice cream containing particles of butterfat which are objectionable.

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5. After the cream has started to freeze, the handle may be turned more quickly until the freezing process is complete. This should require from fifteen to twenty minutes.

6. When the ice cream is frozen to a semi-solid condition and will hold its shape, remove the dasher from the freezer and, with a spoon, pack the ice cream solidly in the can.

7. Cover the can, placing a cork in the opening in the cover.

8. Draw off the brine and repack the freezer with alternate layers of ice and salt, using about eight measures of ice to one of salt. If only a short time can be allowed for the ice cream to stand use a higher proportion of salt.

9. Cover the freezer with a damp sack or piece of carpet and allow to stand at least one hour for the ice cream to harden. Large quantities require several hours.

10. After about an hour, draw off the brine and add more ice and salt. Repeat whenever necessary until the ice cream is used.

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AN ARGUMENT IN THE KITCHEN

A PLAYLET FOR CHILDREN IN ONE ACT

BY

HELEN G. CAMPBELL
DAIRY BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA

Pamphlet No 67 New Series

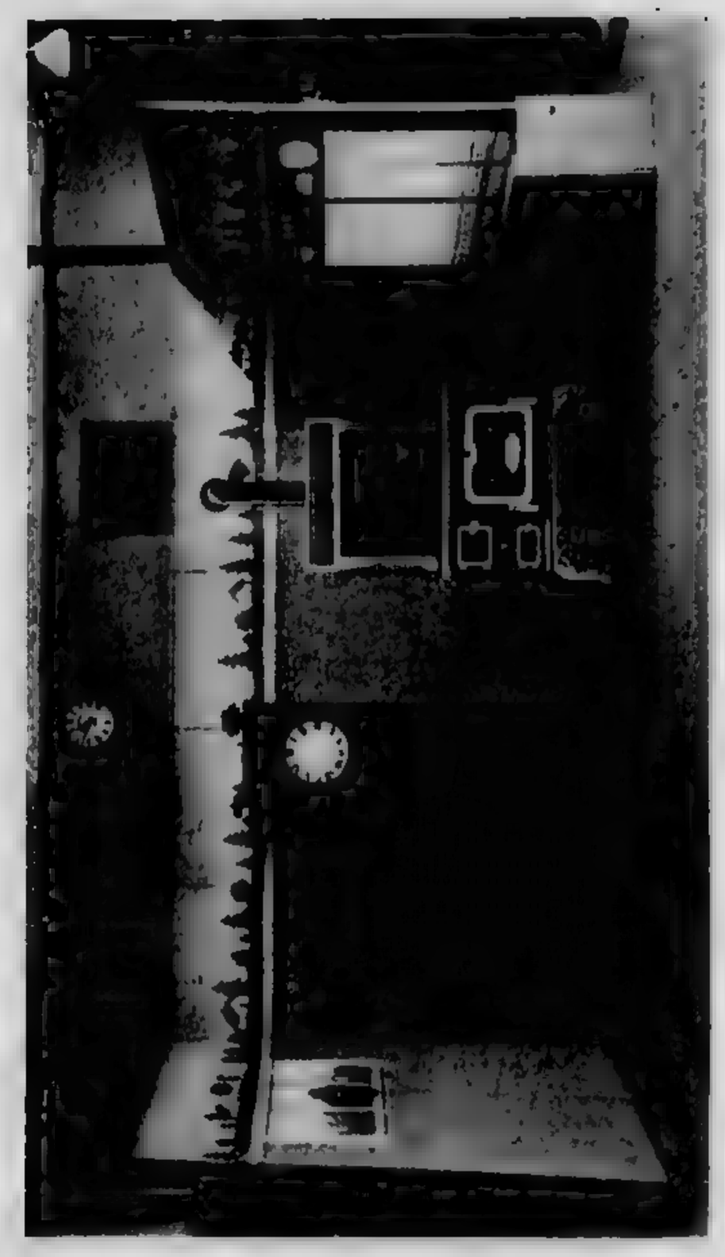
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BACKGROUND USED BY DAIRY BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

It is constructed of heavyboard tinted buff shade. Window, refrigerator, top of stove, top of cupboard and curtain are painted on the background (dark buff of stove and bottom of cupboard are left as wood painted as shown in photograph. Body of stove is supported by brace about 18 inches from wall, bottom of cupboard is placed about 12 inches. The width of the end board) from wall to allow children to stand behind them. The door of the refrigerator is made as hinges and opens to allow entrance of "Mrs. Milk Bottle" and others.

AN ARGUMENT IN THE KITCHEN

A PLAYLET FOR CHILDREN IN ONE ACT

By Helen G. Campbell,

Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Characters

Betty	Mr. Pepper
Betty's Mother	Mrs. Teapot
Mr. Kitchen Clock	Fairies:
Mr. Pickle Jar	Butterfat
Mrs. Porridge Pot	Sugar
Mrs. Coffee Pot	Protein
Mrs. Milk Bottle	Lime
Mrs. Sugar Bowl	Vitamins (3)
Mr. Soup Kettle	Sprites:
Mrs. Candy Box	Caffeine
Miss Salt	Tannin

Scene—An ordinary well-appointed kitchen—stove at centre back of stage, shelf at right, higher shelf at left back, refrigerator at left, table at right, door at upper left, arm-chair about centre front.

The curtain rises on the kitchen folk—Mrs. Porridge Pot and Mr. Soup Kettle beside stove; Mrs. Teapot, Miss Salt and Mr. Pepper together at right in front of shelf; Kitchen Clock on higher shelf; Mrs. Candy Box and Mrs. Sugar Bowl at right near table; Mr. Pickle Jar upstage.

Note.—*The above suggestions are given for use when real furniture is used.*

(Voices off stage)

Betty—Mother, may I have a cup of coffee instead of milk with my lunch to-day? Susie Smith who sits behind me in school drinks coffee every day. She said this morning that only babies drink milk.

Mother—But you remember you told me last week that Susie is one of those little girls who are so much underweight. I want my little girl to be well and strong and that's why I want you to drink milk and follow all those health rules teacher tells you about.

Betty—But could I have coffee just this once?

Mother—No, Betty. Coffee's not good for children—not even a taste. Now you've finished your lunch, you have time for a rest before starting back to school.

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BETTY—All right, Mother. I'll sit in the big chair in the kitchen.

(Betty comes into kitchen and sits in chair—settles comfortably.)

BETTY—(Drowsily) My! It's so nice and warm here—I'm sleepy as can be.

MOTHER—Well, take a little nap, dear. Sweet dreams!

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK (peeking out from behind clock)—Well Betty is asleep already. I hope she dreams of the Kitchen People for a change. I wonder if these Human Beings ever realize how interested we are in them.

Mr PICKLE JAR—Are they indeed, Mr. Kitchen Clock? You see, my name is Mr. Pickle Jar and I do not visit in the kitchen very often so I do not know the kitchen people very well.

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK—Why, yes, we are all very fond of the family and we all try very hard to please them. Some of us are very jealous of what Betty's Mother thinks of us and Mrs. Milk Bottle and Mrs. Coffee Pot are forever arguing as to which one does the most good.

Mr. PICKLE JAR—Mrs. Milk Bottle and Mrs. Coffee Pot! I don't know those ladies. They have not come in yet? Perhaps they are together somewhere.

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK—Oh, dear me, no! Mrs. Milk Bottle and Mrs. Coffee Pot are not very good friends. They do not meet very often for they live in different localities. Mrs Milk Bottle lives on Refrigerator Street. She prefers that neighbourhood to any other for the climate suits her better Mrs. Milk Bottle says it is very bad for her to live anywhere but the coldest spot she can find.

Mr PICKLE JAR—Who is this Mrs. Milk Bottle?

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK—Mrs. Milk Bottle is quite an important personage here. I am very fond of her, but like everybody else she has her peculiarities. For one thing, she always wears a hat in the house. If she has her way, she changes her travelling hat of cardboard as soon as she comes into the house and puts on one of those glass or aluminium ones. She takes a lot of pride in her appearance.

Mr. PICKLE JAR—And what about Mrs. Coffee Pot? Where does she live?

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK—Mrs. Coffee Pot is particular about her looks, too. She lives on Pantry Row, near her neighbours Miss Salt and Mr. Pepper, who Mrs. Matchbox says are seen together a good deal.

(Mrs. Milk Bottle and Mrs. Coffee Pot enter from opposite sides.)

Mrs. PORRIDGE POT—Here's Mrs. Coffee Pot now—and here's Mrs. Milk Bottle.

Mrs. COFFEE POT—Good morning, Kitchen People. My, this is a cold place.

Mrs. MILK BOTTLE—Oh, you are so particular! You always like such a warm place.

Mrs. COFFEE POT—Well, I'm not like you, turn sour when I'm left in a warm place for a little while. Warmth improves my disposition. You always talk about being kept "Clean, cold and covered."

Mrs. MILK BOTTLE—You are rather particular yourself about being kept clean and shiny.

Mrs. COFFEE POT—Well, anyway, I am satisfied with that. You like to be dressed up with a glass or aluminium headdress; I suppose you think the cardboard one is not becoming to you.

Mrs. MILK BOTTLE—Well, I've very important work to do and I can do my work better when people keep me clean and cold, and—

Mrs. SUGAR BOWL (Interrupting)—Yes, but sometimes Betty seems to like Mrs. Coffee Pot best. Do you remember this morning, she asked for coffee instead of milk?

Mrs. MILK BOTTLE—But her mother said coffee was not good for children.

Mrs. COFFEE POT (angry at what Betty's mother said about her)—I am just as good as some other folks I know here.

Mrs. MILK BOTTLE—Oh, you are, are you? Well, perhaps you will tell what good you do.

Mrs. COFFEE POT—I am very fond of the family.

Mrs. MILK BOTTLE—Oh, yes, you pretend to be fond of the family. Dear knows, you should be, for you are kept shiny and clean and are well looked after, but I don't believe you repay the kindness shown you except by giving to grown-up people a drink of good flavour.

Mrs. COFFEE POT—I suppose you have been listening to that cousin of yours, Mrs. Cream Jug. She always thinks she is so necessary. It's true she is a great help to me, but many people prefer not to have her accompany me.

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK (stepping out from behind clock)—Now, now, my friends, do not let us squabble. Let us hold a Court and decide this question once and for all. Lend your ear, good people, and let us hear the statements of the parties to the suit. We will now see which of them gives most to little Betty.

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK (continuing)—Now, Mrs. Milk Bottle, what have you to say?

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Mrs. Milk Bottle—Judge Kitchen Clock, I claim I am the best friend of babies, boys and girls and even grown-up people, too; especially when they are sick. I put roses in children's cheeks and make them healthy and happy. The Good Health Fairies have blessed what I have to give them.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—We will hear what the Good Health Fairies have to say.

(Enter Butterfat Fairy, who takes Mrs. Milk Bottle by the hand.)

Butterfat Fairy—I am Fairy Butterfat of the Tribe of Good Health Fairies and I help Mrs. Milk Bottle.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—Oh yes—I have heard of you. They say you are Mrs. Milk Bottle's favourite fairy.

Butterfat Fairy—Why no! She is just as fond of the other fairies. Folks always see me first, though, because I am so hard to keep down.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—Do you bless the milk which Mrs. Milk Bottle gives boys and girls?

Butterfat Fairy—Why, of course. I make milk taste better, and more than that, I keep boys and girls warm and make them grow.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—Have you any little sisters or brothers who help Mrs. Milk Bottle?

Butterfat Fairy—Oh, yes, little Sugar Fairy helps Mrs. Milk Bottle and she loves little children. She is so sweet almost everybody loves her.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—Call Sugar Fairy.

(Butterfat calls Sugar Fairy.)

Sugar Fairy (entering)—I'm not very big but I love little children. They love me, too. I help folks keep warm; and milk, which Mrs. Milk Bottle gives, is a food I have blessed.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—And what else do you do, little maid?

Sugar Fairy—I also bless Mrs. Sugar Bowl and Mrs. Candy Box, too (pointing to each in turn); but if I could write, I'd hang a sign on both—"*Take in Small Doses.*"

Mrs. Sugar Bowl and Mrs. Candy Box (both together)—Oh, that would not be nice. Little children just love us and always want us

Mr. Kitchen Clock—Order! Sugar Fairy is giving evidence

Sugar Fairy—You know, Judge Kitchen Clock, when little children want too much of my company, I begin to spoil their teeth and sometimes even make them sick. I don't do it to be mean, I just can't help it.

(Sugar Fairy takes signs and hangs them on Mrs. Sugar Bowl and Mrs. Candy Box. Mrs. Sugar Bowl and Mrs. Candy Box hang heads and look rather ashamed.)

Mr. Kitchen Clock—Is there any other little fairy wishing to speak?

Protein Fairy (entering)—Yes, I'm Protein Fairy. I build muscle to make people strong. Boys who eat what I bless can play football—and baseball—and hockey.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—And little girls—what can they do when they eat the food you bless?

Protein Fairy—Little girls can run fast and jump far. They can also do a great deal to help Mother. I can work best when boys and girls drink about three glasses of milk every day.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—Call the next witness.

Mrs. Milk Bottle—Come, Lime Fairy.

Lime Fairy (entering)—I help Mrs. Milk Bottle, too. I make teeth—good, white, firm teeth—and children can have the teeth I make "for keeps" if they take good care of them. I build bones, too.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—And what foods have you blessed, little builder?

Lime Fairy—Milk is my favourite. I put into milk more of the material to build teeth and bones than I put in any other food. Children who drink it can depend on me.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—Are there any more witnesses?

Vitamin Fairies (entering all together, hands clasped)—We are called Vitamins. We always go along with milk which Mrs. Milk Bottle gives and we love it best of all the foods because we're not all together in any other. We love Mrs. Milk Bottle. We are not very well known but we do a great deal of good and no boy or girl could grow or be well and strong without us.

(All the fairies join hands and dance in ring, singing to the tune of "London Bridge is Falling down"):

We're the Good Health Fairies, Fairies, Fairies,
We're the Good Health Fairies, we *work* for children.
We make good food for boys and girls, boys and girls, boys and girls.

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We make good food for boys and girls and *make* them happy.

We love one food the best of all, best of all, best of all,
We won't tell you that food's name, we'll *spell* it for you.

(Fairies form the word M-I-L-K.) See footnotes 1 and 2; also illustration on page 16

KITCHEN PEOPLE (all together)—Milk!

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK—Has anyone else here anything to say in favour of Mrs. Milk Bottle? Have *you*, Mrs. Porridge Pot?

Mrs. PORRIDGE POT—Yes, indeed, Judge. I have something especially good for children but I always have to depend on my friend, Mrs. Milk Bottle, to help me

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK—And *you*, Mr. Soup Kettle—what have you to say?

Mr. SOUP KETTLE—I give something good too, and I always know that if Mrs. Milk Bottle helps me with a soup for the family, it is a food I can be proud to give.

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK—Yes, I guess Mrs. Milk Bottle does give a good deal to little Betty. All these witnesses are great friends of mine. Now, Mrs. Coffee Pot, let us hear what you have to say. Please tell the kitchen folk here what you can do for boys and girls.

(Mrs. Coffee Pot hangs head, looking ashamed—sulks.)

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK—Come, come! Haven't you any fairies to speak for you?

CAFFEINE (coming from behind Mrs. Coffee Pot)—I'm not a fairy. I'm a mischievous sprite called Caffeine. I make coffee harmful for children. None of the Good Health Fairies will have anything to do with me. My best friend is Cousin Tannin who does the same to tea as I do to coffee.

(Tannin peers from behind Mrs. Teapot on hearing his name mentioned by Caffeine.)

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK—Has anyone something to say in favour of Mrs. Coffee Pot? (Deep silence.) Now what is the decision?

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[1] A better arrangement, if possible, is to have seven extra children, dressed in plain black or white suits, form the word as shown in photograph on page 16. If this is done, it is a good plan to sew a narrow strip of contrasting colour on the costume—for instance, for the letter "M" sew the strip from neck to hem and along arm from neck to hand.

[2] If space is limited, it is effective to have the Fairies spell the word "M-I-L-K" slowly and distinctly.

(All kitchen people with exception of Mr. Kitchen Clock, Mrs. Coffee Pot and Mrs. Milk Bottle consult together.)

Mr. PICKLE JAR—Well, I guess this is no place for me. What I give isn't good for children.

(Mr. Pickle Jar tiptoes around the group and when he gets near the door makes a dash through it and away.)

Mrs. PORRIDGE POT (announcing verdict to Mr. Kitchen Clock)—The decision of this assembly is that Mrs. Milk Bottle is by far the more valuable of the two parties to the suit

Mr. KITCHEN CLOCK—You have heard the verdict. (Pointing to Mrs. Coffee Pot)—For punishment, I am going to forbid you to have anything to do with Miss Betty and all other growing girls and boys.

(Fairies clap their hands. Mrs. Porridge Pot and Mr. Soup Kettle say "hear, hear," and nod approvingly.)

(Mrs. Coffee Pot stamps her foot and cries in anger.)

(Mr. Kitchen Clock returns to place behind clock, points one hand of clock to one, the other to twelve and beats once on small drum or pan.)

MOTHER (coming into kitchen)—One o'clock! (Wakens Betty.) Time to go back to school, dear.

BETTY (Stretches and yawns, then wakens suddenly)—Oh, Mother, I had the funniest dream. All the pots and pans were people. . . . They talked, Mother! . . . And Mrs. Milk Bottle and Mrs. Coffee Pot were quarrelling about what they did for me. . . . And they had a Court and there were fairies. . . . And Mrs. Milk Bottle was so nice and so kind and all the fairies belonged to her. . . . . Mrs. Coffee Pot didn't have any fairies—just a horrid sprite who makes coffee bad for girls and boys. I'm not going to taste coffee—or tea—till I'm grown up anyway. I'm going to drink Milk every day.

MOTHER—I'm glad of that, Betty. We're going to have *hot milk soup* for supper.

BETTY—Oh, goody, goody! Make a lot, please, Mother—I'll have a good appetite.

(Betty dances out of kitchen to go to school.)

MOTHER (laughs and says to herself)—It's fortunate Betty had that dream. There's nothing like Milk for growing children.

(Curtain falls.)

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Costumes

Betty—Little girl dressed in school clothes.

Mrs. Milk Bottle—White cardboard shaped like a milk bottle.

Mrs. Coffee Pot—Cardboard shaped as a coffee pot and painted with aluminum paint.

Mr. Kitchen Clock—Black sateen costume, similar to Father Time or a Judge.

Mrs. Porridge Pot—Cardboard shaped and painted to resemble double boiler (light blue stippled with white.)

Mr. Soup Kettle—Cardboard shaped and painted to resemble large saucepan (light blue stippled with white).

Miss Salt and Mr. Pepper—Cardboard shaped and painted to resemble salt and pepper shakers, flat cardboard hats with black dots to resemble openings for salt and pepper.

Mr. Pickle Jar—Cardboard shaped and painted to resemble pickle jar, cap of lead-foil to resemble cover of pickle jar.

Mrs. Teapot—Cardboard shaped and painted brown to resemble Brown Betty teapot.

Mrs. Sugar Bowl—Cardboard shaped as sugar bowl and painted white—with or without decoration

Mrs. Candy Box—Cardboard shaped and painted to resemble candy box.

Fairies

Butterfat—Yellow tights extending over feet; yellow sateen coat gathered in at waist, wired at bottom to flare well; hat of yellow cardboard or sateen in shape of pound of butter. (Yellow crepe paper may be used for this costume.)

Sugar—White book muslin dress with flary skirt (brushed with starch and sprinkled with "snow"), white stockings, no hat, white gauze wings trimmed with tinsel.

Protein—Long black stockings, red sateen suit with very short, full pants, short red coat, red hat. (Football togs may be used.)

Lime—Long, dark trousers and white coat (to look like a dentist).

Vitamins—Three green crepe paper dresses. Bandeau of tinsel may be worn on hair.

Sprites

Caffeine—Brown cotton or sateen suit, big ears.

Tannin—Brown or black sateen suit similar to that of Caffeine

Stage Settings

Real furniture—stove, refrigerator, table, clock,

or

Beaverboard painted to resemble kitchen and kitchen furniture. Real chair.

Arrangement

The playlet may be staged with a background similar to the one used by the Dairy Branch, shown in the photograph. This allows for an easy and natural grouping of the characters. In this case, Betty and her Mother are not seen in the opening dialogue. Another arrangement is to make use of two curtains, the usual one at the front, behind which Betty and her Mother sit at the table, and a second curtain which hides the other characters until after Betty falls asleep. The playlet, however, can be put on in a schoolroom or elsewhere by arranging real furniture conveniently and placing an ordinary kitchen clock on a shelf from which a curtain is suspended to hide the character "Kitchen Clock."

While the costumes and setting are of very great importance in the effective staging of this play, it can be put on in the schoolroom very interestingly for children, by dressing the characters in plain white aprons such as are used in Home Economics classes and using cardboard labels with the names of the characters. One teacher made use of it in this way, even improvising furniture—a large black cloth covered a small table and did duty as a kitchen stove. As has been said, however, the costumes add a great deal to the attractiveness of the play and they can be made at home or in the classroom without much trouble and with very little expense.

It is sometimes possible to secure the equipment used by the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Anyone wishing particulars, or further suggestions as to staging the playlet, may write to this office.

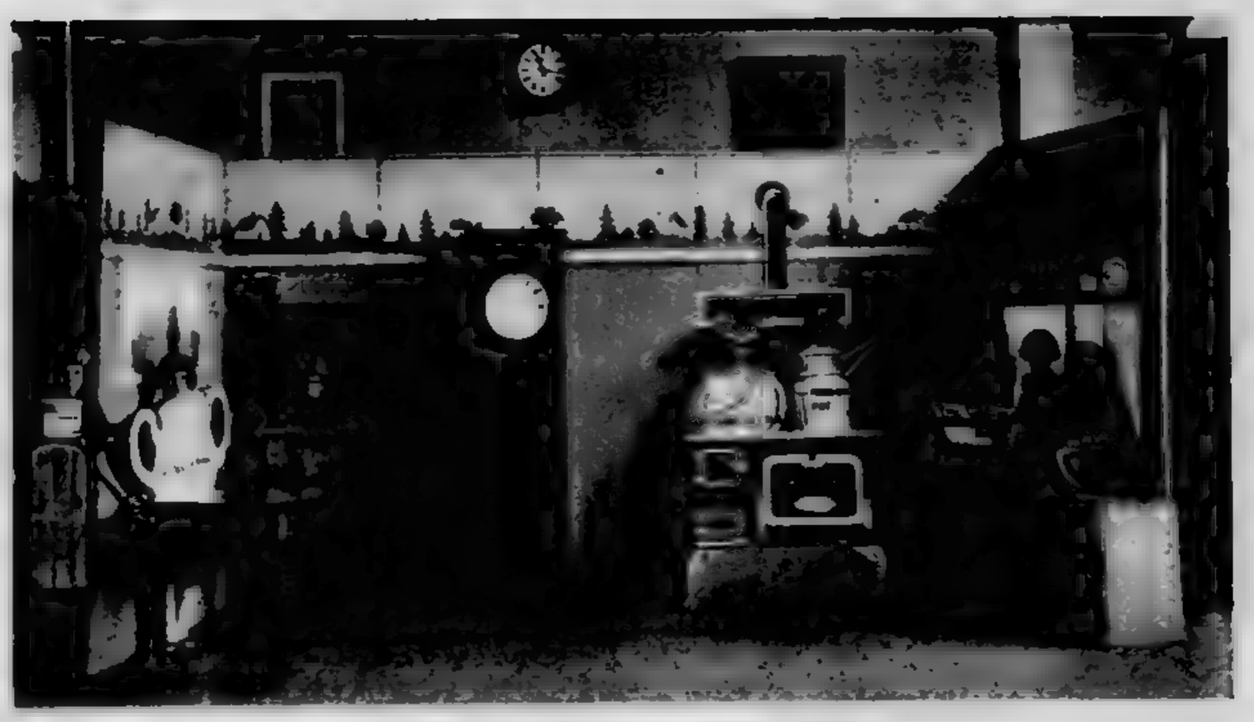
Acknowledgment

The photographs of the stage settings and characters were taken at the Borden School, Ottawa, through the courtesy of the Principal, Miss McKerracher. The children are pupils of that school.

Acknowledgment is due the Principal, teachers and pupils of the Borden School in trying out the playlet as first drafted. This was a great help in suggesting improvements in dialogue and stage arrangements and in ascertaining how children would like it.

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BACKGROUND WITH CHARACTERS IN PLACE

NOTE. In the play, Betty is asleep in chair in foreground. This is omitted from the photograph in order not to hide the other characters.



MRS. MILK BOTTLE AND MRS. COFFEE POT APPEAR ON THE SCENE



BETTY ASLEEP



THE FAIRIES AND SPRITES

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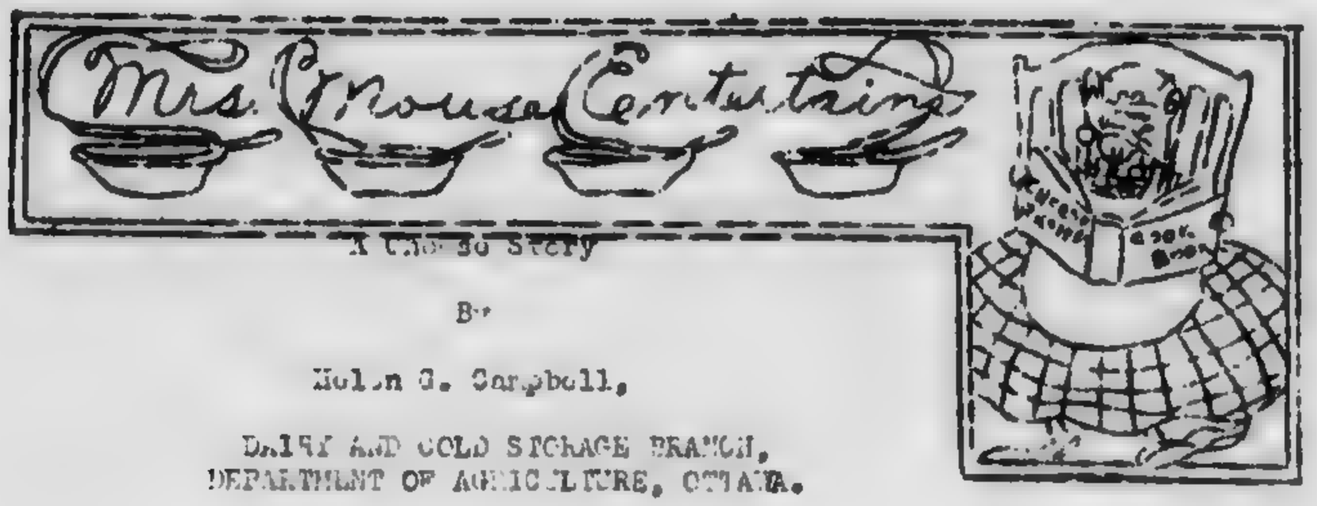


FORMING THE WORD MILK (M-I-L-K)

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Poor Copy



A Tale So Story

By

Helen G. Campbell,

DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA.

The mice were giving a party — a wonderful party. It was Father Mouse's birthday and most of the relations were invited.

All day long Mrs. Mouse had scurried here and scampered there putting things "to rights" and getting ready for company. There was such a lot to be done — the house to be "tidied up", spoons and forks and knives to polish, frocks to wash for all the Missy Mice, suits to press for all the Master Mice — and all without letting Father Mouse know; it was to be a surprise.

Almost everybody else knew about it. Barker the dog knew, Moo-Ow the cat was pretty certain and even The-Lady-Upstairs suspected it. Scritchity-scratch, scritchity-scratch, Mrs. Mouse ran hither and thither — to market and home again, to market and home again, with all the supplies for a wonderful supper.



She hadn't very far to go; Father Mouse had seen to this when they built their house. "Dear me!" It made Mrs. Mouse tired just to think what a time they'd had choosing a site for their new home. She used to tell how she and Father Mouse trapesed miles and only decided to build here after they'd taken a good look at Moo-Ow the cat and had seen that he ate too much ever to run fast. "We'll be quite safe here" Father Mouse had said, "till Moo-Ow starts reducing exercises."

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But even though they were near the market, it took a long time for Mother Mouse and the Missy Mice, coming home with their aprons filled, to bring everything, for Mrs. Mouse was to have something special for supper — she wanted the relations to see what a good cook she was.

What a time she'd had to decide! She and all the Missy Mice had talked and talked about it. They knew Father Mouse would want his cheese. He was particular about having it every day; he thought there was nothing like it to make muscle. He no dod it, he said, to make him strong to provide for his family. "Let's have bread and cheese" said the Missy Mice, who never tired of it. But Mrs. Mouse wanted something "extra-ordin'ry."

All of a sudden, she squeaked delightedly, "I know, I'll have a cheese soup."

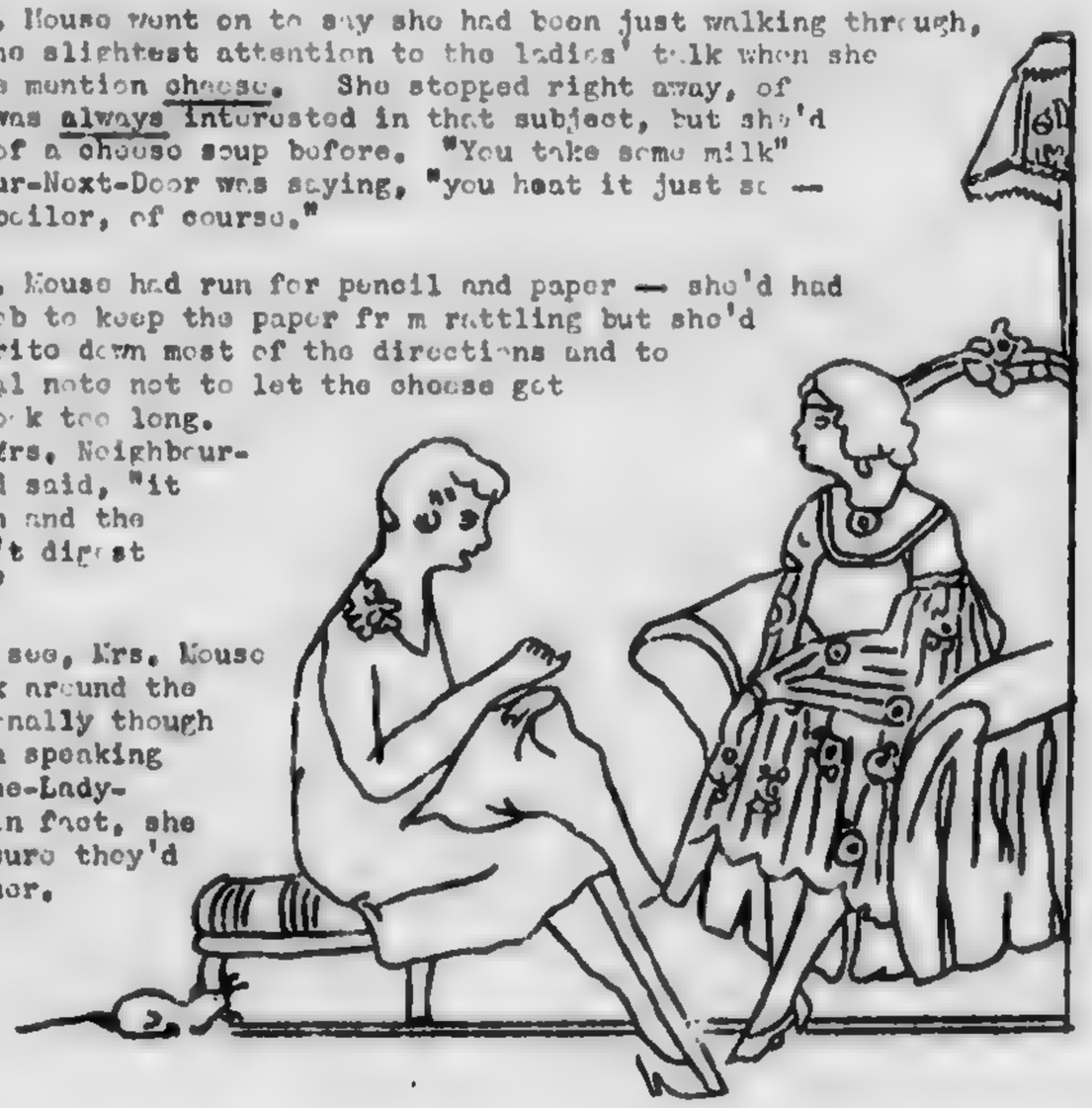
"A cheese soup, Mother?" said the Missy Mice. "How could you make cheese soup?"

"I can" said Mother Mouse, "I know all about it; only last week when I went out for my afternoon walk I overheard Mrs. Neighbour-Next-Door tell The-Lady-Upstairs exactly how it was done. 'It was de-licious' she said 'and good for the children too — when well made.'"

Mrs. Mouse went on to say she had been just walking through, not paying the slightest attention to the ladies' talk when she heard someone mention cheese. She stopped right away, of course; she was always interested in that subject, but she'd never heard of a cheese soup before. "You take some milk" Mrs. Neighbour-Next-Door was saying, "you heat it just so — in a double boiler, of course."

Mrs. Mouse had run for pencil and paper — she'd had an "awful" job to keep the paper fr m rattling but she'd managed to write down most of the directions and to make a special note not to let the cheese get too hot or cook too long. "If you do" Mrs. Neighbour-Next-Door had said, "it will be tough and the children can't digest it properly."

You see, Mrs. Mouse liked to walk around the rooms occasionally though she wasn't on speaking terms with The-Lady-Upstairs — in fact, she wasn't even sure they'd like each other.



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Sometimes she overheard the f-u-n-n-i-e-s-t things — about HEALTH — and FOOD — and SUNSHINE — and FRESH AIR. It seems that Mrs. Neighbour-Next-Door was very particular about her children's health. She tucked them in bed very early and Mrs. House had heard her say she opened the windows wide every night.

And their food was just so — about a quart of milk every day for each of the children, some fresh fruit and some green vegetables, lots of butter and brown bread and glasses and glasses of water.

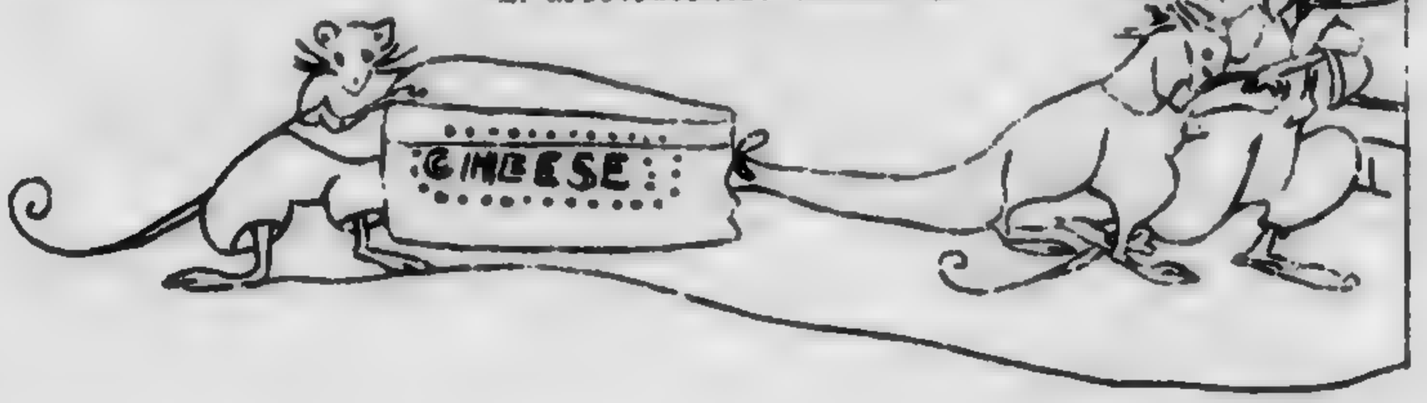
Mrs. House knew, of course, that everybody should have plenty of sleep, eat plain nourishing food, drink lots of milk, wash their faces, comb their hair, brush their teeth, and make themselves tidy. But Mrs. Neighbour-Next-Door seemed to know all this and just why too; she often talked about it with The-Lady-Upstairs.

Mrs. House stopped her work to tell of all these health rules and the little miss thought it so interesting you could have heard a pin drop — till the clock struck. "Gracious!" said Mrs. House, "it's just time to go for the cheese before I should begin to make the soup." It would take a big piece and how could they get it home without Father House to help them? You see, he'd gone down to the City Hall to attend a meeting of the House's Improvement Society.

It was quite a job but the Lassy Lies and the Master Lie pushed and tugged and puffed and there it was at last, as fine a piece of cheese as Mrs. House had ever laid her eyes on.

Then, such a scurry for Jane! In milk was put to heat just like Mrs. Neighbour-Next-Door had said. Mrs. House measured the flour — very carefully — while the butter melted in a saucepan. Then she stirred it in — just so — for she'd heard it must be a smooth, creamy paste. She didn't forget the salt and pepper either — not too much, she didn't believe in highly-spiced, highly-seasoned foods, especially for the children.

Then she must add the milk and stir and stir. "Dear, dear, what if it should be lumpy!" Mrs. House thought she'd die if it wasn't smooth, particularly when she expected Mrs. Farm House who set such a good table and Mrs. Grocery House who was inclined to put on airs and Mrs. Church House who lived in such an aristocratic community.



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But the soup didn't get lumpy: it was smooth as smooth. There was nothing to do now but wait till the company came and at the last minute put in the chees, which the Missy Mice were having such a time to grate. The grater was big, even Eldest-Missy-Mouse could hardly reach the handle, and Young Stay-at-Home-Mouse, would be up to mischief and pull the tails of his brothers and sisters.

Then the egg — how war they going to crack it? Mrs. Mouse thought she'd leave it out — you can, you know, when you make a cheese soup — but Eldest-Missy-Mouse had the practical idea. She put it near the edge of the table and had Mother Mouse roll a saucer away from near the floor, then the Missy Mice gave a quick little shove. Crack! went the egg in Mother Mouse's saucer.

There was just a minute to clean up the crosses, just a minute for Mother Mouse to put on a clean apron and comb her hair. Everything was ready! Mrs. Mouse had just time to get all the little mice's finger nails more clear and [illegible] when the doorbell "ding-a-ling'd."

"There!" exclaimed Mrs. Mouse. "Oh-o-o" said the little mice.

In scampered the visitors and everybody had presents for Father Mouse — apples and carrots and lettuce and cabbage, and all the things he liked.

Can you imagine when Father Mouse came home? Such a surprise! Such a commotion! "Happy Birthday, Dear Father" squealed all the relations and Mrs. Mouse left him shaking hands with everybody when she went out to finish the soup.



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In went the cheese! In a minute it was melted; then in went the yolk of the egg! One last minute to beat it — now it was ready to serve. Everybody helped to carry it to the table and Mother Mouse was so proud of her big surprise. The relations smacked their lips and said "doo-licious" and "scrumptious" and "tasty" and other words which meant the soup was over so good.

"How did you make it, Mother Mouse?" And Mrs. Mouse told them how she had learned it from Mrs. Neighbour-Next-Door, how she'd said it was so good and so economical — and fine for the children, too, if properly prepared.

You can imagine the chatter at the table, the clatter of dishwashing afterwards, the games next, the laughing and running and sliding down the bannisters. There was such a noise that Moo-Ow the cat wakened and said "My, my, if I hadn't eaten too much for dinner, I'd chase those mice home." Nobody else heard and the mice had such fun it seemed no time till they heard the alarm clock tell The-Lady-Upstairs it was time to get up. "We must be going" the visitors said, "we've had a lovely time."

When the last guest had said "Good-bye" Mrs. Mouse sighed happily, "Well the party was a great success and everybody liked my cheese soup."



Illustrated by
Blanche Guthrie

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150-44

Dairy and Cold Storage
Commissioner's Office
C/GH

Ottawa, January 11, 1929.

Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott,
Deputy Superintendent General,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Booth Building,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Dr. Scott,

As I promised when speaking with you yesterday, I have sent the publications dealing with the food value of dairy products which are issued by this Branch. I assure you that we shall be glad to supply your teachers or health workers with any number of any or all of these if you feel that they would be useful in the schools or homes of the Indians. We are sending, too, a poster which is also available.

I appreciate very sincerely the help you have given me with my work and I hope that in return we may be able to be of some service to the people under your care.

Yours very truly,

(Miss) Helen G. Campbell.

Helen G. Campbell,
Demonstrator and Lecturer.

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150-44.

Schools

January 14, 1929.

Dear Miss Campbell:

I have your letter of the 11th instant and also the publications and poster concerning the food value of dairy products. The school series of pamphlets can be used to advantage by the teachers in our institutions, and I am asking Mr. Ferrier to let you have a list of schools and addresses.

Thanking you for your offer of assistance.

Yours very truly,

Duncan C. Scott

D.C.S.

Miss Helen G. Campbell,
Demonstrator and Lecturer,
Dairy & Cold Storage Branch,
Dept. of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Ottawa, January 29, 1929.

Madam:

I have been directed by Dr. Scott to forward to you a list of Indian schools showing the post office addresses. Your literature may be sent out. In the case of residential schools, addressed as follows: "The Principal, Shubenacadie Indian Residential School, Shubenacadie, N. S." In the case of day schools, they may be addressed as follows:- "The Teacher, Lennox Island Indian Day School, Lennox Island, P. E. I."

Your obedient servant,

Encls.

Russell T. Ferrier,
Supt. of Indian Education.

Miss Helen G. Campbell,
Demonstrator and Lecturer,
Dairy & Cold Storage Branch,
Dept. of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ont.

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[redacted]
Dairy and [redacted]ld Storage
Commissioner's Office

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE · CANADA ·

Ottawa, Feb 4/29

To the Principals and Teachers of Indian Schools

I have pleasure in sending you at the request of the Department of Indian Affairs a playlet and two stories published by this Branch. These booklets deal with the food value of dairy products and we are hoping that they may be of interest to your pupils and of some service to you in your health education program.

Cordially yours

Helen G. Campbell

Demonstrator & Lecturer.

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Dairy and Cold Storage
Commissioner's Office

Ottawa, February 6, 1929.

Mr. Ferrier noted

Duncan Campbell Scott,
Secy. Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Dr. Scott:-

We have forwarded with the attached circular our Playlet and stories for children to each of the schools in the list supplied us by Mr. Ferrier.

We shall be glad to keep these schools in mind for any future publications which we think may be of service to the teacher in health education.

Yours very truly,

Helen G. Campbell

Demonstrator & Lecturer.

HGC:GD

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A GOOD HEALTH RULE

DRINK MILK AT LEAST TWO GLASSES EVERY DAY. SIP IT SLOWLY.



Some men know how, to build a house,
And suit you to a T;——
But I alone can build my house,—
The little house that's "Me";——

The men make use of brick and stone
And wood from many a tree;——
But I use only food and drink,——
To build the house that's "Me"——

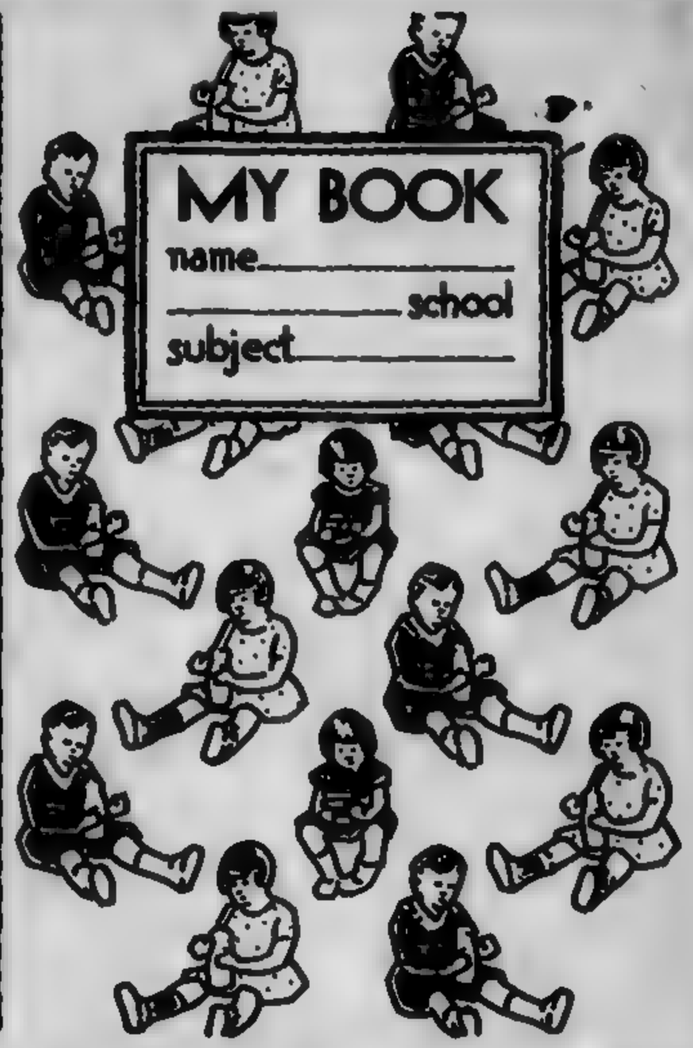
Each day I use my quart of milk,—
Milk's best for bones, you see,——
And they're the framework of my house,
The little house that's "Me."——

With Mineral Salts, Protein and Fat
And Vitamins - one, two, three,—
I build my house so straight and strong,
The little house that's "Me."——

Milk, porridge, eggs, fruit, nuts and green
We choose so carefully;——
They're best for boys and girls to build
The house that they call "Me".——

— Helen G. Campbell.

GOOD FOOD BUILDS STURDY BODIES



A GOOD HEALTH RULE

EAT MILK-IN SAUCES-SOUPS CUSTARDS-&C. IN OTHER WAYS

DAIRY BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA, CANADA

Designs by Charles Goldhamer, A.O.C.A.

Published by direction of the
Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.
Ottawa, 1929

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Dairy and Cold Storage
Commissioner's Office

Ottawa,..... .....

Bookcovers issued by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, are available to teachers and nurses for classroom use. These can be adjusted to fit school readers of the various provinces.

As the supply is not sufficient to allow indiscriminate distribution, it is suggested that they be given to those children who make an earnest effort to attain or maintain health. If each month, or each term, more children are entitled to this reward through improved health habits, additional copies are obtainable to supply each of these children. Teachers are asked to co-operate in preventing waste, and it is expected that a child will not receive more than one copy during the term at least.

It is hoped that in this way the bookcovers will help to impress Canadian boys and girls with the importance of proper food and that they will prove a stimulus to the development of good health habits.

Helen G. Campbell

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Dairy [illegible] Cold Storage
Commissioner's Office

Ottawa, April 30, 1929.

Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott,
Deputy Superintendent General,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MAY 6 1929
RECORDS

Dear Dr. Scott,

Some time ago you expressed a wish to see a copy of the enclosed bookcover when we received it from the printers. You may remember giving me some help when I was preparing the verses which are on the back. We think the design is quite successful and we hope it is going to be a useful addition to our educational material.

Would you like me to send the cover to your teachers? I have the list of schools.

Cordially yours,

Helen G. Campbell

Helen G. Campbell,
Demonstrator and Lecturer.

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190-4/4

May 6, 1929.

Dear Miss Campbell:

I have your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing copy of the bookcover issued by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The Department gratefully accepts your offer to send these covers to the teachers of Indian schools. I think the results of your efforts are very attractive.

With warm personal regards.

Yours very truly,

Duncan C. Scott

Miss Helen G. Campbell,
Demonstrator and Lecturer,
Dairy and Cold Storage Branch,
Department of Agriculture,
OTTAWA.

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150-44

ROPOSE IDEAL DIET IN INDIAN SCHOOLS

Experts Present Menus for Use Where the Government Boards Its Wards.

RATION COSTS 39 CENTS

Making Appropriation, Allowing Maximum of 25 Cents, Fit Is New Commissioner's Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Just what an Indian child attending a government boarding school will eat and how much, is one of the first problems before C. J. Rhoads, newly appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for disposal. It is before him in the form of a report consisting of a series of menus proposed by a committee of three Federal experts as representing an ideal minimum diet for the children in the Indian boarding schools.

It is one thing, however, for experts to decide on the proper food. It is another for Commissioner Rhoads to find the money wherewith to buy it. At present the available funds are not sufficient to allow the purchase of all of the foods and in the requisite quantities recommended by the experts.

Some 30,000 Indian children attend the seventy-four boarding schools run for their benefit by the Indian Bureau. Before his retirement and while the Indian Bureau and the schools were under criticism, Charles J. Burke asked the Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Home Economics each to designate a nutrition expert to help in establishing by scientific methods just how much and what food children in the Indian boarding schools should have.

The menus, when agreed upon by the committee and approved by the Chief Medical Director and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, would be a standard for all Indian schools. If appropriations sufficient to insure its use fell short, the fault would lie with Congress, not with the Indian Bureau.

Cost of Food Primary Factor.

The committee appointed consisted of Dr. E. Blanche Sterling of the Public Health Service, Dr. Frances Rothert of the Children's Bureau and Dr. Edith Hawley of the Bureau of Home Economics. All three women are nutrition experts. Dr. Sterling, who served as chairman, also is a specialist in child hygiene, and Dr. Rothert in infant hygiene and Dr. Hawley is a food economist.

The committee, after deciding by scientific methods the food values which must be represented in an ideal minimum diet, arranged the menus on that basis as cheaply as possible. Indian children need and should have about the same foods, they decided, that experience has proven to be the best for any child and if anything more and better food, in view of the tendency to tuberculosis and certain other diseases among the Indians. Cost was a primary factor in the problem.

The menus agreed on were submitted to Dr. Henry W. Sherman of Columbia University and Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins. Both approved them, Dr. Sherman with a few suggestions and Dr. McCollum without amendment or suggestion. In this form they were returned to the Indian Bureau, where they were approved by Dr. Marshall C. Guthrie, chief medical director of the bureau.

These menus differ little from the ration previously fixed as the standard to be achieved, where and when appropriations permitted. Both provide for a quart of milk per pupil per day. The new ration provides for less meat, but adds eggs, which the old ration regarded as an alternative for meat.

The new ration also recommends less bread, a smaller quantity of cereals, fewer potatoes, less of some fruits and more of others, more green vegetables, especially the leafy sort, less fat and more sugar and small quantities of jams.

Cost of New Ration.

The cost of the proposed ration is 39 cents per child per day as against 34, the estimated cost of the old ration. But officials of the Indian Bureau say it is impossible to provide even the present approved ration in all schools at all times. The actual ration given must keep within a cost limit of 25 cents and usually within from 16 to 18 cents. The cost of the army ration is about 50 cents.

"We have to estimate on an average expenditure of $250 per pupil per year in the large schools, $260 for the medium schools and $285 for the smaller schools," states H. B. Peairs. "The average school year is 270 days, which brings the rate for every child at 25 cents a day to $67.50. That may not seem a great deal, but it is more, sometimes, than we have.

"The new ration at 39 cents would bring the cost to $105 30. And we would be only too pleased to see it provided for. But even our present standard is not provided for under our appropriations for this year. No Indian child goes hungry. They may not, and do not, get in all the schools as good fare as we would like to give them.

"Emphasis is being placed on increased milk production at all our schools and on the substitution of either the canned or dried product wherever it is impossible to provide an adequate supply of fresh milk."

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Diocese of Saskatchewan

VEN. W. E. J. PAUL, B.A., LL. B.
Archdeacon of Saskatchewan

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP 9 1936

SYNOD OFFICE
PRINCE ALBERT.
SASKATCHEWAN

September 2nd. 1936.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

At a Conference of Missionaries and Teachers engaged in the Indian work in the Diocese of Saskatchewan on August 21st. and 22nd. the following resolution was passed:-

"That in the interest of the health of the Indians, the Department of Indian Affairs be asked (1) to restore the full midday meal for children attending Day Schools, and (2) to restore the Field Matrons on Reserves where this has not already been done."

It was felt that during last winter, when many of the Indians were in want and short of food, that the children were lowered in strength and stamina owing to insufficient nutrition.

If they were to have one good hot meal a day at the school, this would greatly help to build up their strength, and give them some resisting power in case of illness.

In some cases the Department has made some provision for this meal; and in some cases the Teachers have done it at their own expense. But all the Teachers are not in a positon to do this, and we think that all the pupils should be treated alike.

We believe that there would be less sickness, less Doctors' bills, and better attendance at school, if such a meal were provided at all Day Schools; and we therefore hope that this request will receive favourable consideration.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. J. Paul.

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Ottawa, September 10, 1936.

Venerable Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, you will be advised under separate cover regarding the resolution passed at your recent Conference in connection with field matrons on certain Indian reserves.

Regarding the serving of midday meals, you do not mention the Indian day schools at which you consider increased allowances should be made and, therefore, the Department is unable to reply definitely. However, as you are aware, biscuits are supplied and, in many cases, an additional grant is made for midday meal purposes. Owing to lack of funds, it is not possible to consider increasing these allowances this year.

Yours truly,

D. McKenzie,
Secretary.

Ven. Archdeacon W.E.J. Paul,
Synod Office,
Prince Albert, Sask.

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- C O P Y -

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
O T T A W A

Office of the
MINISTER

October 10th, 1936.

My dear Colleague,

The Canadian Fisheries Association has sent me a copy of a resolution passed at its annual meeting in September which urges that "fish should constitute a more important article of diet in the public institutions in the country falling under governmental control, such as schools, penitentiaries and other similar institutions". I understand that copies of the resolution have also been forwarded to the several provincial governments.

I am in accord with the view that institutions maintained out of public funds should include reasonable quantities of Canadian fish in the food supplies which they require, and I feel sure that you will agree with me. I do not know that your Department actually conducts any residential institutions itself, but it occurs to me that Indian schools which receive federal grants might perhaps be asked to see to it that their food purchases include a reasonable proportion of fish. If you approve of such a step, perhaps you will have the appropriate officer of your Department communicate with those in charge of these schools, bringing the matter to their attention.

I should appreciate it if you will let me know, at your convenience, as to any action which your Department may take in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) J. E. Michaud.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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15-0-4-44

Minister's Office

MEMORANDUM

October 14,1936.

DR.H.W.MCGILL.

In connection with the attached letter to the Minister (Oct.10/36) from the Minister of Fisheries, will you please furnish me with a report covering the matter referred to therein.

W.J.P.Pratt,
Private Secretary.

Enclosure.

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(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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Bell

October 20, 1926.

MEMORANDUM:

The Honourable the Superintendent General.

I have your memorandum of the 14th instant, with attached letter from the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries, regarding the increased use of fish as an important article of diet in the Indian residential schools.

In all residential schools along the west coast of British Columbia and on Vancouver Island; in the North West Territories; and in the northern portions of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, fish forms an important article of diet. In the schools in the central and southern portions of the Prairie Provinces and in eastern Ontario, owing to cost, fish is not a regular item of diet.

A circular will be sent to the principals of all residential schools, requesting them to include reasonable proportion of Canadian fish in the diet of the pupils and staff.

Deputy Superintendent General.

Schools

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150-44

Ottawa, November 9, 1936.

To Principals
of Indian Residential Schools:

The Department has been forwarded, by the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries, a copy of a resolution, passed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Fisheries Association, in which it is urged that "Fish should constitute a more important article of diet in the public institutions in the country falling under government control, such as schools and other similar institutions".

The Department is in accord with the view that residential schools maintained out of public funds should include reasonable quantities of Canadian fish in the food supplies [redacted]. The Department is aware that fish comprises a certain proportion of the diet for the pupils in a number of the residential schools. I would, however, request, [redacted], should your school not be supplying fish as an article of diet, that in future you will arrange that your food purchases include a reasonable proportion of fish.

Yours truly,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

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ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
SECRETARY, DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

No. 150-44.....

ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER.

PLEASE WRITE ON ONLY ONE SUBJECT
IN EACH LETTER.

Ottawa, November 10, 1936.

To Principals of
Indian Residential Schools:

The Department has been forwarded, by the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries, a copy of a resolution, passed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Fisheries Association, in which it is urged that "Fish should constitute a more important article of diet in the public institutions in the country falling under government control, such as schools and other similar institutions."

The Department is in accord with the view that residential schools maintained out of public funds should include reasonable quantities of Canadian fish in the food supplied. The Department is aware that fish comprises a certain proportion of the diet for the pupils in a number of the residential schools. I would, however, request, should your school not be supplying fish as an article of diet, that in future you will arrange that your food purchases include a reasonable proportion of fish.

Yours truly,

A. F. MacKenzie
Secretary.

Sent to Principals of all Residential Schools
Nov 10/36

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150-44

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION.
Missionary Society of The Church of England in Canada



REV. A. J. VALE—Principal

St. John's Indian Residential School

Chapleau, Ont. Nov. 12-1936

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NOV 19 1936

THE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OTTAWA ONTARIO.

Dear Sir:-

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter No.150-44 dated November 10-1936 regarding fish being given a prominent place on the menu for our school. In reply would say it is difficult to get fish here but we will do the best we can to meet your wishes in this matter.

Yours sincerely

Alf. J. Vale
Principal.

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150-44

Kamloops Indian Residential School

FOUNDED IN 1890
IN CHARGE OF THE OBLATE FATHERS

Kamloops, B.C., NOV. 14, 1936 193

R.R.No. 150-44

A.F.MacKenzie,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir;

I am in receipt of your letter in which it is suggested that Fish should constitute a more important article of diet. I am pleased to co-operate in this policy. According to present plans we have ordered and will use one ton of fish during this present school year.

Yours truly.

Thos. M. Kennedy O.M.I.

Thos.M.Kennedy O.M.I.
Principal

Per.EMB.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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150 - 44

Thunderchild Residential School,
Delmas, Sask. Nov. 13th. 1936.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

Re. your circular No 150-44 of November 10th. I am pleased to be able to state that last year we consumed over 1500 pounds of fish which had almost entirely been purchased from the Indians of this vicinity.

My object in doing so was, in the first place, to maintain the healthy condition of our pupils, and, at the same time, give encouragement to the parents who showed willingness to work.

It is my intention again this year to include a similar proportion of fish in our food purchases, and it is surely pleasing to know that per your recent circular, I am thereby acting in accordance with the views of the Department.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. O. Allard Sister O. M. I.

Principal.

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150-44

ERMINESKIN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL
SCHOOL

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

NO

ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

HOBBEMA, ALTA. 20th Nov. 36

Dear Sir.

I am receiving your Circular
N: 150_44 - dated 10 Nov.
re: Fish food.
We have been in the past giving our best attention to that and at least our pupils have 2 meals of fishes every week.. White fish. and salmon most often, and they like it.

Yours very truly

P Moulin
omi

Principal.

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Lejac Reid School
150 44 Lejac BC

Nov 28. 1936

Mrs. F. Scott
Secretary Dept. Ind. Affairs
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter No 150-44 of the 21st inst. I am sending you a Canadian fish co. I think a good one — for the Indian Especially. Of course we have been using it since a trial but I will say that we shall have it oftener in the future

Sincerely
Rev. P. McGrath

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150 - 44

The Indian Res. School,
Moose Factory, Ont.
Nov. 24/36.

A. F. MacKenzie Esq.,
Secretary, Dept. Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

Dear Sir;

Your letter of Nov. 10th., received- re the using of fish in public institutions.

May I say that we procure all the available fish we can do so for the children in our school. The native people usually bring any surplus they may have and sell it here to me. Sometimes the amounts are quite small, but whatever I can buy I do so. Hence you will see we are doing our best to carry out the instructions contained in your letter,

Yours sincerely,
Gilbert Thompson
Principal.

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150-44

Norway House Indian Residential School

REV. R. T. CHAPIN, B.A.
PRINCIPAL

Indian Affairs Branch
FEB
RECOIL

NORWAY HOUSE, MAN.
February 8th 1937.

Mr. A. F. McKenzie,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of Nov. 10th to hand. In reply I would like to assure you that in this institution fish constitutes a large part of the diet, and we find it very healthful, particularly for the children.

As our School is for Treaty children and situated upon their reserve I buy our supply of fish from the Indian people. Last year I bought about 2000 fish.

But because of the serious situation here we feel that Commercial fishing ought to be curtailed in this part instead of encouraged. Because of the number of fishing companies who were allowed to fish in the northern end of Lake Winnipeg of late the supply is being depleted. The Indians are not able to get them, and fish is the mainstay of their living. This winter instead of 2000 I have only been able to get 300. The waters are drained of fish by the commercial companies so there is nothing there for the Indian.

Yours truly,

R. T. Chapin

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École Ste Anne, St Anne's School
Lac Ste Anne (Fort Albany)
15 février 1937

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch.
FEB 26 1937
87
RECORDS

M. le Secrétaire
Ministère des Affaires Indiennes
Ottawa

Monsieur,

Nous avons reçu votre circulaire No 150-44, au sujet de la résolution de l'Association Canadienne des Pêcheries. Nous vous remercions des renseignements qui y sont contenus.

Nous désirons vous informer que pour l'alimentation d'environ 90 à 100 enfants d'école, nous nous approvisionnons deux tonnes et demie de poisson chaque année.

Nous recevons avec gratitude et essaierons de mettre en pratique toute mesure recommandée par votre Ministère.

Votre bien dévoué

J. Arthur Lévesque, O.M.I.
Principal

BUREAU OF TRANSLATIONS
FEB 27 1937
11576
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

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150-44

St. Anne's School, Lac Ste-Anne, Feb. 18,37.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
O T T A W A , Ont.

Dear Sir,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your circular No. 150-44, in connection with the Canadian Association of Fisheries, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I wish to add, for your information, that we buy around two and a half tons of fish each year to feed from 90 to 100 school children.

May I say that any advice or instructions on your part will always be appreciated and carried out to the best of our ability.

(Signed) Arthur Bilodeau, O.M.I.,
Principal.

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- C o p y -

Ottawa, October 21st, 1936

Dear Mr. Bosse,

My Minister has asked me to write you in answer to a letter of the 10th instant addressed to him by the Honourable Mr. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries.

It is noted that the Canadian Fisheries Association are anxious that fish should constitute a more important article of diet in the public institutions in the country falling under governmental control. Upon receipt of your Minister's letter the request contained therein was brought to the attention of the officials of the Department of Indian Affairs.

It is the intention of the Department to circulate all the principals of the Indian Residential Schools requesting them to include a reasonable proprtion of fish in the diet of the pupils and the staff.

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) W. J. F. Pratt,
Private Secretary

E. Bosse, Esq.,
Private Secretary to the
Minister of Fisheries,
O t t a w a.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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- C O P Y -

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

O T T A W A

September 1, 1938

My dear Colleague,

As you may recall, I wrote to you a year or so ago, suggesting that if you approved of such a step you might have the appropriate officer of your department communicate with those in charge of Indian schools using federal grants and ask them to see that their food purchases included a reasonable proportion of fish. Subsequently I was informed by your Private Secretary that it was the intention to ask all the Principals of the Indian residential schools to take the action which I had requested.

I appreciate the helpfulness of your step, but as the position of our fishermen in a number of areas has become increasingly difficult, I am anxious that if anything further can be done to widen the use of their products in federal institutions we should not overlook the matter.

Perhaps you may be able again to remind those in charge of the Indian schools of the desirability of making frequent use of Canadian fish products.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) J. E. Michaud

Honourable T. A. Crerar, M.P,
Superinteneent General
of Indian Affairs,
O t t a w a.

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150-44

Minister's Office

MEMORANDUM

Sept. 6, 1938

THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Fish as important article of diet in Indian Schools

In Oct. 1936 the Minister of Fisheries wrote the Minister in the matter of a resolution of the Canadian Fisheries Association passed at its annual meeting in September, that - quote: "fish should constitute a more important article of diet in the public institutions in the country falling under governmental control, such as schools, penitentiaries and other similar institutions". The Minister of Fisheries stated that he was in accord with the views expressed.

On Oct. 20, 1936, Dr. McGill reported in this connection, as per copy of memorandum attached, and on Oct. 21 Mr. Bosse, Private Secretary to the Minister of Fisheries, was advised as per copy of letter also herewith.

Hon. Mr. Michaud has now written the Minister the attached letter (Sept. 1). Will you please furnish a draft reply, with a return of the letter.

Dr. McGill -

For draft reply as requested.

W.J.P. Pratt
Private Secretary.

Encl.
McGill Oct. 20. } You may
Pratt Oct. 21 } retain.
Michaud Sept. 1.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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150-44

Ottawa, September 6, 1939.

My dear Colleague:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of September 1, in which you discuss the desirability of having the principals of Indian residential schools include a reasonable proportion of fish in the diet provided by them for the pupils.

You will be interested to learn that, immediately following receipt of your letter of October 13, 1936, a circular letter, urging the principals of residential schools to give consideration to a greater consumption of fish at their institutions, was sent out by the Department. The records here indicate that the majority of the principals replied to the circular letter and that all of them appeared to be sympathetically disposed toward the suggestion.

I shall be glad to have the officials of the Indian Affairs Branch refer to this matter again in the circulars that are from time to time sent out to the principals of residential schools.

Yours sincerely,

Honourable J. E. Michaud,
Minister of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

DAE

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Copy

Ottawa, October 21st, 1936.

Dear Mr. Bosse,

My Minister has asked me to write you in answer to a letter of the 10th instant addressed to him by the Honourable Mr. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries.

It is noted that the Canadian Fisheries Association are anxious that fish should constitute a more important article of diet in the public institutions in the country falling under governmental control. Upon receipt of your Minister's letter the request contained therein was brought to the attention of the officials of the Department of Indian Affairs.

It is the intention of the Department to circulate all the principals of the Indian Residential Schools requesting them to include a reasonable proportion of fish in the diet of the pupils and the staff.

Yours very truly,

sgd) W.J.F. Pratt

Private Secretary.

E. Bosse, Esq.,
Private Secretary to the
Minister of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Minister's Office

MEMORANDUM

Indian Affairs

Returning for your files

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150-44

Copy - to be returned to Indian Affairs when signed.

Ottawa, September 8, 1938.

My dear Colleague:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of September 1, in which you discuss the desirability of having the principals of Indian residential schools include a reasonable proportion of fish in the diet provided by them for the pupils.

You will be interested to learn that, immediately following receipt of your letter of October 10, 1936, a circular letter, urging the principals of residential schools to give consideration to a greater consumption of fish at their institutions, was sent out by the Department. The records here indicate that the majority of the principals replied to the circular letter and that all of them appeared to be sympathetically disposed toward the suggestion.

I shall be glad to have the officials of the Indian Affairs Branch refer to this matter again in the circulars that are from time to time sent out to the principals of residential schools.

Yours sincerely,

T.A. CRERAR

Honourable J. E. Michaud,
Minister of Fisheries,
O t t a w a.

RAH

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150 44

9-123

Winnipeg, Manitoba
October 9, 1941.

Dear Doctor Moore:

x x x

There is one other point along this line that I would like to draw to your attention. In all boarding schools that I know of, lard is supplied to all the children in place of butter. As a matter of fact, the children receive absolutely no butter. Lard, as you know, has nothing but calories. I think it would be well worth the Department's while to instruct their boarding school principals to stop this practice. In place of lard I would recommend the use of peanut-butter which not only contains a certain amount of vitamins but is very rich in vegetable oil, and is very cheap. I have started this practice in the Norway House school and at the end of a year perhaps I can give you my impressions in a little more detail.

x x x

Cameron Corrigan M.D.

Doctor P.E. Moore,
Acting Superintendent of Medical Service
Indian Affairs Branch
Ottawa, Ontario.

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Ottawa,
October 23, 1941.

Dear Sir:

The Department has recently received a letter from Dr. Cameron Corrigan, Medical Superintendent at the Norway House Residential School. This letter reads in part as follows:

"There is one other point along this line that I would like to draw to your attention. In all boarding schools that I know of, lard is supplied to all the children in place of butter. As a matter of fact, the children receive absolutely no butter. Lard, as you know, has nothing but calories. I think it would be well worth the Department's while to instruct their boarding school principals to stop this practice. In place of lard I would recommend the use of peanut-butter which not only contains a certain amount of vitamins but is very rich in vegetable oil, and is very cheap. I have started this practice in the Norway House school and at the end of a year perhaps I can give you my impressions in a little more detail."

I am not aware of how many Indian residential schools Dr. Corrigan has had the opportunity of visiting. Is the statement made by Dr. Corrigan correct as regards the residential schools in British Columbia? Any other comments that you may wish to make regarding Dr. Corrigan's remarks would also be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Major D.M. MacKay,
Indian Commissioner,
P.O. Box 70,
Vancouver, B.C.

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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INDIAN COMMISSIONER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 15/4841.
ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Dept. of Mines & Resources
5 [illegible]
REGISTERED

INDIAN AFFAIRS
BRANCH

NOV 5 1941

P.O. BOX 70
VANCOUVER, B.C. October 31, 1941.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of Departmental letter 9-123 of the 23rd instant and may say in reply that the matter therein mentioned has been discussed with Inspector Barry.

As the Department is aware, a most careful check is kept by our Inspector of Schools on the food supplied to the children in the Indian residential schools of this Province and I may say that I most invariably make enquiries with regard to the food when I have occasion to visit our residential schools. Whenever possible I visit the children at their meals.

Neither Inspector Barry nor I have ever known of lard being supplied to any of the Indian children in place of butter, we have in fact insisted that some fresh dairy butter at least be made part of the children's diet.

Peanut butter is regularly given to the children in all residential schools in British Columbia. Inspector Barry has pointed out to me that an extremely good practice is to mix peanut butter with honey. The children enjoy this spread on their bread and the mixture is, of course, very rich in vitamins and of high food value.

In conclusion I may say that the statement made by Dr. Corrigan quoted in the above Departmental letter is certainly not correct as regards the residential Schools in British Columbia and I would suggest that he be informed of the contents of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

.GR

D.M.MacKay,
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Ottawa,
November 6, 1941.

Dear Doctor Corrigan:

The Acting Superintendent of Medical Services brought to my attention that portion of your letter of the 9th ultimo which read in part as follows:

"In all boarding schools that I know of lard is supplied to all the children in place of butter."

I should appreciate your advising exactly to what schools you refer in your letter. I may say that I communicated with Indian Commissioner MacKay regarding the residential schools in British Columbia. He has replied as follows:

"As the Department is aware, a most careful check is kept by our Inspector of Schools on the food supplied to the children in the Indian residential schools of this Province and I may say that I most invariably make enquiries with regard to the food when I have occasion to visit our residential schools. Whenever possible I visit the children at their meals.

"Neither Inspector Barry nor I have ever known of lard being supplied to any of the Indian children in place of butter, we have in fact insisted that some fresh dairy butter at least be made part of the children's diet.

Dr. Cameron Corrigan,
Norway House, Man.

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"Peanut butter is regularly given to the children in all residential schools in British Columbia. Inspector Barry has pointed out to me that an extremely good practice is to mix peanut butter with honey. The children enjoy this spread on their bread and the mixture is, of course, very rich in vitamins and of high food value.

"In conclusion I may say that the statement made by Dr. Corrigan quoted in the above Departmental letter is certainly not correct as regards the residential schools in British Columbia and I would suggest that he be informed of the contents of this letter."

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-44

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TORONTO, November 4, 1942.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

When you were in my office a few days ago you made mention of certain nutrition charts which we had dispatched to schools. I made inquiry and find that we are unable to secure any further sets of the charts. The 5,000 sets supplied originally to us by the Life Insurance Companies were dispatched and no further sets were printed at the time.

I am sending to you under separate cover a chart which was prepared in three different forms by the Milk Foundation of Toronto, 1207 Bay Street. You will note that these charts have received approval by both Dominion and Provincial nutrition authorities, and I believe that copies of the chart may be obtained in any one or more of the three forms through the Milk Foundation.

Yours sincerely,

J. K. Greer

Chief Inspector
Public and Separate Schools.

Honourable Mr. R. A. Hoey,

Superintendent, Department of Indian Affairs,

Parliament Buildings,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Miss De Laporte of our Exhibitions Classes branch is completing her report on the survey made in Indian Schools. It will be sent to you shortly. J.K.G.

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Ottawa, November 16, 1942.

Dear Mr. Greer:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter of November 4 and for the Nutrition Charts, which reached me in due course.

It is scarcely necessary to add that your prompt action in sending forward this information is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training.

V. K. Greer, Esq.,
Chief Inspector,
Public and Separate Schools,
Department of Education,
T o r o n t o, Ont.

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150-44

Ottawa, November 20, 1942.

Dear Sirs:

I am very anxious to secure from you, if I can, the eleventh edition of "Nutritional Charts" and also a copy of the small quarterly journal entitled "Nutritional Observatory".

Should there be a charge for these publications, I shall be glad to forward the same just as soon as I know the exact amount.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

H. J. Heinz Company,
Department Q Q C,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
U. S. A.

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THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

REPORT ON FOOD SURVEY

ST. JOHN'S INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

OCTOBER 1-8, 1944

Early last year the National Nutrition Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society learned of the bad malnutrition conditions which had been found among Indians by Group Captain F. F. Tisdall when he made a survey. Group Captain Tisdall suggested that the Red Cross could render assistance and that the Society might offer its cooperation to the Department of Indian Affairs. This was done, and at the request of the Department a survey at St. John's Indian Residential School at Chapleau was undertaken. Canon Vale, principal of the school readily gave his consent and was most helpful in furnishing information to the National Director of Nutrition during the time the survey was being conducted. Mention should be made, as well, of the excellent cooperation given by the matron and all members of the staff.

In the following report we would like to emphasize that any criticisms are made with the knowledge that the existing conditions are not due to lack of interest in the children's welfare, but rather to (a) lack of facilities, (b) lack of money, (c) insufficient knowledge of the nutritional needs of children, (d) insufficient training of the staff who are in charge of the meals.

1. Procedure for Sampling of Food.

The first step was to establish what could be considered a representative or average serving, since the ages of the children varied and since the servings of food usually were not uniform. A preliminary study of amounts of food served was made, and a series of weighings done to determine the average.

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A chart of the dining tables was made, and the age of each child entered. It was found that the most representative amounts were those given to the boys and girls 11 to 15, so samples were based on amounts served to this group. At each meal it was necessary to make a number of weighings of the bread as it was not cut in uniform slices.

Servings of all foods on the daily menu were placed in bottle I with 15 cc. glacial acetic acid. This food was used for assaying the thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, calcium, iron and phosphorus.

In bottle II were placed average servings of all raw, preserved or cooked fruits and vegetables, jams, fruit sauces, ketchup, pickles, dishes such as stew containing vegetables or fruit, fruit pies, etc., except tomatoes, grapefruit or grapefruit juice, orange or orange juice or fortified apple juice. This food was used for the assay of ascorbic acid from sources other than those rich in ascorbic acid and commonly used as supplements. An equal volume of 5% metaphosphoric acid was added to the food in this bottle.

Tomatoes, citrus fruits and citrus fruit juices were placed in bottle III for the assay of excellent sources of ascorbic acid. An equal volume of 5% metaphosphoric acid was also added to the food in this bottle.

Arrangements were made with the railway, so that the food reached the laboratory on a schedule which permitted the determination of the ascorbic acid content within 24 hours from completion of the collections.

2. Observations on Preparation of Food in the School.

The kitchen was visited daily and some of the following observations will be of interest in comparing the calculated value of the diet with the results of the assays.

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1. The turnips were peeled and cut at 9 o'clock in the morning and left lying exposed on the kitchen table until they were put on the tables at noon.

2. Cabbage which was used in the vegetable soup at night was on cooking before 9 A.M.

3. The cooking of most of the vegetables, including potatoes was started early in the morning and they were then left standing on the back of the stove until served.

4. The standard of all food preparation was very low and the meals were distinctly unpalatable. Since the girls resident in the school are supposedly being trained to act as domestics, and to set up a better standard in their own future homes, it is doubly important that they acquire the highest possible standards for the preparation of simple every-day foods. The best illustration of the need for this is the bread made in the school. This is heavy, solid, tough and tasteless except for an unpleasant flavour, which will be mentioned later. The kitchen matron mentioned difficulty in using Canada Approved flour, so the Director of Nutrition sent to the Department of Agriculture for special recipes for the use of this flour in bread-making. The Director and Miss Hinton then tried one of these recipes and taught one of the Indian girls to make the bread according to these directions. The resulting product was excellent and the staff expressed the wish that they could have bread like that all the time. It is interesting to note that careful washing and rinsing of all the utensils before starting, resulted in bread free from any of the unpleasant flavour which had previously characterized all the bread made at the school.

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Special short courses in the handling and preparation of food and in simple nutrition are necessary for all members of kitchen staffs in the schools if the Indian girls in turn are to receive adequate instruction to fit them for the work they will do later.

3. Cleanliness

One of the noticeable features was the lack of cleanliness and sanitary care in the handling of the food, the washing of dishes and in the care of the kitchen and dining rooms. There was no adequate protection from flies and it was not uncommon to see the food on the tables practically black with them. One day about 40 or 50 flies were counted on one slice of bread. Cockroaches were everywhere in large numbers - particularly in the kitchen and dining rooms.

As nearly as could be determined, the unpleasant flavour which permeated all the food came from improperly washed dishes and utensils.

4. Value of School Dietary

Table I

Menus and Representative Amounts of Food Served During Week

Sunday, Oct. 1

Supper

Bread	115 g.	Jam	25 g.
Cheese	15 "	Cookies	25 "
Lard	12 "	Cocoa	240 "

Monday, Oct. 2

Breakfast		Lunch		Supper	
Rolled Oats	215 g.	Stew	140 g.	Vegetable Soup	220
Milk	50 "	Turnip	50 "	Bread	120
Bread	105 "	Boiled Potatoes in skins	115 "	Lard	12
Lard	12 "	Bread Pudding	145 "	Applesauce	125
Milk	250 "	Raisins		Separated Milk	275
		Bread	125 "		

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Tuesday, Oct. 3

Breakfast		Dinner		Supper	
Rolled Oats	245 g.	Sausages	40 g.	Macaroni	190 g.
Bread	115 g.	Potatoes in skins	145 "	Bread	110 g.
Lard	12 "	Cabbage	60 "	Lard	12 "
Milk	420 "	Blanc Mange Custard	152 "	Peanut Butter	30 "
		Bread	115 "	Milk	580 "

Wednesday, Oct. 4

Breakfast		Dinner		Supper	
Rolled Oats	215 g.	Beef Stew	110 g.	Soup	275 g.
Bread	110 "	Potatoes	145 "	Tomato	110 "
Lard	12 "	Turnips, Raw	50 "	Bread	115 "
Milk	415 "	Bread	68 "	Milk	565 "
		Cottage Pudding	140 "	Prunes	12 "
		Custard Sauce	60 "	Lard	"

Thursday, Oct. 5

Breakfast		Dinner		Supper	
Rolled Oats	260 g.	Hamburg Loaf	170 g.	Beans	225 g.
Bread	130 "	Potatoes	105 "	Bread	150 "
Fat	12 "	Onions	45 "	Rhubarb Jam (diluted, stewed)	100 "
Milk	410 "	Bread	68 "		
		Barley Pudding	165 "	Milk	580 "
				Lard	

Friday, Oct. 6

Breakfast		Dinner		Supper	
Rolled Oats	260 g.	Stewed Beef (Meat 85)	130 g.	Vegetable [illegible]	295 g.
Bread	130 "	Potato	150 "	Bread	140 "
Lard	12 "	Bread	60 "	Lard	12 "
Milk	420 "	Blanc Mange	150 "	Applesauce	125 "
				Milk	540 "

Saturday, Oct. 7

Breakfast		Dinner		Supper	
Rolled Oats	250 g.	Liver	80 g.	Potatoes	140 "
Bread	130 "	Potatoes	110 "	Raw Tomtoes	110 "
Lard	12 "	Gravy	90 "	Bread	130 "
Milk	475 "	Bread	68 "	Lard	12 "
		Jam Pudding	90 "	Syrup (diluted)	40 "
				Milk	540 "

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Sunday, Oct. 8

Breakfast		Dinner	
Rolled Oats	240 g.	Roast Beef	45 g.
Bread	120 "	Bread	60 "
Lard	12 "	Gravy	70 "
Milk	405 "	Mashed Potato	220 "
		Blanc Mange	135 "

- -

Table I shows the food served during the week of October 1st-8th. It is important to note that this survey was done at the peak of the year when the supply of vegetables was most plentiful and their vitamin content at a high level. For example potatoes, which are one of the chief sources of ascorbic acid in the school dietary, average 30-35 mg per cent in September, but by April they average below 10 mg per cent. The matron also reported that by January the amount of other vegetables in the menus would be much less since the quantity grown does not last throughout the winter.

Therefore the value of the diet shown by the assays in Table II is higher than it would be during a large part of the year, and this is a factor to be considered in comparing the assay values with the recommended allowances.

The diets were assayed for calories, calcium, phosphorus, iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin on a composite sample for a week. Daily determinations of ascorbic acid were made to avoid error due to possible destruction. The diet has also been calculated for calories, protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A, thiamine and ascorbic acid. The results as indicated by both procedures are shown in Table II. Calculations in detail are shown in Tables IV-X.

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Table II

Comparison of Calculated with Determined Results and Recommended Allowances

	Cals.	Protein g.	Ca. g.	Phos. g.	Fe mg	Vit.A I.U.	Thiamine mg	Ascorbic mg	Ribo. mg	Niacin mg
Calculated Values (Daily Average)	2618	87.6	1.362	(not calc.)	16	2977	1.56	88	2.76	(not calc.)
Analysis on Composite Sample (Daily Av.)	2530	(Not determined)	1.02	1.29	22.8	(not determined)	1.04	19.4	2.24	11.5
Recommended Allowance for Child 10-12 yrs. (11 yrs.)	2500	70	1.2	-	12	4500	1.2	75	1.8	12
Recommended Allowance for Girl 12-15	2800	80	1.2	-	12	5000	1.4	80	2.0	14
Recommended Allowance for Boy 12-15	2800	85	1.4	-	12	5000	1.6	90	2.4	16

It will be noted that there are some differences between the assay results and the calculated values. From observations made during the survey, it seems likely that in the case of ascorbic acid, thiamine and riboflavin there were losses due to (a) method of storage of food, (b) methods of preliminary preparation and (c) cooking of food. Differences may also be due to (a) the recipes used for calculation and (b) the composition of the food itself. The latter factors would be true also for the caloric values, and the minerals. The high iron content shown by the assay indicates

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no contamination from the cooking utensils. The calculated value for vitamin A is probably higher than an assay would reveal, for the recipes used in the school contained very few eggs and no butter.

Before making a comparison of the value of the diet as indicated by the assays and the calculations attention is drawn to the age grouping of the children as shown in Table III.

Table III

Distribution of Children in Age Groups

	Boys 12-15	Girls 16-20	Girls 12-15	Children 10-12			Children 7-9	Children 4-6
				12	11	10		
No. of Children	13	2	11	5	9	6	9	2

The dietary may be compared with the allowances for all the different age groups, but for the purpose of this discussion only three of the latter have been included in Table II.

The calorie content of the diet is satisfactory for a large proportion of the children, but is 22% below the requirement of the 13 older boys. The calcium content is also low for the adolescent boys and girls. The assays show a high iron content and the riboflavin may also be considered satisfactory for all the children. However special attention should be drawn to the low thiamine level in relation to the recommendations for adolescence. But most serious of all is the deficiency of vitamin A and ascorbic acid. At the peak of the season, with the ascorbic acid content of the foods at a high level, the amount of ascorbic acid in the diet did not meet the suggested level for the youngest child, and was only 81-88% of the recommended allowance for children 10 years of age or over. This group of children represents 80% of the school.

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The calculated value for vitamin A is probably high because no butter and very few eggs were used in the school cooking, and the figures used in calculating were for recipes which probably contained these foods. However even the calculated value shows a deficiency of this vitamin for all the children over 6 years of age - in other words practically the whole school, as Table III reveals. The niacin content is also low for the adolescent group 13-15 years of age.

In general it may be noted that during the period of stress when the demand of the body for these nutrients is greatest, the school dietary is sterlingly low in ascorbic acid and vitamin A, and to a lesser degree is deficient in thiamine, calcium and niacin, and in calories for the boys 13-15 years of age.

By midwinter the value of the dietary will drop still lower because (a) the supply of home-grown vegetables other than potatoes will be nearly exhausted, (b) the commission lists from which all other food is ordered does not include any canned vegetables or tomatoes, (c) the ascorbic acid (vitamin C) content of potatoes or other vegetables on hand will be much lower.

Milk Supply

Some mention should be made of the handling of the milk. No apparent effort was made to keep the milk in properly cleansed containers, since it also had the predominantly bad flavour of all food prepared in the school. Also, sufficient care was not taken to keep the milk at the proper temperature, with the result that it was frequently served when showing signs of sourness. Since the milk came from a tested

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Herd the staff seemed to consider that it was safe and the need for adequate sanitary precautions in its handling had not occurred to them. In addition, the danger of undulent fever from any raw milk supply is one factor of which many people are in complete ignorance.

Suggested Remedial Measures

The above situation calls for a careful study of ways and means to improve the nutrition of the children in the school. It is realized that any nutrition program for Indian residential schools must be practical in nature, and adaptable to the individual school. Accordingly the following tentative suggestions in brief form are put before the Department for their consideration:

1. Increased Supply of Food Sources of Vitamins and Minerals.

The first and perhaps most important step in the nutrition program is to see that an adequate supply of the essential food nutrients is made available. This can be accomplished by the following measures:

(a) An increased production of vegetables and eggs, and in those districts where it is economically sound, also of milk. This production program could be developed with the assistance and advice of the Department of Agriculture through their local representatives. A preliminary study of the nutritional needs of the children could then be translated into the number of bushels of vegetables or quantities of other foods required for the school.

(b) Revision of the School Commission Food List would be desirable. The present lists, from which all food other than that produced by the school is ordered, include no canned vegetables or tomato juice. Additions to the list would be made with careful consideration of food values in relation to

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expenditure. Tomato juice or canned tomatoes is a much-needed addition at the present time.

II. Education of Staff

As was pointed out earlier in this report, the survey revealed the necessity of short courses in simple nutrition for all members of kitchen staffs in the schools if the Indian girls in turn are to receive adequate instruction to fit them for the work they are to do later. Under present conditions it is not practical to suggest centralized courses, but a start could be made by having trained Home Economics graduates spend a period of time in each school developing with the staff the best possible method of food preparation. Constant follow-up work would be necessary in connection with this undertaking.

III. Education in the Schools

Periodic short courses in food preparation, nutrition and household management held in the schools for the Indian girls would do much to stimulate their interest and would offer an opportunity to present homemaking as an interesting and worthwhile vocation.

Summary

In respectfully sub-itting this report the Nutrition Service of the Canadian Red Cross Society extends its appreciation to all those who cooperated in the survey, and wishes to offer its continued cooperation to the Department of Indian Affairs.

Respectfully,

Rosamond Stevenson

(Mrs. Allan Stevenson)
National Director,
Nutrition Services,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

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TABLE IV

SURVEY, ST. JOHN'S INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO.

OCTOBER 1 - 8, 1944.

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

1. October 1-8, 1944.

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALORIES PROT.	FAT	CHO	TOTAL	PROTEIN (grams)	CALCIUM (grams)	IRON (Mg)	VITAMIN A VIT.A (Int. Units)	CAROTENE	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats	215	26	25	109	160	6.7	.052	1.93	-	-	.224	-	.060
Milk	380	49	137	76	262	12.4	.447	.91	725	-	.219	7	.817
Bread	345	124	36	702	862	31	.180	7.45	-	-	.393	-	.510
Lard	24	-	220	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	115	9	-	87	96	2.4	.015	1.05	-	45	.057	2	.069
Stew (Meat)	35	46	29	-	75	11.5	.007	1.72	10	-	.019	-	.120
" (Gravy)	110	8	*45	107	160	2	.002	.20	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese	15	17	48	-	65	4.2	.129	.01	448	-	.006	-	.078
Jam	25	6	-	64	70	1.4	.002	.07	-	-	-	-	-
Cookies	25	9	*18	73	100	2.3	.012	.56	115	-	.048	-	.036
Cocoa	340	27	*76	111	215	7.1	.400	.97	595	-	.170	5	.467
Turnip	50	2	-	18	20	0.6	.026	.24	-	60	.021	18	.036
Bread Pudding	145	34	9	357	200	8.8	.140	.96	785	-	.072	-	.229
TOTALS		367	648	1604	2603	62.5	1.400	16.05	2766	49	1.265	22	2.442

*Beef taken as pot roast.
Bread Pudding 145 g. taken as 153 g. in Taylor.
* Estimated 5 g. fat in 110 g. gravy.
* " 2 g. " " 25 g. cookies.
* General Foods Chart.

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Table V.

QUEEN, ST. JOHN'S INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO.

October 1 - 8, 1954.

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

18. October 5th, 1954.

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALORIES PROT.	FAT	CHO	TOTAL	PROTEIN (grams)	CALCIUM (grams)	IRON (Mg)	VITAMIN A VIT.A. (Int. Units)	CAROTENE	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats	225	20	29	131	180	7.5	.026	2.17	-	--	.052	--	.068
Milk	620	96	101	64	262	18.2	.589	1.02	300	--	.201	8	.513
Bread	280	136	26	713	875	31.8	.168	7.56	-	--	.406	--	.515
Lard	56	-	220	-	220	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	-
Potatoes	145	12	1	107	120	3.1	.016	1.32	-	54	.072	2	.036
Oranges (Juice)	40	34	118	-	152	2.7	.005	1.32	-	-	.076	-	.024
Vegetable Soup	220	8	15	72	*95	1.8	.038	1.04	-	425	.924	6	.069
Skim Milk	295	50	10	76	136	12.3	.429	1.08	7	-	.162	4	.652
Cabbage Butter	60	15	60	25	120	1.4	.040	.65	-	49	.060	12	.089
Applesauce	155	2	-	160	162	.6	.022	2.64	-	108	.040	6	.045
Mixed Vege.	152	27	20	208	260	4.3	.156	.80	250	-	.048	1	.282
TOTALS		330	598	1519	2458	86.1	1.494	16.28	1065	634	2.260	39	2.603

Sausage figures from Dr. McHenry's laboratory.

*Meigs

Figure extremely high.

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TABLE VI

SURVEY, ST. JOHN'S INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO.

OCTOBER 1 - 8, 1944.

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

3. October 3-4, 1944.

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALORIES PROT.	CALORIES FAT	CALORIES CHO	CALORIES TOTAL	PROTEIN (grams)	CALCIUM (grams)	IRON (Mg)	VITAMIN A VIT.A (Int. Units)	VITAMIN A CAROTENE	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats	215	25	25	109	160	6.7	.052	1.95	-	-	.524	-	.060
Milk	795	104	286	159	548	25.9	.929	1.90	1504	-	.412	16	1.699
Bread	285	102	29	580	712	25.6	.044	1.85	-	-	.320	-	.256
Lard	24	-	220	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	145	18	1	107	130	3.1	.016	1.32	-	54	.072	2	.065
Beef Stew (Meat)	35	46	29	-	75	11.5	.007	1.72	10	-	.019	-	.129
" " (Gravy)	75	5	30	75	110	1.4	.002	.14	-	-	-	-	-
Macaroni (cooked)	190	17	3	100	120	4.4	.007	.39	-	-	-	-	-
Peanut Butter	20	23	82	15	120	5.8	.014	.36	-	-	.112	-	.072
Turnips, Raw	50	2	-	18	20	.5	.025	2.50	-	7	.040	9	.040
Cottage Pudding	140	24	119	318	460	8.6	.069	.92	770	-	.055	-	.165
Custard Sauce (Cornstarch)	60	7	8	65	80	1.7	.062	.12	100	-	.019	-	.112
TOTALS		368	832	1546	2745	95.2	1.207	13.13	2384	61	1.285	27	2.610

*Value probably high, for no butter is used in school cooking.

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TABLE VII

SURVEY, ST. JOHN'S INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO.

OCTOBER 1 - 8, 1944.

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

4. October 4-6, 1944.

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALORIES PROT.	CALORIES FAT	CALORIES CHO	CALORIES TOTAL	PROTEIN (grams)	CALCIUM (grams)	IRON (Mg)	VITAMIN A VIT.A (Int. Units)	VITAMIN A CAROTENE	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats	250	32	31	155	200	8.4	.040	2.42	-	-	.280	-	.076
Milk	795	104	286	159	548	25.9	.929	1.90	1504	-	.412	16	1.699
Bread	455	156	44	886	1087	39.1	.227	9.39	-	-	.503	-	.291
Lard	24	-	220	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	105	9	1	77	90	2.3	.012	.99	-	40	.054	2	.064
Hamburg Loaf (Meat) +(Bread,125)	46	46	29	-	75	18.3	.006	1.57	15	-	.060	-	.110
Vegetable Soup	275	10	16	89	119	2.3	.049	1.33	-	529	.117	8	.088
Tomato	110	4	-	17	21	1.1	.011	.45	-	868	.095	23	.050
Onions	40	-	-	18	18	.6	.012	.18	-	-	.023	2	.016
Prunes	75	1	-	74	75	.3	.009	.47	-	250	.016	-	.580
Barley Pudding	165	12	-	238	240	3.0	.059	.48	104	-	.028	-	.115
TOTALS		374	627	1691	2693	95.3	1.354	19.18	1623	1667	1.588	51	3.189

*Bread for day all calculated together.
Prunes taken as half 159 g.
Barley Pudding taken as Rice Pudding with raisins.

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TABLE VIII

SURVEY, ST. JOHN'S INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO.

OCTOBER 1 - 8, 1944.

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

5. October 5-6, 1944.

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALORIES PROT.	CALORIES FAT	CALORIES CHO	CALORIES TOTAL	PROTEIN (grams)	CALCIUM (grams)	IRON (Mg)	VITAMIN A VIT.A (Int. Units)	VITAMIN A CAROTENE	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats	250	32	31	135	200	8.4	.040	2.42	-	-	.250	-	.076
Milk	800	105	288	160	553	26.5	.952	1.36	1541	-	.425	16	1.741
Bread	335	130	54	662	857	30.1	.175	7.23	-	-	.287	-	.301
Lard	24	-	220	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	150	11	1	96	108	2.6	.014	1.10	-	45	.060	2	.072
Stewed Beef	35	45	29	-	75	11.5	.007	1.72	10	-	.019	-	.120
Gravy	95	6	28	90	126	1.7	.005	.17	-	-	-	-	-
Beans	225	84	15	225	324	21.1	.139	9.31	-	-	.468	-	.302
Rhubarb	100	1	-	89	90	1.8	.135	.18	-	-	.063	5	-
Blanc Mange	150	15	-	147	162	3.4	.124	.84	300	-	.038	1	.285
TOTALS		418	656	1621	2705	107.1	1.589	24.32	1751	45	1.730	24	2.837

Doubtful availability.

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TABLE IV

SURVEY, ST. JOHN'S INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, SHAWENAU, ONTARIO.

OCTOBER 1 - 8, 1944.

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

. October 6-7, 1944.

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALORIES PROT.	CALORIES FAT	CALORIES CHO	CALORIES TOTAL	PROTEIN (grams)	CALCIUM (grams)	IRON (Mg)	VITAMIN A VIT.A (Int. Units)	VITAMIN A CAROTENE	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
* Rolled Oats	250	30	20	121	180	7.5	.026	2.17	-	-	.252	-	.060
Milk	816	107	293	163	562	26.8	.952	1.96	1541	-	.2285	18	1.761
Bread	525	117	33	662	812	29.0	.170	7.05	-	-	.1576	-	.292
Lard	24	-	220	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
† Potatoes	110	9	1	77	90	2.5	.012	.99	-	60	.054	2	.054
Liver	50	24	24	2	50	7.5	.004	4.75	2925	-	.0216	3	.350
Gravy	90	6	36	86	128	1.6	.003	.16	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable Soup	245	9	15	80	107	2.1	.044	1.19	-	485	.105	7	.079
Applesauce	155	2	-	133	135	.5	.010	.45	-	90	.054	5	.038
Jam Pudding	90	15	76	205	300	6.0	.045	.64	408	-	.096	-	.180
TOTALS		319	787	1587	2564	85.6	1.276	19.38	4868	615	1.396	35	3.848

* Rolled Oats taken as 245 g.
† Potatoes taken as 105 g.
Fat estimated - (no accurate figure available)
X Fat for frying included

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TABLE X

MENUS, ST. JOHN'S INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO.

OCTOBER 1 - 8, 1944.

CALCULATION OF DAILY MENU

7. October 7-8, 1944.

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALORIES PROT.	FAT	CHO	TOTAL	PROTEIN (grams)	CALCIUM (grams)	IRON (Mg)	VITAMIN A VIT.A (Int. Units)	CAROTENE	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Boiled Cod	260	20	20	121	180	7.6	.026	2.17	-	-	.252	-	.068
Milk	745	96	360	149	514	26.6	.965	1.80	1490	-	.392	15	1.614
Bread	240	136	36	696	868	31.0	.192	7.46	-	-	.288	-	.310
Lard	26	-	235	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	265	36	3	260	300	7.8	.042	3.20	-	126	.126	6	.216
Roast Beef	45	45	28	-	73	10.5	.006	1.57	15	-	.050	-	.110
Gravy	70	8	26	67	118	1.4	.008	.14	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	110	4	-	17	21	1.1	.011	.44	-	660	.095	25	.060
Syrup (diluted)	40	-	-	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain Mango	135	15	-	147	160	3.4	.184	.96	300	-	.028	1	.225
TOTALS		362	637	1830	2837	97.1	1.384	17.11	1645	1005	1.410	45	2.593

Syrup taken as 30 g. because of dilution.
Gravy " " 75 g.

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THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN

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Founded 1896 Incorporated 1909

PRESIDENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR [redacted] OF CANADA

CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL COUNCIL
[redacted], C.B.E.

CHAIRMAN, [redacted]
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NATIONAL COMMISSIONER
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.
95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

February 16th, 1945.

Dr. P. E. Moore,
Acting Superintendent of Medical Services,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Department of Mines
FEB
REGISTERED

Dear Dr. Moore:

Enclosed is the report on the survey at St. John's Indian Residential School at Chapleau. I understand from Dr. Tisdall that he discussed this report with you when he was in Ottawa last week. We trust that it contains the information you desire, but if any question arises in connection with it please write us for further details.

When Dr. Young and the Indian Agent held an interview with me at the school they both asked if it would be possible to come back and give some help and instruction over a two weeks' period. I agreed to do this if it were feasible and met with the approval of your Department. I am convinced that it would be welcomed by the staff and would create a better impression in view of their excellent cooperation in the survey. If Mr. Hoey and you considered it feasible this could be arranged a little later on in the spring. It would also give the staff there the feeling that we were following up our work and had a real interest in the school. Two weeks would give us a foundation for supplying continuous information suited to their needs.

You mentioned the possibility of undertaking another survey in a Roman Catholic school. Our Committee has given its consent that I should undertake any further work that you may wish done. If you could give us an approximate date for such a survey it would be of tremendous help to us in planning the rest of our spring program. At the present time there is work to be done in the New Brunswick Division and we would like to lay definite plans in the near future.

With kindest regards, and assuring you of our interest and cooperation,

Yours sincerely,
Rosamund Stevenson
(Mrs. Allan Stevenson)
National Director, Nutrition Service
Canadian Red Cross Society.

RS/T
Encl.

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SAMPLE [illegible]

SUBJECT: INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (ROWE), SPANISH, ONTARIO

March 11 - 15, 1945

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

1. March 11, 1945

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALS.	PROT. (Grms)	CALCIUM (Grs)	IRON (Grs)	VIT. A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Grs)	ASCORBIC ACID (Grs)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Grs)
Dry Beans [illegible]	5.0 oz.	550	36.1	245	35.54	-	[illegible]	-	.692
Loaf of Thorton-ize Bread (White	50 g	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	200 g	262	27.0	88	3.37	-	.195	-	.361
Bread (White (w.w.	200 g	762	27.0	88	3.37	-	.195	-	.081
[illegible]	15 g	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk (1 cup)	6.3 oz.	122	5.8	204	.48	330	.098	4	.361
Barley (in soup)	50 g (dry)	175	3.8	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	.072
Steak Chuck	200 g	180	[illegible]	8[illegible]	[illegible]	.68	[illegible]	11	-
Potato (1 medium)	120 g.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef for Heart	50 g	111	17.1	10	8.56	-	.098	-	.178
[illegible]	100 g	252	8.8	7	.88	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		[illegible]	115.1	736	54.95	665	1.211	18	1.568
x Chicken unavailable		[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		[illegible]	85.2	965	12.18	[illegible]	1.804	21	1.783

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EAGLE VILLA

[illegible], INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (NCSM), SPANISH, ONTARIO

March 11 - 15, 1946

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

21. March 13, 1946

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALS.	PROT. (GRMS)	CALCIUM (Mg)	IRON (Mg)	VIT.A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Boiled Oats (dry/cal.)	2.6 oz.	370	11.2	24	3.25	-	.378	-	.108
Bread, white (w.w.	200 g 100 g	783	27.0	98	3.37	-	.186	-	.081
Lard	20 g	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beef, round lean	45 g	84	8.8	8	1.20	11	.066	-	.091
Yellow Beans	30 g	12	.6	17	.36	360	.019	5	.022
Boiled Potatoes (mine)	120 g	105	2.6	14	1.10	45	.060	2	.072
Gravy	110 g	100	2.0	4	.20	-	-	-	-
Milk (con (fresh (17 oz)	25 oz.	444	21.7	776	1.89	1260	.345	14	1.425
Tomatoes (90 g. 4oz wt)	120 g	22	1.0	8	.02	-	-	-	-
Cocoa Biscuit	30 g	105	6.4	8	.06	-	-	-	-
Sugar porridge Cocoa	52 g	205	1.0	18	.34	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		2615	82.8	966	11.18	1675	1.064	21	1.706

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PAPER VIIIA

SURVEY, INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (ROYS), KAMIENE, ONTARIO

March 11 - 15, 1945

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

S. March 15, 1945

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALS.	PROT. (grams)	CALCIUM (MG)	IRON (Mg)	VIT.A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (MG)	RIBO-FLAVIN (MG)
Navy Beans (dry wt.)	3.8 oz.	400	24.1	306	20.34	-	1.276	-	.537
Lard or Shortening	20 g	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread (White (W.W.	200 g 100 g	762	27.0	98	5.37	-	.186	-	.081
Lard	14 g	146	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Milk in Tea (3 times)	6.8 oz.	192	6.8	204	.43	336	.096	4	.361
Beef, round lean (twice)	50 g	51	6.9	4	.36	9	.062	-	.094
Gravy (twice)	200 g	291	5.6	7	.36	-	-	-	-
Yellow Beans (twice)	30 g	15	.6	17	.36	360	.019	6	.052
Boiled Potatoes	200 g	220	5.9	22	2.43	102	.078	5	.151
Turnips (twice)	120 g	30	1.1	20	.61	15	.078	25	.022
Soda Biscuit	50 g	200	4.8	11	.75	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		2904	111.8	818	34.65	825	1.782	39	1.672

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[illegible]

[illegible], INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, (DOG), [illegible], ONTARIO

March 11 - 16, 1946

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

46. March 14, 1946

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALS.	PROT. (grams)	CARBOHYD. (Gms)	IRON (Mg)	VITA A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBOFLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats (dry wt.)	2.6 ozs.	370	13.81	065	3.284	--	.2375	-	.102 .987
Lard or Shortening	20 g	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk (porridge (ten twice	30 ozs.	404	19.4	697	1.32	1128	.309	5	1.876
Sugar (porridge)	34 g 200 g 100 g	95	22.0	.88	3.37	--	.186	-	.081
Bread (white (w.w.	200 g 100 g	7623	37.0	00	5.37	--	.180	-	.081 -
Lemon Jelly (3)	25 g ozs.	100	4.5	.9	.42	.24	.0	4	.3
Boiled potatoes (in skins)	100 g (75 g)	85	2.09	12.	.32	87	.0062	2	.060 .225
Boiled Potatoes peel skins	140 g 200 g	125	4.4	7	.40	-	-	-	- .0e3
Dried Whole Pea Soup	250 g 50 g	207 51	14.0 3.9	47 4	3.31 .3	657 7	.305 .07	- -	.162 .094
Johnny Cake	1 serving	138	3.9	18	.36	178	.396	-	.098
TOTALS		2324	81.8	925	18.98	1994	1.584	8	2.872
[illegible]		2776	100.0	802	3v.15	3:9	2.008	6	1.591

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TABLE IV-A

SHESHEG, MEDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (BAPTIST), SPANISH, ONTARIO

March 11 - 16, 1945

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

5. March 15, 1945

DAY / FOOD	AMOUNT	CALS.	PROT. (gms)	CALCIUM (Mg)	IRON (Mg)	VIT. A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Navy Beans (dry wt.)	2.5 oz.	260	16.1	245	85.54	[illegible]	1.575	[illegible]	.057
Added by Shortening	20 g	180	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-
Bread (White	100 g	262	27.0	86	3.57	-	.186	-	.081
Bread (w.w.	100 g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-
Lard	20 g	180	---	---	---	---	---	---	-
Milk in Tea (2)	6.5 oz.	132	5.8	209	.45	350	.096	4	.301
Navy Bean Soup (Navy Beans)	210 g (75 g)	250	16.9	109	7.35	-	.262	-	.226
Boiled Potatoes plus skins	140 g	115	2.9	16	1.21	52	.089	2	.032
Beef, round lean	50 g	51	6.9	4	.96	9	.092	-	.094
Gravy	145 g	216	2.7	6	.27	-	-	-	-
Mustard Pickle	50 g	40	.2	10	.30	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		2766	118.5	905	59.15	399	2.006	6	1.691

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TABLE XI-A

SPANISH, INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (DOZE), SPANISH, ONTARIO

March 11 - 15, 1946

DAY	March	CALORIES	PROTEIN (grams)	CALCIUM (Mg)	IRON (Mg)	VIT.A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Sunday	11th	3020	115	726	24.36	455	1.719	18	1.568
Monday	12th	2615	82	966	11.16	1675	1.064	81	1.705
Tuesday	13th	2984	111	818	24.65	985	1.702	89	1.672
Wednesday	14th	2954	81	925	12.98	1904	1.584	8	2.272
Thursday	15th	2708	118	805	39.15	899	2.008	6	1.691
TOTALS		15179	507	4239	122.98	5258	8.067	92	8.906
AVERAGES		2905	101	847	26.46	1071	1.617	18	1.797

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TABLE VI

SURVEY, INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (GIRLS), SPANISH, ONTARIO

March 11 - 15, 1946

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

1. March 11, 1946

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALS.	PROT. (grams)	CALCIUM (Mg)	IRON (Mg)	VIT.A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats	200 g	150	6.2	20	1.82		.210		.067
Milk (porridge	6 oz.	119	5.6	226	.41	280	.060	-	.271
Bread (white	245 g	675	20.1	196	4.12	-	.280	-	.196
Butter	19 g	146	.1	2	.04	600	-	-	-
Bologna	120 g	280	22.4	5	2.36	42	.527	-	.362
Boiled Potato(2)	200 g	220	6.0	22	2.56	104	.139	4	.167
Turnip	125 g	35	1.2	50	.67	10	.065	27	.101
Pickle	60 g	44	.2	11	.36	-	-	-	-
Cookie (snack)	1	50	.7	2	.05	100	.006	-	.009
Gravy	192 g	280	3.5	7	.35	-	-	-	-
*Preserved Citron	100 g	320	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar (porridge	15 g	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(coffee									
TOTALS		2635	76.1	490	13.75	1294	1.375	31	1.194
x Brown bread, 50% w.w.	100 g	264	8.6	38	1.5	-	.187	-	.081
White Bread, white with water	100 g	280	9	28	.9	-	-	-	-
Av. weight of white & w.w.	100 g	257	8.8	31	1.2	-	.093	-	.040

x Bread calculated as half brown and half white in diet
* Citron estimated

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALS.	PROT. (grams)	CALCIUM (Mg)	IRON (Mg)	VIT. A (I.U.)	THIAMIN (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBOFLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats	200 g	167	6.1	20	1.77	-	[illegible]	- -	[illegible]
Milk (morning coffee	6 oz.	119	5.6	205	.42	249	[illegible]	- -	[illegible]
Bread (white w.w.	200 g	570	20.1	109	4.58	-	[illegible]	- -	[illegible]
Butter	10 g	166	.1	3	.04	305	- -	- -	- -
Boiled Potato	110 g	92	2.5	12	1.01	41	[illegible]	- 1	[illegible]
Beef, round lean	80 g	110	15.6	10	2.31	-	[illegible]	- -	.175
Gravy	30 g	116	1.4	3	.36	-	-	3 -	- -
Raw Cabbage	45 g	13	.7	19	1.30	95	[illegible]	7 30	[illegible]
Carrots, raw	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley Soup	250 g	65	1.5	17	.45	373	.040	4 17	.018
Molasses	15 g	60	2.4	225	6.52	126	[illegible]	- -	- -
Sugar (Porridge (Coffee	15 g	30	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sugar (Coffee	15 g	60	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTALS		1982	82.0	640	17.81	1471	.802	48	.874
TOTALS		[illegible]	76.9	435	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TABLE VIII

SURVEY, INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (GIRLS), SPANISH, ONTARIO

March 11 - 19, 1949

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

1. March 13, 1949

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALS.	PROT. (grams)	CALCIUM (Mg)	IRON (Mg)	VIT.A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats	160 g	180	5.8	86	1.45	-	.160	-	.046
Milk (porridge (drink, bev.	6 oz.	119	5.8	205	.41	329	.090	-	.371
Bread (white (W.W.	255 g	655	22.4	79	5.16	-	.357	-	.255
Butter	22 g	170	.1	5	.05	385	-	-	-
Beef, Rst Roast	85 g	210	22.5	12	4.25	-	.034	4	.255
Gravy	125 g	102	2.4	14	.25	.0.	.0.	2	.0.
Corn	85 g	68	1.5	2	.18	90	.068	5	.0.
Baked Potato	127 g	100	2.6	14	1.10	45	.151	7	.076
Carrot, Raw	110 g	50	1.2	50	.68	9430	.108	4	.088
Farina	187 g	110	3.3	6	.24	-	-	-	-
Applesauce (porridge	190 g	189	.7	14	.19	126	.047	7	.057
Brown Sugar	20 g	78	87.6	19	1.80	0.2	1.0.2	65	1.893
Sugar (coffee	15 g	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		2069	76.9	486	18.02	4855	.888	21	1.078

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PAGE IV

SURVEY, INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (GIRLS), SPANISH, ONTARIO

March 11 - 15, 1945

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

4. March 14, 1945

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALS.	PROT. (grams)	CALCIUM (Mg)	IRON (Mg)	VIT.A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats	257 g.	170	7.1	34	2.06	-	.258	-	.065
MILK (porridge	6 ozs.	119	5.6	208	.42	329	.090	-	.371
MILK (tea									
MILK (beverage									
Bread (white	413 g.	1054	36.8	187	4.94	-	.385	-	.164
Butter	28 g.	199	.4	8	.05	975	-	-	-
Boiled Potato	130 g.	100	3.6	14	1.10	45	.151	7	.072
Wax Beans (carb	240 g.	100	5.0	126	2.08	2080	.151	36	.359
Egg	1	76	6.3	[illegible]	1.36	720	.072	-	.168
Tomato Pickle	155 g.	120	.6	20	.30	-	-	-	-
Rice	200 g.	698	5.1	99	.60	175	.048	-	.194
Sugar (porridge	15 g.	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar (coffee									
TOTALS		2972	69.6	978	14.51	5122	1.115	43	1.896

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TABLE X

SURVEY, INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (GIRLS), SPANISH, ONTARIO

March 11 - 15, 1945

CALCULATION OF DAILY DIET

S. March 15, 1945

FOOD	AMOUNT	CALS.	PROT. (grams)	CALCIUM (Mg)	IRON (Mg)	VIT.A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Rolled Oats	210 g	150	5.5	20	1.82	-	.210	-	.057
Milk	6.5 oz.	119	5.6	208	.41	329	.090	-	.371
Bread (White (W.W.	208 g	575	20.3	117	4.55	-	.208	-	.152
Butter	10 g	140	.1	13.7	.04	770	-	-	-
Pork	45 g	76	13.0	7	2.41	-	.261	-	.067
Boiled Potato (plus skins)	120 g	100	2.6	14	1.10	45	.066	8	.072
Beets	55 g	35	.9	15	.51	55	.029	2	.052
Spaghetti (in soup)	200 g	184	6.8	11	.60	-	-	-	-
Stewed Rhubarb	135 g	120	.2	18×	.36	42	.008	7	-
Milk	140 g	98	4.3	154	.32	235	.060	1	.206
Sugar (porridge (coffee	15 g	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		2060	75.2	574	12.01	1494	1.069	11	1.077

*Boiled without jackets
×Doubtful availability

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TABLE XI

SURVEY, INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (GIRLS), SPANISH, ONTARIO

March 11 - 15, 1945

DAY March	CALORIES	PROTEIN (grams)	CALCIUM (Mg)	IRON (Mg)	VIT.A (I.U.)	THIAMINE (Mg)	ASCORBIC ACID (Mg)	RIBO-FLAVIN (Mg)
Sunday 11th	2626	76.1	499	13.75	1594	1.375	51	1.194
Monday 12th	1995	69.0	649	17.61	1471	.893	48	.974
Tuesday 13th	2069	76.9	435	13.02	4955	.868	51	1.078
Wednesday 14th	2572	68.6	672	14.51	5182	1.115	45	1.295
Thursday 15th	2050	75.2	574	12.61	1494	1.069	11	1.077
TOTALS	11150	365.8	2811	70.78	14336	5.267	154	5.518
AVERAGES	2230	73.7	562	14.15	2867	1.049	31	1.103

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REPORT ON FOOD SURVEY

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, SPANISH, ONTARIO

[illegible]

The National Nutrition Committee of the Canadian Red Cross, in co-operation with the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, undertook a second food survey at the Indian Residential School at Spanish, Ontario, during the five-day period from March 11th to 15th, 1945.

The Principal and all members of staff extended the fullest possible co-operation, and were appreciative of any suggestions made regarding methods for conserving food value during the preparation of meals, and in connection with the menus.

We would like to emphasize that any suggestions in the following report are made with the knowledge that existing conditions are due primarily to (a) lack of money, (b) lack of facilities, (c) the unavailability of certain foods, and (d) insufficient knowledge of the nutritional needs of children.

On arrival at Spanish we discovered that the boys and girls were in separate schools, with completely separate management of the commissariat. Because it was impossible to have the food in both schools assayed, we decided to collect the food samples in the Girls' School only. The rest of this report will therefore be presented under two headings - (1) Survey in St. Joseph's Girls School, and (2) Survey in St. Peter's Boys School.

Survey in St. Joseph's Girls School

1. [illegible]

Representative servings of all foods served were collected at the three meals each day, weighed and placed in bottles with 15 c.c. glacial acetic acid. This food was used for assaying the thiamine, riboflavin, niacin,

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calcium, iron and phosphorus. The results of this assay will be forwarded in a supplementary report. The diet was calculated and the details of these calculations are shown in Tables VI - XI, attached to this report.

2. Observations on Preparation of Food in the School

The kitchen was visited nearly every day and the methods of food preparation noted.

(a) Vegetables were prepared some time ahead and left soaking, sometimes overnight.

(b) Potatoes were never cooked in their jackets.

(c) All food was handled and prepared in a very cleanly manner.

(d) The food was appetising, and carefully served.

(e) The girls all receive instruction in methods of food preparation, but it was not determined whether these methods are in accord with the more recent scientific findings. However they were all taught standard procedures in following recipes, with the result that the food tasted good when served and the quality was always the same.

3. Cleanliness

Among the most noticeable features in the school were the immaculate conditions maintained in every part of the building - particularly in the food cupboards, storerooms and dining rooms.

The children's tables had attractive serviceable coverings and these were carefully set before each meal with the necessary cutlery and table napkins. We considered this was an important factor in the training of girls for domestic work as well as for their own homes. It was also conducive to the well-ordered, happy meal hours observed in the school.

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4. Menus of School Dietary

Table I

Menus and Representative Amounts of Food Served March 11-15

Sunday, March 11

Breakfast		Dinner		Supper	
Rolled Oats	200 g	Bologna	120 g	Potato	132 g
Milk	144	Potato	148	Gravy	192
Sugar	8	Turnip	136	Bread	102
Bread	136	Bread	105	Preserved Fruit (Citron)	100
Butter	19	Pickle	60		
Barley Coffee	240				

Snack - 1 cookie

Monday, March 12

Rolled Oats	210	Boiled Potato	110	Barley Soup	256
Milk	164	Meat	50	Molasses	30
Sugar	8	Gravy	80	Bread	140
Bread	107	Raw Cabbage	45		
Butter	18	Bread	118		
Coffee	264				
Sugar in Coffee					

Snack - 1 slice Bread 60

Tuesday, March 13

Rolled Oats	160	Meat	96	Farina	187
Milk	140	Gravy	136	Bread	102
Sugar	8	Corn	56	Applesauce	130
Bread	118	Potato	187	Brown Sugar	30
Butter	22	Raw Carrot	100		
Coffee	257	Bread	90		
Sugar in Coffee					

Snack - 1 slice Bread 50

Wednesday, March 14

Rolled Oats	257	Boiled Potato	115	Bread	150
Milk	150	Beans	240	Tomato Pickle	155
Bread	115	Bread	112	Rice Pudding	200
Sugar	8	Egg	56		
Butter	25				
Barley Coffee	240				
Sugar in Coffee					

Snack - 1 slice Bread 56

Thursday, March 15

Rolled Oats	210	Pork	45	Soup (Spaghetti)	300
Milk	165	Potatoes	110		
Sugar	8	Beets	56	Bread	106
Bread	136	Bread	102	Rhubarb	155
Butter	16			Milk	140
Barley Coffee	228				
Sugar in Coffee					

Snack - 1 slice Bread 50

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The value of the daily dietary was averaged and results are shown in Table III. However, before making a comparison of the value of the diet as calculated, attention is drawn to the age grouping of the children as shown in Table II.

Table II

Distribution of Children in Age Groups

	Girls 4-6	Girls 7-9	Girls 10-12	Girls 13-15	Girls 16-20
No. of Children	1	21	48	52	14

The dietary may be compared with the allowances for all age groups, but for the purpose of this discussion only two of these groups have been included in Table III, since 72% of the children are between 10 and 15 years of age.

It will be noted that the survey was done at the time of year when the vitamin content of the vegetables would be nearing the lowest level. Therefore it could be expected that the value of the diet which will be shown in Table III is lower than it would be during the summer and fall.

Table III

Comparison of Calculated Results With Recommended Allowances of the National Research Council of United States

	Cals.	Prot.	Ca g	Fe MG	Vit.A I.U.	Thiamine MG	Ascorbic MG	Riboflavin MG
Calculated Values (Daily Average	2190	72	0.56	14	2867	1.06	30	1.1
Recommended Allowance, Girl 10-11 (11 yrs.)	2500	70	1.2	12	4500	1.2	75	1.8
Recommended Allowance, Girl 12-15	2800	80	1.2	15	5000	1.4	80	2.0

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The calorie content is fairly satisfactory for a large proportion of the children, but is low for the girls 13-15 years of age. It should be noted that the calcium content is only 46% of the requirement for the girls 10-12 years. The other marked deficiencies are ascorbic acid, which is only 37% to 40% of the recommended allowance, and riboflavin, which is only a little over half the amount recommended for the adolescent girl. Attention should be drawn to the low thiamine level in relation to the recommendations for adolescence. The calculations show the iron to be satisfactory in relation to all age groups. The vitamin A content of the diet is very low.

A comparison of the school dietary with Canada's Official Food Rules was made. From the information available an estimate of the additions necessary to conform to these rules is presented in Table IV. Approximate daily cost of these additions is also included. The total cost might be reduced considerably if the additional fruits and vegetables could be produced on the school farm. It is doubtful if this would be possible at the present time with the facilities available. However it should be emphasized that the expenditures suggested in Table IV might vary with prevailing price levels, increased facilities and availability of the protective foods.

Table IV

Comparison of Daily Protective Foods Consumption With Canada's Food Rules

(150 Girls)

	Present Approx. Daily Consumption (Average)	Approx. Additions Necessary to Conform to Food Rules	Approx. Daily Cost of Additions
Milk	1⅔ gals.	6 gals.	4.16
Cheese	-	2 lbs.	.58
Eggs	4.4 doz.	3 doz.	.80
Vegetables	22 lbs.	22 lbs. x	1.55 c
Tomato Juice	-	5 #10 tins (105 oz.)	1.90
Additional Fruit or Veg	15 lbs.	22 lbs. x	1.55 c
Total Cost Daily			10.54

xFor six months of year.

cToronto prices for fresh root vegetables, eggs and cheese; wholesale prices plus freight for evaporated milk and tomato juice.

If it were not practical to increase the herd to meet the need, 40 1-lb. tins of evaporated milk would be the amount suggested to bring consumption to the required level. This would cost $3.50 at wholesale rate.

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In order to determine to what extent the major deficiencies would be remedied by the suggested additions of foods in Table IV the value of these was calculated and the results are shown in Table V.

Table V

Effect of Additions Suggested in Table IV on Calcium, Vitamin A, Ascorbic Acid and Riboflavin Content of Child's Average Daily Diet

Food	Suggested Increase	Ca g	(I.U.) Vitamin A	Ascorbic Acid mg	Ribo-Flavin mg
Milk	10 oz.	.320	664	3	.437
Cheese	½ oz.	.066	210	-	.037
Eggs 1/5	(1/5)	.006	120	-	.033
Tomato Juice	4 oz.	.008	968	26	.056
xVegetables other than potato	3 oz.(approx)	.060	1110	15	.140
Totals		.470	2972	44	.903
Present Dietary		.56	2867	30	1.1
Total Value		1.030	5839	74	2.003

x This includes extra vegetable to replace additional fruit.

Since the calcium is still low it is suggested that a further increase in cheese and milk would most efficiently raise the level of this mineral. Because of the quantity of bread which must be used in any low-cost dietary, the greater use of whole wheat bread cannot be emphasized too much as an inexpensive source of thiamine and minerals. Experience in group feeding has shown that the exclusive use of whole wheat bread is possible with children, who will eat it day after day and enjoy it.

During our stay we had the opportunity to speak to the staff and students. There was genuine interest shown and it has been gratifying to receive letters from the girls themselves, indicating that some of the suggestions, such as cooking potatoes in their skins, are being followed.

. . . . . .

PART II - SURVEY IN ST. PAUL'S BOYS SCHOOL

The food preparation in the Boys School was under the direction of a paid chef. Although the food was not assayed, it was possible to obtain fairly accurate information regarding the quantities of food prepared and used in the school.

Value of School Dietary

In Table I-A the menus with amounts of food served are outlined. The dietary was calculated and results are shown in Table III-A. Details of calculations are shown in Tables VI-A - XI-A, attached to this report.

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Table I-A

Menus and Representative Amounts of Food Served March 11-15

Sunday, March 11

Breakfast		Dinner		Supper	
Beans	300 g	Barley Soup	150 g	B. Potatoes	170 g
Lard	15	Bread	45	Meat	50
Bread	105	Rhubarb	200	Gravy	100
Tea with milk		Tea with milk		Tea with milk	
				Bread	50

Monday, March 12

Rolled Oats	270	Beef	45	Vermicelli Soup	175
Milk	440	Yellow Beans	80	Bread	100
Bread	100	Potatoes	120	Cocoa	420
Lard	20	Gravy	124		
		Bread	100		
		Tea with milk			

Tuesday, March 13

Beans	300	Meat	50	Meat	50
Bread	100	Gravy	100	Gravy	100
Lard	15	Beans	15	Beans	15
Tea with milk		Soda Biscuit	50	Turnips	60
		Potatoes	120	Potatoes	150
		Bread	58	Tea with milk	
		Turnips	60	Bread	140
		Tea with milk			

Wednesday, March 14

Rolled Oats	270	Potato in skin	100	Dried Pea Soup	350
Milk	440	Macaroni	200	Bread	50
Lard	20	Bread	120	Johnny Cake	70
Bread	120	Tea with milk		Tea with milk	
Sugar	24				

Thursday, March 15

Beans	300	Bean Soup	210	Potato with skins	140
Bread	100	Bread	110	Meat	50
Lard	20	Tea with milk		Gravy	145
Tea with milk				Pickle	50
				Bread	90
				Tea with milk	

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Before discussing the value of the dietary as calculated attention is drawn to the age grouping of the boys in Table II-A.

Table II-A

Distribution of Children in Age Groups

	Boys (4-6)	Boys (7-9)	Boys (10-12)	Boys (13-15)	Boys (16-20)
No. of Children	6	26	44	57	8

Comparisons may be made with all age groups, but only two groups (10-12 years and 13-15 years) have been included in Table III-A, since 70% of the boys are within these age limits.

Table III-A

Calculated Value of the Dietary in Comparison With Recommended Daily Allowances of N.R.C.

	Calc.	Prot. g	Ca g	Fe mg	Vit.A I.U.	Thiamine mg	Ascorbic mg	Riboflavin mg
Calculated Values (Daily Av.)	2635	101	.847	26.4	1071	1.617	18	1.797
Recommended Allowance, Boy 10-12	2500	70	1.2	12	4500	1.2	75	1.8
Recommended Allowance, Boy 13-15	3200	100	1.4	15	6000	1.6	90	2.4

Special attention is drawn to two serious deficiencies in the boys' dietary. The vitamin A content is only 23.8% of the recommended allowance for boys 10-12 years, and 17.8% of that for the group 13-15 years. Similarly the ascorbic acid is 76% below the allowance for boys 10-12 years and 80% below the amount needed for the older age groups. The total calories

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are sufficient for the younger boys, but not for the older ones. The calcium is below the recommended level, and the riboflavin does not meet the recommended allowance for the 13-15 age group. In respect to thiamine, iron and protein the diet is adequate.

It is interesting to note the great contribution of iron, protein, thiamine, riboflavin and calcium made to the boys' diet by the unusually large quantities of beans which they consumed every other day. We should report that a careful check was made on the dry weight of the beans used, and we corroborated the figures by repeated weighings of the beans served at table.

In order to discuss the nutritional needs in terms of food a comparison of the dietary with Canada's Official Food Rules is shown in Table IV-A, along with suggested additions necessary for conformity with these rules.

Table IV-A

Comparison of Dietary With Canada's Official Food Rules

(136 Boys)

	Food	Present Approx. Daily Consumption (Average)	Approx. Additions Necessary to Conform to Food Rules	Approx. Daily Cost of Additions
x	Milk	14 gals.	11 gals	5.72
x	Cheese	Negligible	2 1/8 lbs.	.62
	Eggs	28	2½ doz.	1.00
x	Fresh Vegetables other than potatoes	25 lbs. (A.P.)	53 lbs. (A.P.)	3.70
	Tomato Juice or tomatoes	-	3 #10 tins	1.90
x'	Butter	-	3 lbs.	1.14
	Fruit or Additional Vegetable	x (See Notes)	-	-
	Total Daily Cost			14.08

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Notes - (Table IV-A)

A.P. - As purchased

Milk consumption was taken as probable average over two-week period based on information gathered from the chef, and from the menu pattern which did not vary greatly.

Cheese on basis of ½ oz. per day or 3½ oz. per week.

Butter on basis of 10 grams daily.

Additional fruit or vegetable - We have allowed beans to count in place of this.

Vegetables - During 8-day period of survey it would have required 7 additional servings of vegetables of approximately 2½-3 oz. (edible portion) to have the diet conform to Canada's Food Rules. During the summer a much larger supply of fresh vegetables would be available from the garden and the suggested increases in Table IV-A would not need to be as great.

At this point it seemed advisable to determine the effect of the suggested additions on the food value of the existing dietary, particularly in respect to Vitamin A, ascorbic acid and riboflavin. The result is outlined in Table V-A.

Table V-A

Effect of Additions Suggested in Table IV-A on Vitamin A, Ascorbic Acid and Riboflavin Content of Child's Average Daily Diet

Food	Suggested Increase	(I.U.) Vitamin A	Ascorbic Acid mg	Ribo-Flavin mg
Milk	12 oz.	710	6	.814
Cheese	½ oz.	210	-	.057
Eggs (½)	(3-4 weekly)	360	-	.084
x Vegetables	4½ oz.	999	15	.126
Tomato Juice	4 oz.	968	26	.056
Butter	10 g	423	-	-
Totals		3670	47	1.117
Present Diet		1071	18	1.797
Total Value		4741	65	2.914

x Average of seven common vegetables

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It is important to note, in studying Table V-A, how in this particular case greater improvement in the all-round value of the dietary may be gained by some modifications in the additions suggested in Table IV-A.

(1) The addition of cheese and butter to the diet may be omitted and the money used instead to increase the tomatoes or tomato juice from 4 oz. to 8 oz. daily. This would increase the vitamin A to a greater extent and would raise the level of the ascorbic acid to cover the needs of the boys 12-15 years of age.

(2) If the tomato juice were increased to 8 oz. daily, the additional eggs would not be necessary because the iron and protein in the diet is already adequate, due to the large quantities of navy beans in the diet. This is an important consideration from the standpoint of cost.

The conclusions reached in (1) and (2) indicate that any general recommendations for changes in the Indian school dietaries might result in unnecessary expense and at the same time there might not be the maximum return in food value for the expenditure involved. Therefore a careful analysis of the dietary in <u>each</u> school should form the basis for any suggested nutrition program.

General Observations

The sympathetic and understanding approach of the staff to the children was a striking feature of the schools. As a result there was an unusually happy atmosphere during both work and play.

Recreation for the children, such as skating parties, swimming and boating, was carefully planned and supervised and it was apparent that every effort was being made to promote normal healthy relationships.

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The genuine desire of all members of staff to co-operate in making any possible improvements made this survey both pleasant and profitable to all concerned.

While doing the survey we had the opportunity to speak to the staff and to the students of the Girls School and to three groups of boys in St. Peter's School. These talks were informal and from them we were able to gain valuable information regarding the food likes and dislikes of the children.

[redacted]

The outline of the two dietaries and the additions necessary to bring them to a level of adequacy, calls for a careful study of ways and means by which any improvements may be made. It is realised that any nutrition program must be practical in nature and adapted to the individual Indian school. Accordingly the following tentative suggestions are submitted to the Department for their consideration.

1. Increased Supply of Protective Foods

The first and most important step is to see that an adequate supply of the essential food nutrients is made available. This could be accomplished by an increased production of milk, vegetables and eggs. Plans for the increases might be developed with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture through their local representatives. Prior to this a study of the nutritional needs of the children should be made, and these needs translated into terms of food would form the basis of the production program.

II. [redacted]

Courses in basic nutrition for all members of staff would create an awareness of the importance of adequate nutrition for children and would

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lead to greater interest and co-operation in any nutrition program which might be undertaken. In addition, courses in food preparation and home management are necessary for all kitchen staffs.

III. [redacted]

Periodic short courses in nutrition would do much to stimulate the interest of the Indian girls in their present course in food preparation.

[redacted]

The Nutrition Service of the Canadian Red Cross Society extends its appreciation to all those who assisted in the survey, and wishes to express its continued interest in a nutrition program for the Indian schools. The Society hereby offers its support to the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

Respectfully submitted,

Raymond Stevenson

(Mrs. Allan Stevenson)
National Director, Nutrition Services,
The Canadian Red Cross Society.

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NATIONAL COMMISSIONER
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.
95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

September 10th, 1945.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Acting Director,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

Enclosed is the report on the survey at the Roman Catholic Indian School in Spanish, Ontario. We trust that after reading it you will send us your comments or criticisms and also that you will write us for further details if you so desire.

My plans for my western trip were changed and that is the reason you have not heard from me before this. I am just beginning to work out my itinerary for the fall, and believe it will be possible to undertake one of the surveys in Ontario the last week of September or the first week of October. You did mention that you would like to have surveys done at Brantford, Caradoc and Sault Ste. Marie. Have you any preference as to which one we should do first? If not it might be more advisable to undertake Brantford as a beginning and perhaps the first week in October would be more suitable than the last week of September. That would give us time to make arrangements for the assays to be done in some laboratory not too far distant.

When plans for my western trip are completed I will notify you, for I will be most interested in visiting the schools mentioned in our last conversation in Ottawa.

Yours sincerely,

Rosamond Stevenson

(Mrs. Allan Stevenson)
National Director, Nutrition Services,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

RS/T
Encl.

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J-0-44

Ottawa, September 15, 1948.

Dear Mrs. Stevenson:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter of September 10th and for the report on the survey undertaken by you at the Spanish Residential School sent forward therewith. This report will, I feel sure, prove interesting and helpful.

I note with interest your reference to an additional survey that might be undertaken at Brantford, Caradoc and Sault Ste. Marie. In view of the fact that a survey has already been taken at an Anglican school and one at a Roman Catholic school, it might be well to arrange for the survey to be undertaken at a school administered under the auspices of the United Church. I am of the opinion, therefore, that if it is convenient for you, the survey to which you refer might be undertaken at the Mount Elgin Institute at Muncey (Caradoc Reserve) early in October. I shall be glad to ask the Chief of the Training Division to communicate with the Principal of the school with respect to the matter.

I shall be glad to communicate with you again just as soon as you have completed arrangements for your western trip.

Yours very truly,

Director.

Mrs. Allan Stevenson,
National Director, Nutrition Services,
Canadian Red Cross Society,
95 Wellesley Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

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Ottawa, September 18, 1945.

Dear Mr. Soper:

Some months ago the Canadian Red Cross Society very kindly offered to make a nutritional survey at some of our residential schools.

They have already visited two or three schools and are now prepared to visit another; consequently, we have advised them to visit the Mount Elgin School, during the early part of October. The survey will be made by Mrs. Allan Stevenson, National Director, Nutritional Services, Canadian Red Cross Society.

I feel certain that the staff at the Mt. Elgin School will co-operate fully with Mrs. Stevenson, as I know from past experience that her comments and suggestions on the food being served in a residential school will not only be helpful to you but will be conducive to good results for the pupils.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. S. H. Soper, M.A.,
Principal,
Mt. Elgin Indian Residential School,
M u n c e y, Ont.

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150-44

Ottawa, September 21, 1945.

Dear Father Oliver:

I have a very interesting report from Mrs. Allan Stevenson, National Director, Nutrition Services, Canadian Red Cross Society, with reference to her food survey at the Spanish Residential School during the five day period March 11 to 15, inclusive. At the outset of her report she states that the Principal and all members of the staff extended the fullest possible co-operation and were appreciative of any suggestions made regarding methods for conserving food value during the preparation of meals and in connection with the menus.

With special reference to the Girls' School Mrs. Stevenson writes:-

"Since the calcium is still low, it is suggested that a further increase in cheese and milk would most efficiently raise the level of this mineral. Because of the quantity of bread which must be used in any low-cost dietary, the greater use of whole wheat bread cannot be emphasized too much as an inexpensive source of thiamine and minerals. Experience in group feeding has shown that the exclusive use of whole wheat bread is possible with children, who will eat it day after day and enjoy it.

"During our stay we had the opportunity to speak to the staff and students. There was genuine interest shown and it has been gratifying to receive letters from the girls themselves, indicating that some of the suggestions, such as cooking potatoes in their skins, are being followed."

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She further makes the following general suggestions, applicable to both the Boys' and the Girls' Schools:-

"The sympathetic and understanding approach of the staff to the children was a striking feature of the schools. As a result there was an unusually happy atmosphere during both work and play.

"Recreation for the children, such as skating parties, swimming and boating, was carefully planned and supervised and it was apparent that every effort was being made to promote normal healthy relationships.

"The genuine desire of all members of staff to co-operate in making any possible improvements made this survey both pleasant and profitable to all concerned.

"While doing the survey we had the opportunity to speak to the staff and to the students of the Girls' School and to three groups of boys in St. Peter's School. These talks were informal and from them we were able to gain valuable information regarding the food likes and dislikes of the children.

"Suggested Remedial Measures

"The outline of the two dietaries and the additions necessary to bring them to a level of adequacy calls for a careful study of ways and means by which any improvements may be made. It is realised that any nutrition program must be practical in nature and adapted to the individual Indian school. Accordingly the following tentative suggestions are submitted to the Department for their consideration.

1. "Increased Supply of Protective Foods

"The first and most important step is to see that an adequate supply of the essential food nutrients is made available. This could be accomplished by an increased p roduction of milk, vegetables and eggs. Plans for the increases might be developed with the assistance of the

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Department of Agriculture through their local representatives. Prior to this a study of the nutritional needs of the children should be made, and these needs translated into terms of food would form the basis of the production program.

II. "Staff Education.

"Courses in basic nutrition for all members of staff would create an awareness of the importance of adequate nutrition for children and would lead to greater interest and co-operation in any nutrition program which might be undertaken. In addition, courses in food preparation and home management are necessary for all kitchen staffs.

III. "Education in the Schools

"Periodic short courses in nutrition would do much to stimulate the interest of the Indian girls in their present course in food preparation.

[redacted]

"The Nutrition Service of the Canadian Red Cross Society extends its appreciation to all those who assisted in the survey, and wishes to express its continued interest in a nutrition program for the Indian schools. The Society hereby offers its support to the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources."

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Reverend J. R. Oliver, S.J.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Spanish, Ont.

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THE MOUNT ELGIN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

MUNCEY, ONTARIO

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
REV. S. H. SOPER, M.A., PRINCIPAL

150-44

Sept.21st 1945

The Secretary The Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir;

A letter from Mr.Philip Phelan of Sept 18th intimates that Mrs.Allan Stevenson, National Director , Nutritional Services, Canadian Red Cross Society will visit this school early in October.

I shall be very pleased to make her visit helpful both to her and to the school.

Yours sincerely.

S.H.Soper

S. H. Soper

May I suggest that this visit be not on Oct.10th as the District Convention for Teachers of Indian Schools in on that date.

S.H.S.

Department of Mines & Resources
Ind. Affairs Branch
SEP 24 1945
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A. L. BISHOP

[redacted]
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GERSHOM W. MASON, K.C.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.
95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

September 22nd, 1945.

RECEIVED
SEP 24 19
REGISTRY BRANCH

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Director, Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

In reply to your letter of September 15th may I say that we will be glad to undertake a survey at the Mount Elgin Institute at Muncey, from October 8th to 15th, and will make definite plans accordingly if you will be kind enough to communicate with the Principal of the school. We would appreciate hearing from him regarding the best means of transportation to the school, and also if you would make arrangements for accommodation for myself and an assistant.

On Thursday Dr. Alderwood came to see me and we had a long talk about the Indian schools which I found very valuable. Dr. Alderwood seems genuinely interested in improving conditions and is particularly interested in the possibility of training courses for the staffs. He is anxious that the five people who are at present taking their training for the Home Mission field receive courses in nutrition, food preparation and household and institutional management, because most of their trainees enter Indian work and he hopes that some of the present ones will go to Indian residential schools.

I suggested to Dr. Alderwood that he write to you, making the request for such training and that you in turn might be able to relay the request to Red Cross, since we had offered our co-operation.

Since there are several training schools in Toronto it is possible that the United Church Training School would be able to combine with the Church of England if the above-mentioned courses were offered by Red Cross. This would be at least a start toward the goal which we are all interested in reaching, namely, better preparation and service of foods in the schools, with resulting improvement in nutrition.

If you consider that it would be valuable to start this work I believe our Executive would be more inclined to grant permission if the matter was presented as an independent request from your Department.

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I was talking to Dr. Tisdall and he suggested that since the nutritional deficiencies are so marked in these Indian schools it does not seem necessary to do any further assays. We will simply weigh the food and calculate the values. Dr. Tisdall said their wide experience with the Air Force has shown that their calculations are always higher anyway than the actual values as revealed by the assays, so we will be on the safe side in regard to any statements we make.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rosamond Stevenson

(Mrs. Allan Stevenson)
National Director, Nutrition Services,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

RS/t

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150-44

Ottawa, September 26, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Stevenson:

With reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, regarding the survey at the Mount Elgin Indian Residential School, Muncey, Ont., I am advising Rev. S. H. Soper that it will be held from October 8 to 15th. I am writing to Mr. Soper, requesting him to communicate with you immediately regarding your transportation. I think it is likely that he will arrange to have someone meet you in London and take you to the school by car. There will be accommodation for you and your assistant at the school.

Our Director, Mr. Moey, is confined to the hospital at the present time, owing to an operation, but we hope that he will be back in the office before very long. I will keep a record of the kind offer contained in the latter part of your letter of the 22nd instant and will bring the matter to his attention as soon as he returns.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mrs. Allan Stevenson,
National Director, Nutrition Services,
Canadian Red Cross Society,
95 Wellesley Street,
Toronto, Ont.

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150-44

Ottawa, September 26, 1945.

Dear Mr. Soper:

With further reference to my recent letter, I am advised by Mrs. Stevenson that the survey at the Mount Elgin Residential School will be from October 8 to 15. I realize that owing to the Teachers' Convention at Kettle Point on October 12 the teachers at the school will be away, but it is not possible for us to dictate to the Red Cross regarding the dates on which these surveys are made, as they are doing them of their own free will and they have to fit in a survey at our school in connection with their regular duties.

I would appreciate it if you would communicate with Mrs. Allan Stevenson, Canadian Red Cross Society, 95 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada, with reference to going to the school. Possibly you could arrange to have someone meet them in London and bring them out. Please give this particular matter your immediate attention.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Reverend S. H. Soper, M.A.,
Principal,
Mount Elgin Indian Residential School,
M u n s e y, Ont.

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GERSHOM W. MASON, K.C.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.
95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

September 29th, 1945.

Dr. P. E. Moore,
Acting Superintendent of
Medical Services,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Department of Mines and Resources
OCT 1 1945
RECEIVED

Dear Dr. Moore:

Dr. Routley and I have been discussing our program for the coming year, and since many good people will be demobilised from the Services in the near future we consider that we should have some idea of what our program may be if we are going to employ additional staff.

I will be in Ottawa from Wednesday until Saturday of next week and would be glad if we could have some time together in order to outline a tentative program if it is the desire of your Department for us to continue in this field.

I understand Mr. Hoey is ill, but possibly we could work out some plan which could be considered by Mr. Hoey and the Department on his return. We would like to have something concrete to present to the Central Council Meeting this fall.

Yours sincerely,

Raymond Stevenson

(Mrs. Allan Stevenson)
National Director, Nutrition Services,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

RS/T

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150-44

THE MOUNT ELGIN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

MUNCEY, ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
REV. S. H. SOPER, M.A., PRINCIPAL

September 28, 1945

Mr. Philip Phalen
Chief, Training Division
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Phalen:

I have your letter of September 26, with reference to the visit of Mrs. Allan Stevenson. I am writing Mrs. Stevenson this morning, asking for the time of their arrival in London, when we will have someone there to meet them.

Very unfortunately our school dietition is leaving for service in Africa, and so far, we have not been able to obtain a supply. However, we will do our utmost in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

S. H. Soper

SHS:G

One hundred and eighteen now in Residence and more coming
S.H.S.

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150-44

Ottawa, September 29, 1945.

Dear Mr. Soper:

With reference to previous correspondence, I am advised this morning by Mrs. Stevenson, of the Red Cross Society, that she is obliged to postpone her visit to Mount Elgin from October 8 to October 15. This will be more satisfactory to you, as it will not conflict with the Teacher's Convention.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Reverend S. H. Soper, M.A.,
Principal,
Mt. Elgin Residential School,
M u n c e y, Ont.

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L. A. WINTER

GERSHOM W. MASON, K.C.

[redacted]
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.
95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

15/22

September 28th, 1945.

Mines and Resources
OCT 1 1945
MEO

Mr. Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Phelan:

I trust that my letter of September 25th to Mr. Moey has reached your desk, and that the change in arrangements can be effected.

I am very sorry indeed to hear that Mr. Moey is ill, but trust that he will be well again soon.

I will be in Ottawa next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and would appreciate having the opportunity to have a chat with you some time at your convenience.

Thank you for making the arrangements with Mr. Soper, and we will look forward to our visit to Muncey.

Yours sincerely,

Rosamond Stevenson

(Mrs. Allan Stevenson)
National Director, Nutrition Services,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

RS/T

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150 - 44

Ottawa, Ontario.
March 3, 1946.

Memorandum:

Mr. Phelan -
Training Division

Please note the attached memorandum from Dr. L.A. Pett regarding nutrition in the Indian Residential Schools. I feel that it would be very valuable to let Dr. Pett's Division indicate the type of assistance that he proposes. If this project is proceeded with, the schools that have recently been visited by the Red Cross should not be included in the immediate programme.

P.E. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.,
Actg. Supt., Indian Health Services.

jmb

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PLACE X OPPOSITE SERVICE DESIRED

CHECK	RECEIVERS NO	TIME FILED	CHARGE TO DEPT OR ADDRESS

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to 150-44

Ottawa, March 9, 1946.

Mrs. Allan Stevenson,
The Canadian Red Cross Society,
95 Wellesley Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

REFERENCE YOU VISIT RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL BATTLE RIVER MARIE STOP
SUBJECT AS MENTIONED CONSIDERED INADVISABLE AT THIS TIME

Charge - Indian Affairs Branch

Director of Indian Affairs.

FORM 6102

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The Canadian Red Cross Society

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PRESIDENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE [illegible]

[illegible], Ottawa,
[illegible], K.B.E.

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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HONORARY COMPTROLLER
L. A. WINTER

HONORARY COUNSEL
GERSHOM W. MASON, K.C.

[illegible]
[illegible], M.D.

95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

March 8th, 1946.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Director,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

I sometimes regret very much that I am just one person in the Department and therefore cannot accomplish work as rapidly as I would like to do. We are now completing the report on the survey at the Indian School at Muncey, and I may say that I considered the health conditions in this school simply appalling. Apparently, from my observations, no one on the staff had even elementary knowledge of sanitation and hygiene. Since there was no matron many phases of the school activities were not being handled efficiently or adequately. I have gone into this in slightly more detail in the report, but thought you would like to have this information right now.

Miss Macleod, Nutritionist of the British Columbia Division, and I spent a very interesting two days at the school in Kamloops in December. I can assure you that it was a pleasure from beginning to end. The authorities were extremely cooperative and Dr. Tennant was very kind in taking us out to the school and back to our hotel. Our impression was that the children were very well cared for and that every effort was being made to give them the best food available. We were particularly interested in the broad viewpoint of Father O'Grady regarding the necessity of providing the students with some means of carrying out the things they had learned, after they left the school.

Recently, through our Red Cross worker at Brantford, I heard that there was some difficulty raised by the Local Council of Women in connection with the food at the Indian School. In the opinion of the Red Cross worker the interference was ill-timed, since she understood the new principal had just taken over his new duties recently. As you know, both the Sault Ste. Marie and the

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Brantford schools were on the list of those you wished me to visit. It would be possible to visit one of these schools for a five-day period beginning March 30th. For many reasons it would be more convenient to go to Brantford at this time, since I could take one of the Community Nutrition students as an assistant on the survey. I realise that there might be two sides to the question of going to Brantford at this time. It has occurred to me that if we did a survey now we would have some effectual information for your Department if the Local Council of Women are not satisfied. Also, we might be able to give the new principal some assistance in planning food supplies for the school, and that would put him in a position to say that he had had professional advice.

On the other hand I can realise that since this difficulty has arisen the principal might fear that this was more interference. However, if you could assure him that we were going in with a sympathetic approach and with the object of helping in mind, would it be possible to arrange this survey for the date mentioned above? I would appreciate very much hearing from you in regard to this matter by return air mail if possible.

I only wish that circumstances permitted me to plan further ahead in this work in the Indian schools. However we have to take advantage of the opportunities when we see a spare moment immediately ahead of us.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rosamond Stevenson

(Mrs. Allan Stevenson)
National Director, Nutrition Services,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

RS/T

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Patron:
[redacted]

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Founded 1896 Incorporated 1909

President:
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Chairman, Central Council
JACKSON DODDS, C.B.E.

Chairman, Executive Committee
NORMAN C. URQUHART

Honorary Secretary
THE HON. J. EARL LAWSON, P.C., K.C

Honorary Treasurer
A. L. BISHOP

[redacted]
L. A. WINTER

Honorary Counsel
GERSHOM W. MASON, K.C.

[redacted]
FRED. W. ROUTLEY, M.D.
95 WELLESLEY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

March 12th, 1946.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Director, Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

Thank you for your wire in reply to my letter of March 8th.

Unless unforeseen circumstances arise we can arrange to leave Toronto the night of March 19th and arrive in Sault Ste. Marie the following day. We will leave Sault Ste. Marie on the afternoon of March 24th, since I have to be back in Toronto on the morning of the 25th. However I think this period should be sufficient to give us a picture of the school.

19th

Would you kindly communicate with the Principal in order to determine if this time will be convenient. It would be possible to go March 26th if the date mentioned is not suitable for the school.

Have there been any further developments regarding a nutrition program in your Department? The last time I was talking to Dr. Moore in Toronto he said that things were more or less at a standstill and he did not know whether the Medical Services would continue their own nutrition plans or whether National Health and Welfare would be directing such a program.

I think the Anglican Church is very anxious to have some work done in connection with training their people, but we would hesitate to go ahead until we know more of the policy to be followed under the transfer of your Medical Services to National Health and Welfare.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ramond Stevenson

(Mrs. Allan Stevenson)
National Director, Nutrition Services,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

RS/T

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CLASS OF SERVICE	
Full Rate	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	X
Evening and Sunday Messages	

Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

CHECK
THIS FILED

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Ottawa March 13 1956

[redacted]
Principal Shingwauk Indian Residential School
[redacted] Ontario

TO ASSIST YOU AND YOUR STAFF ALONG EDUCATIONAL LINES CANADIAN AND [redacted] QUALIFIED EXPERIENCED TO ASSIST QUALIFIED SUPERINTENDENT TO RESPONSIBLE POST [redacted] HE WILL SERVE OR SASKE TEACHER [redacted] DOUGLAS ALDERWOOD EXPERIENCE IN THIS PHASE OF EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHER [redacted] REPORT TO SERVICE IMMEDIATE NOTE THAT YOU ARE PREPARED TO COOPERATE

Phillip Phelan

Charge Indian Affairs
Mines and Resources

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
TELEGRAPHS
World Wide Communications

RNA48 10 GET REPLY

88 S S MARIE ONT 14 1010A

1946 MAR 14 AM 10 10

PHILIP PHELAN INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

DEPT MINES AND RESOURCES OTTAWA ONT

GLAD TO HAVE NUTRITIONIST MARCH TWENTIETH PLEASE WIRE WHEN ARRIVING

ARTHUR E MINCHIN SHINGWAK

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
MAR 14 1946
RECEIVED

Ba

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CLASS OF SERVICE

Full Rate	
Day Letter	X
Night Message	
Night Letter	
Evening and Sunday Message	

Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Ottawa March 14 1946

Mrs Allan Stevenson
Canadian Red Cross Society
95 Wellesley Street
TORONTO Ontario

13-0-1

[redacted] YOUR LETTER THIRTY INSTANT TO MR [redacted] -stop-

PRINCIPAL NEVERMIND A X MINDEN PLEASED TO ACCEPT YOUR OFFER TO ARRIVE SKUNGHAIK HOME MARCH TWENTY -stop- IF YOU ADVISE HIM EXACT TIME HE WILL MEET YOU AT [redacted]

Philip Phelan

Charge Indian Affairs
Mines and Resources

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Ottawa, March 14, 1946.

[redacted] Mr. Minchin:

With reference to my telegram of the 13th instant and your reply of today, you can expect Mrs. Allan Stevenson to arrive at Sault Ste. Marie on March 20. I have advised her, by wire, that if she notifies you regarding the exact time of her arrival, you will arrange to meet her at the station. It is her intention to spend 4 days at your school, and I trust that her advice will assist both your staff and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Reverend A. E. Minchin,
Principal,
Shingwauk Indian Residential School,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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INTER-DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE

DEPARTMENT OF [redacted] NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
"Division of Nutrition".

1 MARCH, 19 48.

TO Dr. P.E. Moore,
Acting Supt.
Indian Health Services.

MARK YOUR REPLY:

For attention of

For attention of

SUBJECT Indian Residential Schools

File:

I am prepared at short notice to assign one member of my staff full-time to the above problem for the purpose in the first few months of finding the scope of the problem and then for the purpose of deciding what type of establishment we would need in order to provide continuous assistance in regard to serving nutritious meals at low cost in different parts of Canada.

I believe that this will be a continuing and possibly expanding project that we can carry out for you and I have available personnel with excellent qualifications.

L.B.Pett

L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Division of Nutrition.

LBP/AJS

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Ottawa, Ontario.
March 5, 1946.

Dear Dr. Pett:

I will be pleased to discuss the problem of nutrition services for Indian Residential Schools with you in the near future.

As you know, this service is responsible for health in the schools but the administration of the schools is under the Indian Affairs Branch and the churches. Mr. Phelan who is in charge of Training Division, is out of the city but after I discuss this matter with him, I will get in touch with you.

Yours truly,

P.E. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.,
Actg. Supt., Indian Health Services.

Dr. L.B. Pett, Chief,
Division of Nutrition,
Dept. of National Health & Welfare,
Jackson Bldg.,
Ottawa.

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DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

~~150~~ 150/44

Ottawa, Ontario.
March 5, 1946.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

Memorandum:

Dr. Phelan -
Training Division

Please note the attached memorandum from Dr. L.H. Pett regarding nutrition in the Indian Residential Schools. I feel that it would be very valuable to let Dr. Pett's Division indicate the type of assistance that he proposes. If this project is proceeded with, the schools that have recently been visited by the Red Cross should not be included in the immediate programme.

P.E. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.,
Actg. Supt., Indian Health Services.

N H & W 15 200M REG 107

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INTER-DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

19

TO Dr. W.L. Falconer,
Indian Health Services,

For attention of Ottawa.

MARK YOUR REPLY:

For attention of

SUBJECT Col. Neary

File:

As a result of our meeting with you and Colonel Neary last Friday, I feel that a satisfactory decision has been reached whereby this Division can now proceed to ascertain the feeding problems of Indian Residential Schools and develop a continuous dietary Service for them designed to aid their health and education.

The nutritional status of the Indian School children is of concern since it constitutes a part of the Canadian health problem. And, with regard to remedial action I would like to review the main considerations.

(1)

1. Suggested menus, adapted to circumstances
2. Shopping Lists adapted to these menus and therefore to the possibilities of the locality
3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks
4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent
5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms

In order to offer direct assistance to individual schools and to evolve a standardized service it will be necessary for one or two of my Nutritionists to visit most of these schools. It is understood that you will explain such visits to the church authorities concerned, and that the actual visits will be arranged with the Provincial Inspector or Commissioner concerned. I understand that it will be easiest to begin in Ontario and this will suit us very well. We would like to begin as soon after opening on September 9th, as can be arranged. Miss A.M. McCready, local phone 3103 will be ready to proceed at that time assisted by Miss D. Tripp.

I am enclosing a copy of the inspection report form which we propose to use. Any comments or additions you wish to make will be welcome. I might mention that only rarely do we get information on all these points, but it is almost essential as a reminder if inspections are to be uniform. Also, I am sending along copies of a weekly Food Record and a Daily Menu Form which are basically suitable to record the kind and amount of food served and eaten during a week.

L.B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

LBP:jn
Encl.

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Dietary Service Report

[illegible]

I. School: General Information

1. Name of School:

2. Location:

3. Number of Pupils:

4. Number of Students: Boys: Girls:

5. Age Group:

II. Indians: Factors Influencing Food Habits.

1. Type of Reserve:

2. Native Foods:

III. Staff: Duties, Experience and Efficiency

1. Matron:

2. Cook:

3. Other Kitchen Staff:

4. Duties performed by School Children:

...

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Dietary Service Report

~~INSPECTION ON DIETARY SET UP~~

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

I. School: General Information

1. Name of School:
2. Location:
3. Operated by:
4. Number of Students: Boys: Girls:
5. Age Group:

II. Indians: Factors Influencing Food Habits.

1. Type of Reserve:
2. Native Habits:

III. Staff: Duties, Experience and Efficiency

1. Matron:
2. Cook:
3. Other Kitchen Staff:
4. Duties Performed by School Children:

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IV. Facilities: General

1. Size of Kitchen:

2. Dining Room:

3. Servery:

4. Ventilation:

5. Storage Facilities:

6. Refrigeration:

7. Arrangement and Condition of Equipment:

8. Cleanliness Generally: Equipment, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery:

9. Method of Dishwashing:

10. Garbage Disposal:

V. Hygienic Conditions:

1. Water Supply:

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2. Pasteurization of Milk:

3. Food Handling:

VI. Food Supplies and Purchasing:

1. Source:

2. Availability and Quality:

3. Cost: Local and Shipped-in:

4. Transportation: Method and Expense.

5. Food Expenditure Allotment:

6. Rates of Expenditure on Food Groups:

VII. Menu Planning and Shopping Lists:

1. Are menus planned and by whom:

2. Who prepares the Shopping Lists:

3. Are menus taken into account when shopping lists are prepared:

4. Record of Week's Menu:

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VIII. Food Preparation, Cookery and Service:

1. Kitchen Organization:

2. Standard Methods of Preparation and Cookery:

3. Use of Left-Overs:

4. Food Service: Clean? Attractive?

5. Quality of Food: Appearance? Flavour?

6. Size of Servings:

IX. Nutritional and Cookery Education in Effect:

X. Interest Indicated for Continued Assistance:

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DAILY MENU FORM

Prepared for Nutrition Demonstration Clinics in Saskatchewan

On this form we would like, from your home,
a list of the foods served at each meal
during the seven days of the record.

NAME OF CHILD ..... SCHOOL .....

DATE KEPT ..... PLACE .....

Day	Morning Meal	Noon Meal	Evening Meal	Between Meals
MONDAY				
TUESDAY				
WEDNESDAY				
THURSDAY				
FRIDAY				
SATURDAY				
SUNDAY				

QUESTION: 1. Is iodized salt used? Yes ..... No .....

2. Is enriched flour? Yes ..... No .....

This Nutrition Survey is carried out jointly by
Nutrition Division
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

and

Nutrition Division
Department of Public Health
Regina

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WEEKLY FOOD RECORD

Prepared for Nutrition Demonstration Clinics in Saskatchewan.

On this form we would like you to tell us how much of each of these foods you have eaten at a meal. In this way we will know the amount and kind of foods you have had during the week.

NAME OF CHILD ..... SCHOOL .....

DATE KEPT ..... PLACE .....

Days	1st				2nd				3rd				4th				5th				6th				7th			
	Morning Meal	Noon Meal	Evening Meal	Between Meals	Morning Meal	Noon Meal	Evening Meal	Between Meals	Morning Meal	Noon Meal	Evening Meal	Between Meals	Morning Meal	Noon Meal	Evening Meal	Between Meals	Morning Meal	Noon Meal	Evening Meal	Between Meals	Morning Meal	Noon Meal	Evening Meal	Between Meals	Morning Meal	Noon Meal	Evening Meal	Between Meals
1. Milk																												
To drink																												
Cocoa																												
On or in cereal																												
Soup or Puddings																												
2. Fruit or Juice																												
Citrus Fruit or Tomatoes																												
Other Fruit																												
3. Vegetables																												
Potatoes																												
Green or yellow																												
Others																												
4. Cereals																												
Whole Grain																												
Refined																												
5. Bread																												
Brown or Canada Approved																												
Ordinary white																												
6. Meat & Alternates																												
Meat																												
Liver																												
Fish																												
Poultry																												
Peanut Butter & Nuts																												
Beans & Peas (dried)																												
Cheese																												
Eggs																												
7. Fish Liver Oil																												

QUESTION: 1. Is iodized salt used? Yes ..... No .....

This Nutrition survey is conducted jointly by:

Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa. and
Nutrition Division, Department of Public Health, Regina.

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Ottawa, August 26, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Mrs. Cruickshank:

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

I wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

1. Suggested menus, adapted to circumstances.

2. Shopping Lists, adapted to these menus and therefore to the possibilities of the locality.

3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks.

4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent.

5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

..... I am

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I am enclosing a copy of the report form that it is intended to use. Any comments or additions that you might wish to make will be welcome. I might add that only rarely will all the information on the form be obtainable but that it is essential as a reminder if the service is to be uniform.

Miss A. M. McCready is ready to begin this service in Ontario as soon as school opens in September. Therefore I would appreciate your comments on the above service at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Director

Mrs. M. Gertrude Cruickshank,
Indians Secretary,
Woman's Missionary Society,
Presbyterian Church in Canada,
927 St. Clair Avenue West,
T o r o n t o Ontario.

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Ottawa, August 26, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Doctor Aldenwood:

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

I wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

1. Suggested menus, adapted to circumstances,

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3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks.

4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent.

5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the [illegible], such as by providing explanatory posters in simple [illegible].

..... I am

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Miss A. M. McCready is ready to begin this service in Ontario as soon as school opens in September. Therefore I would appreciate your comments on the above service at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

D/Governt.

Reverend H.A. Aldersvood, D.D.,
Secretary,
Indian & Eskimo Residential
School Commission, N.S.C.C.,
38-43 The Bible House,
164 Alexander Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Ottawa, August 26, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Father Plourde:

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

I wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

1. Suggested [redacted], adapted to circumstances.

2. Shopping Lists, adapted to these menus and therefore to the possibilities of the locality.

3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks.

4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent.

5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple [redacted].

..... I am

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Miss A. M. McCready is ready to begin this service in Ontario as soon as school opens in September. Therefore I would appreciate your comments on the above service at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Director.

Reverend J. O. Plourde, O.M.I.,
Ottawa University,
Laurier Avenue East,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

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Room 503

Ottawa, August 19, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Doctor Davey:

(1) The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

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3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks,

4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent,

5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

..... I am

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I am enclosing a copy of the report form that it is intended to use. Any comments or additions that you might wish to make will be welcome. I might add that only rarely will all the information on the form be obtainable but that it is essential as a reminder if the service is to be uniform.

Miss A. M. McCready is ready to begin this service in Ontario as soon as school opens in September. Therefore I would appreciate your comments on the above service at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Director.

Reverend George Davey, D.D.,
Acting Secretary,
Board of Home Missions,
United Church of Canada,
299 Queen Street West,
Toronto 2 B, Ontario.

Copy sent to Chief, Nutrition Division,
Department of National Health & Welfare, Ottawa.

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150-44

REV. A. LLOYD SMITH, D.D.
CHAIRMAN

Board of Home Missions

The United Church of Canada

REV. GEORGE DOREY, D.D.
ACTING SECRETARY

REV. MALCOLM C. MACDONALD, B.A.
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

299 QUEEN ST. WEST
TORONTO 2 B, ONTARIO

SEP 4 1946

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Director,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

September 3rd,
1 9 4 6.

Dear Mr. Hoey: Re: Dietary Service for Residential Schools

I have your letter of August 19th, which I have read carefully.

I cannot give you much help for the obvious reason that I am not competent to pass on such matters.

Your letter refers to the "survey of the feeding problems of our schools" carried on by the Red Cross. I was quite interested in that, desiring to know what opinion the Red Cross had of the efficiency of the schools. We have not been afforded the privilege of any information either as to whether the feeding of the children was satisfactorily carried out nor whether improvements were suggested or criticisms made.

I had almost come to the conclusion that this survey had not been made, in view of the fact that the contract for operating the schools is between the Department and the Church. One would imagine that any report on the way in which that part of the contract relating to the feeding of the pupils is carried out by the Principal, who is the agent of the Church, would eventually come to this office.

However, it does seem to me that the service which is contemplated is desirable and even necessary. We shall do what we can to secure the co-operation of the Principals. We should appreciate hearing how this offer is received by the Principals and what comments they make.

Yours sincerely,

GD.MLT

Geo Dorey

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Ottawa, September 10, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Residential Schools

Dear Doctor Dorey:

I have for answer your letter of September 3, addressed to the Director.

I regret that you did not receive a copy of the Red Cross survey report made on the Mount Elgin Residential School. Insofar as I can ascertain from a search of the files, this was the only United Church school surveyed by the Red Cross. Apparently it was decided at that time, in view of the closing of this school, not to send a copy of the report to you.

I can assure you that you will receive a copy of each report made on a United Church residential school by the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. We will advise each of your Principals of this service and the approximate time of arrival of Miss McCready.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Reverend George Dorey, D.D.,
Acting Secretary,
Board of Home Missions,
United Church of Canada,
299 Queen Street West,
Toronto 2 B, Ontario.

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Ottawa, September 11, 1946.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The bearer, Miss A. M. McCready, is an official of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. Under an arrangement between the Department of Mines and Resources and her own Department, she has been detailed to conduct a series of dietary surveys at the Indian Residential Schools throughout Canada.

This letter is to serve as an introduction for her to our various Indian Inspectors, Indian Agents, Residential School Principals and Denominational Authorities. It would be very much appreciated if you would extend to her all possible co-operation and courtesy to assist her in this task. It is felt that much can be accomplished by this dietary service to assist the general improvement in the health and welfare of the Indians of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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From Miss MacCready

Itinerary - Visiting Ontario Indian Residential Schools

Kenora: Cecilia Jeffrey (Presby.) - Sept 17 to 20th ✓
Kenora (RC) - Sept 21 to 25th.
Agent ✓

Fort Frances: Fort Frances (RC) - Sept 26 to 30th ✓
Agent ✓

Winnipeg: Rev. H.A. Aldworth, D.D. ✓
Rev. M. Lavigne ✓ } Oct. 2nd.
Miss Hamilton ✓

McIntosh: McIntosh (RC) - Oct 3 to 7th ✓

Sioux Lookout: Sioux Lookout (C.E.) - Oct 9 to 12th ✓

To Whom it may Concern

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150-44 (H T)

Ottawa, September 12, 1946.

Mr. Norman Paterson, Indian Agent,
K e n o r a, Ontario.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

We wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

1. Suggested menus, adapted to circumstances,

2. Shopping lists, adapted to these menus and therefore to the possibilities of the locality,

3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks,

4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent,

5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

Miss A. M. McCready will be visiting your

..... agency

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agency in the near future to call at the undermentioned schools on the approximate dates given. I have enclosed copies of this letter for you to forward to the two principals. The church authorities know of this plan.

(a) Cecilia Jeffrey School - September 17 to 20
(b) Kenora (R.C.) School - September 21 to 25.

It would be appreciated if all concerned were to extend to Miss McCready all possible cooperation and courtesy in the performance of her duties.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Encl.

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150-44 (M T)

Ottawa, September 13, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Mr. J. F. Lockhart, Indian Agent,
Fort Frances, Ontario.

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

We wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

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..... Miss A. M.

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Miss A. M. McCready will be visiting your agency in the near future to call at the Fort Frances School about September 26 to 30. I have enclosed a copy of this letter for you to forward to the Principal. The church authorities know of this plan.

It would be appreciated if all concerned were to extend to Miss McCready all possible cooperation and courtesy in the performance of her duties.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Encl.

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150-44 (W T)

Ottawa, September 12, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Dester Alderwood:

Further to the Director's letter of similar file dated August 19, we wish to inform you that Miss A. M. McCready is beginning this dietary service in the near future. It is her intention to visit you in Winnipeg on October 2. By that time she will be able to inform you of the approximate dates on which she intends visiting your schools. We would appreciate your extending to Miss McCready all possible cooperation and courtesy in the performance of her duties. We have endeavoured to make her realize the difficulties under which the various denominations labour in attempting to do everything possible to improve the standard of Indian education and general welfare.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Reverend H.A. Alderwood, D.D.,
Secretary, Indian and Eskimo
Residential School Commission, M.S.C.C.,
38-43 The Bible House,
154 Alexander Avenue East,
W I N N I P E G, Manitoba.

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Ottawa, September 12, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Father Plourde:

Further to the Director's letter of similar file, dated August 19, and our recent conversation, Miss A. M. McCready will be beginning the above-mentioned service for our schools. She will be visiting the under-mentioned Roman Catholic Schools on the dates shown:-

1. Kenora R.C. School - September 21 to 25.
2. Fort Frances R.C. School - September 26 to 30.
3. McIntosh R.C. School - October 3 to 7.

We will be writing to the Indian Agents concerned, requesting them to inform the Principals of these Schools of the beginning of this dietary service. When Miss McCready's reports are available, I will pass a copy of those which concern you, so that you will know her recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Reverend J. O. Plourde, O.M.I.,
Ottawa University,
Laurier Avenue East,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

Still b south
Lt Lavigne
Kap Hamilton
Big Island
Shamattawa Lookout

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The Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission
of the
Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION
REV H. A. ALDERWOOD, D D.

TELEPHONE 94 812

38-43 THE BIBLE HOUSE
194 ALEXANDER AVE EAST
WINNIPEG, MAN

September 17, 1946.

Attention: Lt.Col. Bernard F. Neary
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Department of Mines & Resources,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Col. Neary:

Re: Dietary service for Indian Residential Schools
Your file: 150-44(WT)

Your letter of the 12th crossed my reply to the Director dated the 11th.

I note with pleasure that Miss A.M. McCready intends to visit Winnipeg on October 2nd. We shall certainly be glad to see her and to supply her with all possible information and co-operation in undertaking her valuable duties.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

H. A. Alderwood

HAA/LER

Secretary.

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Ottawa, September 23, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Father Lavigne:

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

We wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

1. Suggested menus, adapted to circumstances,

2. Shopping Lists, adapted to these menus and therefore to the possibilities of the locality,

3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks,

4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent,

5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

Very Rev. M. Lavigne, O.M.I.,
340 Provencher Avenue,
St. Boniface, Manitoba.

..... The Reverend

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The Reverend Father Plourde has had a long discussion with the dietitian who is conducting this service, Miss Alice McCready. I understand that Miss McCready will be visiting you in Winnipeg on or about October 2. It would be appreciated if you would extend to her all possible cooperation and courtesy in the performance of her duties.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Miss A. M. McCready has already begun this service. She is doing some of the schools in Ontario and is then moving on to the residential schools in Manitoba. I have asked her to visit your office and you can anticipate her visit on or about October 2.

The church authorities have been informed of this plan and have all promised their co-operation. She intends to visit both the Reverend Dr. Alderwood and the Reverend Father Lavigne while she is in Winnipeg.

If Miss McCready has the time to visit any schools in Manitoba on her first trip, it would be appreciated if you would write to them a letter similar to this. I have already written the Principals of the Cecilia Jeffrey and Kenora Schools. It would be appreciated if you could extend to Miss McCready all possible co-operation and courtesy in the performance of her duties.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-44 (M T)

Ottawa, September 23, 1946.

Mr. A. G. Hamilton, Inspector of Indian Agencies,
538 Dominion Public Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

We wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

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..... Miss A.M.

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Dr. Ed

For info and progress as noted p 4

150-44 (H T)

Ottawa, September 23, 1946.

Mr. C. Swartman, Indian Agent,
Sioux Lookout, Ontario.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

We wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

1. Suggested [redacted], adapted to circumstances,
2. Shopping lists, adapted to these menus and therefore to the possibilities of the locality,
3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks,
4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent,
5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

..... Miss A. M.

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Miss A. M. McCready will be visiting your agency in the near future to call at the Mistatosh School about October 3 and at the Sioux Lookout School about October 9. I have enclosed extra copies of this letter for you to forward to the Principals of these two schools.

It would be appreciated if all concerned were to extend to Miss McCready all possible cooperation and courtesy in the performance of her duties.

Leonard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Encl.

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Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION
340 PROVENCHER AVENUE

O.M.I.

Saint Boniface, Man. ..... *192* .....

the one actually on hand at Sandy Bay which contains only 600 gallons, thus necessitating numerous trips; the Vulcan Iron Work could build a tank holding 1200 gallons; the price was not stated but they usually are reasonable.

Finally it would be advisable to buy a pump operated by the truck engine wich would fill the tank with water from the lake; the Fairbanks Co. and the Crane Co. sell this kind of pump. The engine used until now was very inadequate because during the colder days of winter it would freeze and result in numerous useless trips.

To sum up, this truck would answer the need provided that the Dept. assumes the additional cost of batteries, spare tire, tank and mechanism for the pump; these would be required anyway with any kind of truck.

3- Re: Teacher at Ebb & Flow.

Through Mr. Waite, Agent at Portage La Prairie, I have asked that a higher salary be granted to the teacher of Home Training who accompanies the school teacher of Ebbk Flow. Miss Jeannine Dupas is not a graduate, but has followed most the course which she was to quit on account of poor health.

I take upon myself to insist again in behalf of this young teacher, because I am convinced that this attempt will result in considerable improvement in the welfare of our Indians, and will be an experience which might be useful.

I thank you Mr. Neary for the consideration you will give to these matters, and I remain,

Yours sincerely,

M. Lavigne O.M.I.
Provr.

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Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION
340 PROVENCHER AVENUE

O.M.I.

Saint Boniface, Man. September 30th, 1946

Mr. Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Unpon my return from a trip from Saskatchewan, I found your letter and telegram sent by Mr. Phelam of your Department. I will herewith answer to both and I also will bring up the question of a domestic science teacher at Ebb and Flow.

1- Re: Dietary Service for Indian Residential Schools.

You wrote to introduce to me Miss McCready who will be dietitian at the service of our Indians. Be assured that she will be most welcome and that I will do the utmost to help her in every possible way to organise her journeys to the different schools. I am writing to her at Fort Frances to enquire about the date of her arrival and to invite her to meet me at our Provincial House.

I must congratulate you on this initiative wich will contribute to silence the unjustified critics made against our Residential School.

2- Re: Truck for transporting water at Sandy Bay School.

Last Saterday September 21st., I received your letter advising me that you had entered into negotiations with the War Asset Corporation for the purchase of a 3-ton truck wich you described.

As early as Monday morning I sent a mechanic who could judge the value of the truck; his report was favorable although he could not start the engine because the batteries were missing. The price of the truck is reasonable enough but it will be necessary to add the cost of batteries, spare tire, and a jack; it would also be advisable to purchase a tank of a greater capacity tha

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OFFICE OF THE
SUPERVISOR
FAMILY ALLOWANCES

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS
BRANCH

80-1 (FA)

Ottawa, September 28th, 1946.

MEMORANDUM

Colonel Macy

Further to our conversation, I would like to pass on for your consideration a very useful suggestion submitted by Dr. A. B. Simes, Medical Superintendent, Qu'Appelle Indian Health Unit, at our recent Conference of Saskatchewan Indian Agents.

Dr. Simes suggests the services of a Dietician of the Department of National Health and Welfare to compile some suggested noon day lunches for Indian children attending Day Schools. These suggested menus could be distributed to various Day Schools, and the parents of the Indian children asked to contribute a little from their Family Allowances money to help provide the food and to supplement the money already supplied by the Department grant.

W. A. Jones,
Supervisor - Family Allowances.

c. c. Dr. A. B. Simes.

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150-44

OFFICE OF THE
SUPERVISOR
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Miss M
Bring in
on Delay file
A

'CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS
BRANCH

80-1 (FA)

Ottawa, September 28th, 1946.

MEMORANDUM

Colonel Neary

Further to our conversation, I would like to pass on for your consideration a very useful suggestion submitted by Dr. A. B. Simes, Medical Superintendent, Qu'Appelle Indian Health Unit, at our recent Conference of Saskatchewan Indian Agents.

Dr. Simes suggests the services of a Dietician of the Department of National Health and Welfare to compile some suggested noon day lunches for Indian children attending Day Schools. These suggested menus could be distributed to various Day Schools, and the parents of the Indian children asked to contribute a little from their Family Allowances money to help provide the food and to supplement the money already supplied by the Department grant.

Jones,
Supervisor - Family Allowances.

c. c. Dr. A. B. Simes.

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Dear Mr Moore

Herewith report I mentioned to you. Could we mention this to Institution Dir.

Mr. Leary
Obtain
Please take this up with Dr Patt

WT

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250-44 (M T)

Ottawa, October 15, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Day Schools

Dear Doctor Pett:

I enclose copy of a letter which I have received from Colonel H. M. Jones, Supervisor of Family Allowances for the Indian Affairs Branch. When Miss McCready returns to Ottawa I would like to discuss with you further the extension of the present dietary service to include some assistance to our Indian Day Schools. At first this might only take the form of suggestions to teachers in the magazine which we are now publishing for them.

Sincerely yours,

Encl.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

L. B. Pett, Esq., Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division,
Department of National Health & Welfare,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-44 (# T)

Ottawa, October 16, 1946.

Mr. J.P.B. Ostrander, Inspector of Indian Agencies,
414 Federal Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

We wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

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2. Shopping Lists, adapted to these menus and therefore to the possibilities of the locality,
3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks,
4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent,
5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

..... Miss A.M.

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Miss A. M. McCready, the Dietitian in charge of this service, is now doing the schools in the Province of Manitoba and may have an opportunity of doing some of those in your Province in the near future. I have asked her to contact you in Regina in this event. It was her original intention to do only Ontario and Manitoba and then return to Ottawa before beginning the second part of her tour. However, I now understand she may have the time to see some of the Saskatchewan Residential Schools towards the end of October. It would be appreciated if you could extend to Miss McCready all possible co-operation and courtesy in the performance of her duties.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Nutrition Division

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

Ottawa, 19 October, 1946.

Colonel B. F. Neary,
Superintendent Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Booth Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Colonel Neary:

Attached is a copy of the itinerary for visiting Indian Residential Schools for 1946, which was passed to this office and which Miss McCready desired to be forwarded to you.

Yours sincerely,

F. W. Hanley

for L. B. Pett, Ph.B., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

N.H. & W. 1 2000M-1-46-P 194

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Itinerary for Visiting Indian Residential Schools, 1946.

Date	Institution it	Place	School	School Principal	Indian Agent	Hotel
Oct 14-17	D. Tripp A McCready	Portage La Prairie	Portage la Prairie (U.C.)	Rev. A. C. Huston	Mr. J. Waite	Portage
Oct. 18	A. McCready - Visit Mr. Ostrander, Inspector of Indian Agencies, Regina					Saskatchewan
Oct. 19-24	A McCready	Duck Lake	Le Bret (R.C.)	Rev. P. Piche, OMI.		School
Oct. 18-22	D. Tripp	Brandon	Brandon (U.C.)	Rev. O.B. Stapp		Prince Edward
Oct. 23-26	D. Tripp	Elkhorn	Elkhorn (C.G.E.)	Rev. B.O. Dixon		School
Oct. 26-30	D. Tripp A McCready	Birtle	Birtle (Presby.)	Mr. Martin Rusaw	Mr. A. G. Smith	Hotel ?
Oct 31	— Return to Ottawa.					

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150-44 (# 2)

AIRMAIL

Ottawa, October 21, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools.

Reverend Sir:

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

We wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:-

1. Suggested menus, adapted to circumstances,

2. Shopping Lists, adapted to these menus and therefore to the possibilities of the locality,

3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks,

4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent,

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. .... Miss A.M.

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Q

Miss A. M. McCready will be visiting the Elkhorn Residential School about October 23 - 26. It would be appreciated if you would extend to her all possible cooperation and courtesy in the performance of her duties.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Reverend S.O.G. Dixon,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
E l k h o r n, Manitoba.

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nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

Miss A. M. McCready, the dietitian in charge of this service, will be visiting the Birtle Residential School about October 26 - 30. It would be appreciated if you would extend to her all possible cooperation and courtesy in the performance of her duties.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. M. Rusaw,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
B i r t l e, Manitoba.

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AIRMAIL

Ottawa, October 22, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Doctor Stone:

Mr. Gooderham has just informed me of your plans for improving the dietary service in the Indian Residential Schools for Alberta. We have recently completed arrangements whereby the Department of National Health and Welfare will offer a continuous dietary service for our residential schools. The Chief of the Nutrition Division has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

They are both now visiting residential schools in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Miss A. M. McCready, who is the dietitian in charge of this service, will be returning to Ottawa on October 31. If you can let me know by that time of your plans, I might be able to arrange for her to visit Alberta in the near future.

This is much more than a mere survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in a few instances by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:-

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5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

On the average these dietitians are spending four days at each school, in order to assist the kitchen staff to the fullest extent possible. The religious denominational authorities have given us their fullest cooperation and we feel that much can be accomplished by this service. I would appreciate any suggestions which you might have to offer.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Dr. K. L. Stone,
Regional Superintendent,
Charles Camsell Indian Hospital,
E d m o n t o n, Alberta.

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150-44

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Charles Camsell Indian Hospital,
Edmonton, Alberta, Oct. 23, 1946.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO. Alberta 16.

Bernard F. Neary, Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Neary,-

It is pleasant to make your acquaintance, even by letter. This is in reply to your 15--44 --(W.T), Oct. 22.

My activities in respect to school diets has not passed the stage of early thought. I did not know about your dietitians and had it in mind to asl School Principals to let me have the weights of the various foods used in their schools in one we ek, later on in the year when their pupils should all be in and the schools on a routine running basis. From this point I had hoped to get on to some assistance to them.

Now that you have more expert advice available I shall not follow up my idea, at least until one of the dietitians reaches this Province.

Over the 20 years I have been visiting residential schools I have seen a great improvemnt in diet. I think many schools now feed their pupils better than children in white families are fed on the average and probably better than the pupils in white boarding schools. I have inquired of several Principals whether they could keep up their present dietary standards in the face of increasing food costs. They have all asured me that they could, but I think they will find it hard to do so.

In the circumstances, I would like to have the dietitian come here before visiting any schools in Alberta. It so happens that in this Province there are several schools in remote areas where much local produce, fish, game, etc., form part of the diets. I think schools of this kind in Alberta may be more accessible than similar schools in some other Provinces and I should be very pleased to help the dietitian see some of them.

Please be assured that I shall welcome the dietitian. I am concerned over what she deals with and not too sure what I can do by myself to contribute anything useful.

P.S. A week's notice would ensure my being at Edmonton.

E. L. Stone

M.B.,
Regional Superintendent, Indian Health Services.

N.H. & W. 1 2000-1-46-P 304

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150-44

Alberta 16.

Charles Camsell Indian Hospital,
Edmonton, Alberta, Oct. 23, 1946.

RECEIVED
OCT 26 1946
Indian Affairs Branch

Bernard F. Neary, Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

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Please be assured that I shall welcome the dietitian. I am concerned over what she deals with and not too sure what I can do by myself to contribute anything useful.

E L Stone.

M.B.,
Regional Superintendent, Indian Health Services.

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C O P Y

150-44 (a T)

for Dr. Fraser Hall

file

AIRMAIL

Ottawa, October 22, 1946.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Doctor Stone:

Mr. Gooderham has just informed me of your plans for improving the dietary service in the Indian Residential Schools for Alberta. We have recently completed arrangements whereby the Department of National Health and Welfare will offer a continuous dietary service for our residential schools. The Chief of the Nutrition Division has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

They are both now visiting residential schools in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Miss A. M. McCready, who is the dietitian in charge of this service, will be returning to Ottawa on October 31. If you can let me know by that time of your plans, I might be able to arrange for her to visit Alberta in the near future.

This is much more than a mere survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in a few instances by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:-

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..... Recipes

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3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks.

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On the average these dietitians are spending four days at each school, in order to assist the kitchen staff to the fullest extent possible. The religious denominational authorities have given us their fullest cooperation and we feel that much can be accomplished by this service. I would appreciate any suggestions which you might have to offer.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Dr. E. L. Stone,
Regional Superintendent,
Charles Camsell Indian Hospital,
E d m o n t o n, Alberta.

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150-44 (WT).

Copy sent to Dr. Stone.

Ottawa, December 10, 1946.

Dear Doctor Pett:

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools.

Further to our recent conversation, I have today sent out to the various denominational bodies concerned, copies of the reports recently submitted by your division on some of our Residential Schools.

If you will let me know when Miss McCready is again available, I would like to arrange for her to visit the schools that are fairly close to Ottawa, namely, the Mohawk Institute at Brantford, the Shubenacadie Indian Residential School, the Spanish Indian Residential School and the Charleau Indian Residential School.

It is my understanding that Miss McCready will again be available for travelling early in the New Year. If this is so, then, I would like very much for her to visit our Indian schools in Alberta. Practically all of these can be reached even in the winter months. When she does this tour, I would like

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very much for her to first go to the Regional Superintendent of Indian Health Services for that province. This is Colonel E.L. Stone,M.D., whose address is The Charles Camsell Indian Hospital, Edmonton, Alberta.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F.Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Dr.L.B. Pett, Ph.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa.

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150-44 (WT).

Ottawa, December 10, 1946.

Dear Doctor Alderwood:

Dietary Report on
Indian Residential Schools.

No. 1 Sioux Lookout
No. 2 Elkhorn.

I attach herewith the reports on the inspection of food services carried out in the agreement between this Department and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

These reports are passed to you for forwarding to the Principals of the Schools concerned. We are also arranging for a copy to be forwarded to the Inspectors of Agencies and the Indian Agents concerned.

We realise that the situation at the Sioux Lookout School will be better due to the fact that a change in Principal has been made. It is understood that the Reverend Mr. Fisher had just arrived at this school at the time that Miss McCready inspected it.

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It is hoped that these reports will assist in the continued improvement in the welfare of the Indian children who are pupils at these schools - something we are both striving for.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. H.A. Alderwood, D.D.,
Secretary, Indian and Eskimo
Residential School Commission, N.S.C.C.,
102 Bank St.,
Ottawa.

Encl:

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150-44 (WT).

Ottawa, December 10, 1946.

Dear Doctor Dorey:

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools.

No. 1 Portage la Prairie
No. 2 Brandon.

I attach herewith the reports on the inspection of food services carried out in the agreement between this Department and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

These reports are passed to you for forwarding to the Principals of the Schools concerned. We are also arranging for a copy to be forwarded to the Inspectors of Agencies and the Indian Agents concerned.

It is hoped that these reports will assist in the continued improvement in the welfare of the Indian children who are pupils at these schools - something we are both striving for.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev.C. Dorey,D.D.,
Acting Secretary,
Board of Home Missions,
299 Queen St. West,
Toronto,Ont.,

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150-44 (WI).

Ottawa, December 10, 1946.

Dear Father Plourde:

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools.

No. 1 McIntosh
No. 2 Fort Frances
No. 3 Qu'Appelle
No. 4 Kenora

I attach herewith the reports on the inspection of food services carried out in the agreement between this Department and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

These reports are passed to you for forwarding to the Principals of the Schools concerned. We are also arranging for a copy to be forwarded to the Inspectors of Agencies and the Indian Agents concerned.

It is hoped that these reports will assist in the continued improvement in the welfare of the Indian children who are pupils at these schools - something we are both striving for.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev.J.O. Plourde,O.M.I.,
Ottawa University,
Laurier Avenue East,
Ottawa.

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Ottawa, December 10, 1946.

Dear Mrs. Cruickshank:

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools.

No. 1 Cecilia Jeffrey.

I attach herewith the report on the inspection of food services carried out in the agreement between this Department and the Department of National Health and Welfare.

This report is passed to you for forwarding to the Principal of the School concerned. We are also arranging for a copy to be forwarded to the Inspectors of Agencies and the Indian Agent concerned.

It is hoped that this report will assist in the continued improvement in the welfare of the Indian children who are pupils at this school - something we are both striving for.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mrs. G. Cruickshank,
Indian Secretary,
Women's Missionary Society,
Presbyterian Church in Canada,
927 St. Clair Avenue West,
Toronto, Ontario.

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44

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Nutrition Division

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

Ottawa, 30 November, 1946.

Colonel H. McD. Neary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Mines and Resources Department,
Booth Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re: Drawing Project on Food for Indian Day and Residential Schools.

Dear Colonel Neary:

I am enclosing, herewith, two copies of the letter being forwarded to the teachers and principals of schools and of the rules for the contest. This will be sent out Monday or Tuesday of next week. I regret that I did not have your request of November 26 for 110 copies of this letter to send to Agents in time to secure this quantity. I should therefore appreciate your giving this information through the Indian School Bulletin.

Yours sincerely,

L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

LBP/AJS

N.H. & W. 1 [illegible]-1-46-P 804

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FOR THE TEACHER

It is earnestly requested that teachers do not influence the ideas of the children. But it will be necessary to assist and encourage them and to offer suggestions for each of the three pictures that they have to draw. These suggestions will serve to explain what is wanted rather than constituting directions on what they should draw:

1. The Foods I like to Eat in a Day - milk, fruit, vegetables, cereals, bread, meat, fish, eggs, cheese, etc. may all be expected to appear in this picture and should preferably be detailed as to the kind rather than the group (e.g. grapes, pickerel, deer, potatoes, etc.)

2. The ways I like to get the food - from the store, hunting, fishing, picking off bushes, Family Allowance grants, etc. (e.g. draw a store and show a man fishing or hunting, etc.)

3. How I like to eat the food - Raw, cooked, whole, cut in pieces, smoked, pickled, canned, etc.

You will find other suggestions in the textbooks provided for health teaching in Indian Schools, namely the "Safe and Healthy Living Series".

It is intended that each child should decide on the type and kind of foods, how they are to be obtained and eaten, and then should receive help in depicting it on the poster. In this way a national picture of what Indian children think about foods, as well as some indication of food habits on the reserves, should be obtained. The school name and the name of the principal and teachers participating will be inscribed on the Certificate of Merit for each school enteringthe contest.

1062
11.46

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE No.

Ottawa, 2nd December, 1946.

To Principals and Teachers of
Indian Day and Residential Schools

Re: Food Contest

In an attempt to improve the health of the Indians a dietary service for Residential and Day Schools has been commenced by the Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare.

Nutrition education for Indians must be based on approaches acceptable to them, even though the facts taught are similar to those of the rest of Canada. Experience in ordinary schools leads us to believe that the most useful approaches may be found by encouraging self-expression, such as in a drawing project. By doing this on foods it is also possible to suggest to the participants the importance attached to this subject.

As a means for Indian children to depict their ideas on food, the Nutrition Division is sponsoring a food contest. Three copies of the rules, together with suggestions for teachers, are enclosed. The prizes should serve as an incentive and create interest in food for health. All children from 9 years up should be encouraged to enter this contest regardless of artistic ability and training. The co-operation and interest of all teachers will be appreciated.

The prizes will be provided by the Nutrition Division and each school that participates will receive a Certificate of Merit. Through the efforts of all concerned an insight into the Indian children's impressions of food should be gained, to serve as part of the measures for improving the situation.

Yours sincerely,

P E Moore.

P. E. Moore, M.D.,
Director of Indian Health Services.

1047
11.46
N.H. & W. 1 250M-5-46-P-349

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FOOD CONTEST

For pupils 9 years and over

P R I Z E S

At each School

1st prize - $5.00
2nd prize - 3.00
3rd prize - 2.00

Dominion Grand Awards		
	Residential Schools	Day Schools
	$50.00	$50.00
	25.00	25.00
	10.00	10.00

R U L E S

1. Contest is open to all Indian children 9 years and over attending Indian Residential and Day Schools in Canada.

2. The Food Drawing Contest is to be in the form of one Poster in three parts illustrating all three of the following points:
   (1) The Foods I like to Eat in a Day
   (2) The Ways I like to Get the Food
   (3) How I like to Eat the Food.

3. The Poster may be of any material, type or colour but must be of sufficient size to depict each illustration (18" x 10" is a reasonable size.)

4. The illustrations may be of any type, i.e. cut-outs, drawings, sketches, animated cartoons, graphs, etc., and may be done by any suitable means, e.g. crayon, pencil, paints, etc.

5. Full name, reserve address, grade, age and school should be printed plainly on back of poster, and the teacher's name included.

6. Competition opens beginning of December, 1946, and closes January 31st, 1947. These dates apply to most schools but any school which is too remote to enter within those dates, should not hesitate to send entries whenever available, and special recognition will be given to them.

1061
11.46

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J U D G I N G

1. Judging will be on the following basis (a) Originality 50% (b) Portrayal of ideas specified 30% (c) Art 20%

2. There are two ways suggested for deciding the three prize winners in each school:
   (a) A Board of three judges should be arranged by the teacher to include, where possible, some of the following: The Indian Agent, Missionary, Inspector of Schools, Agency Doctor or Nurse, Chief or Councillors of Indian Band.
   (b) Where it is not possible to arrange judges as suggested in (a) then the teacher can decide the winners.

3. The three prize winning posters should then be carefully wrapped and forwarded to the Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, for entry for the Grand Prize Awards. All posters will then become the property of this Division.

PRIZE POSTERS MUST BE IN OTTAWA NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 20, 1947.

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150-44

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Nutrition Division

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

Dietary service file

Ottawa, Ontario,
11 December, 1946.

Colonel J.J. Keary,
Superintendent of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Booth Building, Ottawa.

DEC 18 1946

Dear Colonel Keary:

I have sent to you sample copies of all the literature, published to date by the Nutrition Division, which would be relatively suitable for nutrition education in Indian Residential and Day Schools.

We have attached a brief explanation to the publications to indicate the particular suitability and use of each one.

The camp feeding outline (plus recipes for 50), which was forwarded to the Residential schools already visited, has not been included. We are compiling menu patterns for a two week period and recipes (100 servings) based on these menus, to send to Residential schools in the near future.

With regard to posters, I would like to mention that the educational value is greater if the posters are displayed individually over a fairly short period (i.e. a week) and repeat displays periodically. They should also be pointed out to the pupils, and discussed.

The listing of our available material in your monthly magazine should establish a relationship between the Nutrition Division and all of the schools. It should help to familiarize the principals and teachers with the fact that we can offer them assistance on food service and nutrition education.

Yours sincerely,

L B Pett

L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

c/MJS

N.H. & W. 1 [illegible]-1-46-P 384

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150-44

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The United Church of Canada

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ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

REV. JOHN R. LEIGH, B.A., B.D.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Attention of Colonel Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training

December 13th,
1 9 4 6.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

Dear Colonel Neary: Re: Dietary Service, Residential Schools
Your File 150-44 (WT).

I have received the reports on the inspection of food services at Portage la Prairie and Brandon, which will be forwarded to the Principals of the Schools concerned.

I think that the work of the Dietary Service ought to produce good results, - particularly when supplies are again available. We note with satisfaction that the person who made the inspection is perfectly well aware of the difficulties surrounding the work of Indian Residential Schools and the shortage of supplies of various kinds, and we do appreciate the sympathetic attention which has been given.

Yours sincerely,

GD.MLT

Geo Doney

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150-44

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

Nutrition Division

Ottawa, 14 December, 1946.

Colonel D.J. Keary,
Superintendent, Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs,
Mines & Resources Department,
Booth Building, Ottawa.

Dear Colonel Keary:

Re: Dietary Surveys for Indian Residential Schools.

In response to your letter of December 10th regarding further inspections, I wish to say that Miss McCready has sufficient work planned until the end of the year right here in Ottawa. I would suggest that she could visit the Mohawk Institute at Brantford early in the new year, for example the week of January 6th. I would suggest that she could then leave for Edmonton about January 20 and visit Chapleau or Spanish on the way out, probably Chapleau. The other one would be visited on the way back. She would then discuss matters with Colonel Stone in Edmonton and any of the other officials whom you would designate. I don't think that she could visit all the schools in Alberta at that time of the year, nor would it be advisable if it were possible, because visiting more than 10 schools becomes too difficult and delays the reports too long. During this time it would be possible for her to discuss arrangements for a Cooks Course and other features. This trip would last until approximately the end of February when she would return to Ottawa for preparation of reports before planning the next trip.

I hope that this general suggestion meets with your approval and would be glad to pursue the details further at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

L.B.Pett

L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

L.B.P./.JS

N.H. & W. 1 [illegible]-1-46-P 994

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150-44 (W.T.)

Ottawa, Ontario,
December 23, 1946.

Nutrition Division,
Department of National Health & Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention: Dr. L. B. Pett, Ph. D.

Re: Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Dr. Pett:

I have for answer your letter of December 14th, and I will advise the Indian agents and the school principals concerned of the following visits of your dietitian:

(a) Mohawk Institute at Brantford, Ont., week of January 6, 1947.

(b) Chapleau Indian Residential School At Chapleau, week of January 20, 1947.

(c) Visit to Col. Stone in Edmonton and to various residential schools in Alberta.

I am writing by air mail to Inspector Gooderham in Calgary, asking him to name such schools as she can conveniently inspect in his province at this time of year.

Sincerely yours,

B. F. Neary,
Superintendent,
Welfare and Training.

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150-44 (W.T.)

Ottawa, Ontario,
December 23, 1946.

G. H. Gooderham, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Calgary, Alta.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

We wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

1. Suggested menus, adapted to circumstances,

2. Shopping lists, adapted to these menus and, therefore, to the possibilities of the locality,

3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks,

4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting, so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent,

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5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

Miss A. M. McCready, who is conducting part of this service, will be ready to visit Alberta in late January. She does about ten schools in a group, and it would be appreciated if you could advise this office of the schools in Alberta which she can conveniently visit at this time of the year without too many travelling delays.

I have arranged with Miss McCready to report directly to Col. Stone in Edmonton upon first reaching your province. Would you then wish to have her go to Calgary to see you before visiting your schools?

B. F. Neary,
Superintendent,
Welfare and Training

AIR MAIL

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DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE No.

Nutrition Division

Ottawa, 23 December, 1946.

Colonel P.J. Leary,
Superintendent, Welfare and
Training,
Indian Affairs,
Booth Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Colonel Leary:

I am enclosing the proposed itinerary for Miss McCready to visit the Mohawk Institute in Brantford, to visit Chapleau and then to visit a few of the schools in Alberta.

We are proceeding to make the necessary reservations, but would appreciate your assistance in notifying people concerned.

This covers a travelling period of six weeks approximately and allows time enough for full study of each school visited; in our experience it is not profitable to spend much longer than this on an inspection tour since the issuance of reports is much delayed and the quality of the observations is not maintained at a uniform standard. It is understood that you or Colonel Stone may wish other schools visited than these specifications and this is quite satisfactory to me, provided it is not much prolonged beyond the date indicated.

I am writing to Colonel Stone suggesting this tentative procedure.

Yours sincerely,

LBPett

L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.S.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

N.H. & W. 1 250M-3-46-P-349

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Itinerary for Visiting Indian Residential Schools, January 1947

Date	School	Place
Jan 6 - 10	Mohawk Institute	Brantford, Ontario
Jan 17 - 22	Chapleau	Chapleau, Ontario
Jan 24	Visit Mr Anderson	Calgary, Alta
Jan 27	Visit Gth C. I. Star	Star City, Alta.
Jan 28 - 31	Edmonton	Edmonton, Alta.
Feb 1 - 5	Fraser	St. Albert, Alta
Feb 6 - 10	Cranes Rapids	Hobbema, Alta
Feb 12 - 16	Morley	Morley, Alta
Feb 18 - 21	Old Sun	Gleichen, Alta
Feb 22 - 26	Crowfoot	Cluny, Alta

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150-44 (# T)

AIRMAIL

Ottawa, December 28, 1946.

Mr. G. H. Gooderham,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools.

Further to my letter of similar file of December 23, I have just received from Miss McCready a copy of the itinerary which she proposes for your province. You will note that she proposes to visit your office first and then to proceed to Colonel Stone. If you concur in this schedule, could you please send me a reply by air mail.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

COPY SENT TO DR. L. B. PETT, National Health & Welfare

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Ottawa, December 28, 1946.

Lt.-Colonel F. P. Mandle, Indian Superintendent,
Brantford, Ontario.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

We wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

1. Suggested menus, adapted to circumstances,

2. Shopping lists, adapted to these menus and, therefore, to the possibilities of the locality,

3. Recipes for cooking and instruction of cooks,

4. Assistance with budgeting and cost accounting, so as to give maximum health benefit for the money spent,

5. Assistance in coordinating health education (including nutrition) with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

..... Miss A. M.

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Miss A. M. McCready, who is the dietitian in charge of this survey, will be visiting the Mohawk Institute from January 6 to January 10. I am enclosing an extra copy of this letter for you to pass to the Reverend Mr. Zimmerman. We feel that much can be accomplished by this survey and would appreciate the courtesy and cooperation which we know you will extend to Miss McCready in the performance of her duties. We will arrange for her to visit your office before going out to the Mohawk Institute.

It is possible that your Supervising Principal, Mr. Hill, may wish to take advantage of Miss McCready's visit by having her speak to his day school teachers on the teaching of nutrition in our Indian schools.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Encl.

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Ottawa, December 28, 1946.

Mr. F. Matters, Indian Agent,
Chapleau, Ontario.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

The Chief of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is now prepared to develop a continuous dietary service for our Residential Schools. He has available one dietitian for full time service and one for part time service. Both of these nutritionists have been employed during the war, giving a similar service to canteens and kitchens in war factories and plants.

We wish to point out to you that this will not be merely a survey of the feeding problems of our schools as was carried out in some cases by the Red Cross. This will be a continuous dietary service, designed to assist kitchen staffs and principals. They will be able to write in at any time for further information. The main forms this service will take are as follows:

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.... nutrition

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nutritional with the actual menus, such as by providing explanatory posters in simple terms.

Miss A. M. McCready, who is the dietitian in charge of this service, will be visiting the Chapleau Indian Residential School on January 17 to 22. I will ask her to visit your office first. I have already assured her of the courtesy and cooperation which I know you will extend to her in the performance of her duties.

I am enclosing an extra copy of this letter for you to pass to the Principal of the Chapleau Residential School.

Encl.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

205 - 6 - 11

CALGARY, January 2nd, 1947.

AIR MAIL

Bernard F. Neary, Esq., Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch, OTTAWA.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 28th ultimo, file 150-44 (W T), re Miss McCready's proposed itinerary for this province.

Dr. E. L. Stone, Regional Superintendent, Indian Health Services, Alberta, has suggested that Miss McCready might possibly be able to work in the schools in the Lesser Slave Agency. In a letter to the Chief, Nutrition Division, Dept. National Health & Welfare, Ottawa, Dr. Stone has suggested that Miss McCready visit one or more of the schools in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, which is accessible by train. I concur in this suggestion of Dr. Stone's, as this service would prove invaluable to the schools in that Agency.

Otherwise, the itinerary as shown in your letter, meets entirely with my approval. The schools should be advised as soon as a definite itinerary is decided upon, so that they will know when to expect Miss McCready.

G. H. Gooderham,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Alberta Inspectorate.

Greetings.

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Ottawa, January 17, 1947.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

I would like to draw your attention to Item No. 22 in Bv. 2, Volume 1 of the Indian School Bulletin dealing with the above service, conducted by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Miss A. M. McCready, one of the dietitians conducting these surveys, will be visiting the following schools in Alberta on the dates shown:-

1. Edmonton Residential School - January 28 - 31.
2. Youville Residential School - February 1 - 5.

Both Colonel Stone and Inspector Gooderham are aware of these arrangements. It would be appreciated if you would extend to Miss McCready all possible courtesy and cooperation in the performance of her duties.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Sent to Rev. E. J. Staley, Principal, Edmonton Indian Residen. School,
and to Rev. Sister Rose Vincent, Principal, Youville " "

Copy sent to Inspector Gooderham

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AIRMAIL

Ottawa, January 17, 1947.

Mr. G. H. Gooderham,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Reference your 205-6-11 of January 2

I have just discussed with Miss McCready her proposed itinerary for your province and Colonel Stone's suggestion concerning a visit by her to the schools of the Lesser Slave Agency.

I have written letters to the Edmonton Residential School and to the Youville Residential School, informing the Principals of Miss McCready's intended visits on January 28 to 31 and February 1 to 5, respectively. It is not my intention to write to the other schools informing them of her visit as it is possible that Colonel Stone and yourself may wish her to go north from Edmonton after her first two inspections. This would of course throw her proposed itinerary out of schedule. Therefore I will leave this notification to Kamsack, Morley, Old Sun and Crowfoot up to you when you have decided on the plans for Miss McCready's visits to these schools.

Miss McCready should arrive in Calgary on January 24th.

OTHERS.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Copy ~~sent~~ to Col. Stone ~~and~~
Miss McCready

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HEALTH ASPECTS IN RELATION TO FOOD SERVICE

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Nutrition Division, Dept. of National Health and Welfare, November, 1946.

Indian Residential Schools located at Kenora, Fort Frances, Sioux Lookout and McIntosh, Ontario, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Elkhorn, Manitoba and Lebret, Saskatchewan were visited. Reports on inspection of Food Service at each school are attached (and copies have been forwarded to Indian Affairs Branch). From a health standpoint, there are certain aspects which deserve additional consideration.

1. Staff:

In each of the schools operated by the Protestant churches, the kitchen staff constituted a problem. The Principals could not compete with the local salaries offered by industry, hotels, restaurants, etc. to obtain an efficient staff. Consequently, unqualified staff (often elderly) were paid a mediocre salary to carry out the work in a careless and uninterested fashion. The result was that the food quality was not good, cleanliness was neglected, the Indian girls were not receiving proper training and there was lack of coordination of efforts.

In each of the schools operated by the Roman Catholic church, nuns comprised the kitchen staff. They had received training and gained experience through their respective Orders. Their salaries were of no consequence and therefore they were genuinely interested in their work. The result was that the food quality was good, cleanliness was evident, the Indian girls were receiving training and there was coordination of efforts. And, they were receptive to further assistance.

In the case of the schools operated by the Protestant churches, salaries and sources of suitable and flexible cooks are primary concerns. As long as unqualified and disinterested staff are employed the introduction of assistance (i.e. menus, recipes, etc.) will not greatly improve the situation.

2. Facilities:

Dishwashing: The use of several small dishpans is a most inadequate method of dishwashing in any institution. This is particularly true in the case of Indian Residential Schools since the Indian children are highly susceptible to tuberculosis. The most effective method observed was the use of a double compartment galvanized metal sink for washing and rinsing. It seemed evident that most schools strictly curtailed the use of soap, for dishwashing, as an economical factor. These schools must be made to realize that sufficient soap is a necessity and not a luxury. If necessary, the extra cost should be provided in some way by the Dominion Government.

A satisfactory sink method requires the use of a three compartment sink for washing, rinsing and chlorinating the dishes. From the standpoint of durability stainless steel sinks are preferable to galvanized metal sinks; the end cost is actually less.

The installation of dishwashing machines would be feasible at any of these schools and would constitute a labour saving device. Consideration might be given to providing schools with such machines, although this might interfere with training in cookery since they are not likely to encounter them later in life.

Potato Peeling: The girls, as part of their training, should know how to peel potatoes by hand. But to do this, it is not necessary to peel potatoes for 100 or more each day. In fact, other phases of training are thus neglected.

Potato Peelers were observed at St. Mary's School, Kenora and Qu'Appelle School, Lebret. The installation of a potato peeler at the

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other schools would be advisable.

Ventilation amd Lighting: The presence of stale cooking odours and a dark, dingy appearance are contributing factors to poor and unhealthy working conditions in any kitchen. A hood with installed fan over the range would increase the ventilation in the kitchens at Fort Frances and Sioux Lookout Schools. Additional electric light facilities would be an advantage in the kitchens at Fort Frances, Sioux Lookout and Cecilia Jeffrey (Kenora) Schools.

Refrigeration:

Adequate refrigeration is a requisite in an institution for the proper storage of current supplies of meat, dairy products, other perishables and daily left-overs. Otherwise, food spoilage and loss are very likely to occur. At Sioux Lookout and Portage la Prairie, the family-sized icebox and refrigerator, respectively, were very inadequate and inconvenient. A walk-in refrigerator, in each case, seems necessary.

Cooking Utensils and Dishes: Many old and worn cooking utensils and chipped and cracked dishes were observed in use at Cecilia Jeffrey, Sioux Lookout, Brandon and Elkhorn schools. Many of these items were unfit for use and should be condemned.

It has been difficult to replace them and, in many cases, the utensils were worn beyond a state of additional repair. As the present situation constitutes a health menace some arrangement should be made for these schools to be able to obtain immediate replacements.

Storage: It is essential to store dry staple supplies in bins or covered containers rather than opened bags, from the standpoint of cleanliness and insect control. At Sioux Lookout school, the bins were insufficient and in a neglected state of repair.

The hot water pipes passed through the storerooms at Fort Frances and Brandon Schools, and the temperature was too high for the storage of food supplies.

3. Pasteurization of Milk:

As an initial precautionary measure against Tuberculosis to which Indians appear highly susceptible the cattle should be tested often and regularly. At McIntosh school it was stated that it was difficult to get an inspector to test the cattle. At Fort Frances School the cattle were only tested every two years. There is little assurance of a herd being free from tuberculosis by such irregular tests.

Since milk is a medium for the transmission of Tuberculosis, undulant fever, a system for the pasteurization of all milk for consumption should be in effect at these schools.

4. Nutritional Aspects:

The nutritional inadequacy of the children's diet can be attributed to the following reasons:

(1) Financial Limitations -

The food cost per child per day ranged from twenty to thirty cents according to our calculations which were based on the average monthly figures for the value of farm produce and other food expenditures. These figures were obtained from available data at the schools and should be a good estimate.

Extensive work had been done at the Nutrition Division on inexpensive diets. An expenditure of thirty-six cents per person per day under different circumstances, is a likely amount to spend to provide adequate food for children 6 to 16 years old.

Therefore, none of the schools were spending enough on food.

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(2) School Farms:-

The kind and amounts of supplies realized from the school farms varied according to climate, soil, cultivated acreage, organization and management. Due to rock, bush and swamps at Cecilia Jeffrey, St. Mary's McIntosh and Sioux Lookout Schools it was necessary to purchase a large percentage of the feed for cattle. Consequently sufficient cattle were not kept to provide enough milk and beef. Similarly sufficient potatoes and vegetables for a full year's supply were not grown.

The organization and management of the different school farms indicated individual preferences for raising certain animals or growing certain vegetables to the exclusion of other important products (e.g. eggs). The more of all foods needed that can be produced locally, the more adequate can be the diet at low cost.

(3) Food Purchasing -

The important nutritive value of certain foods were not fully appreciated by the food purchasers at each school. Canada Approved Vitamin B flour or bread was used only at Sioux Lookout and Qu'Appelle Schools. Refined prepared cereals (e.g. puffed wheat) were used once or twice a week and rolled oats the rest of the week. Where prepared cereals are used, the puffed cereals and corn flakes should be avoided since other flakes etc. provide more nutrients. Iodized salt was not always purchased for cooking purposes.

(4) Nutritional Losses in Cooking:

In some cases, the antiquated cooking facilities necessitated prolonged cooking periods which would result in considerable nutritive losses. And, most of the cooks were not acutely aware of the retention or loss of nutrients in relation to food preparation and cookery. Potatoes, cabbage and turnips, properly prepared, cooked and served are economical sources of Vitamin C. But, by slow or prolonged cooking and long standing periods after cooking the Vitamin C content of these is mostly destroyed.

Since the children far from realize the recommended daily servings of citrus fruit or tomatoes, they are most dependent on such sources as potatoes etc. for some Vitamin C and therefore, cooking methods employed are extremely important. Actual and potential cooks can usually be educated in this phase of their responsibilities. But the inefficient and careless type of substitute cook will disregard such measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Milk: The children (except at Qu'Appelle and Fort Frances Schools) receive ¾ to 1 pint per day whereas 1½ pints to 1 quart is recommended. Wherever it is possible, sufficient cows should be kept to provide at least 1½ pints of milk per child per day. If the required number of cows cannot be kept, then it would be advisable to supplement the possible supply with whole milk powder.

2. Citrus Fruit or Tomatoes: The children receive none to 2 servings per week (except St. Mary's School - 4 servings) whereas 1 serving per day is recommended. The present budget could not possibly provide the recommended servings. Although some of the children buy oranges this procedure is no assurance for all of the children. An annual shipment of canned tomatoes, tomato juice, vitaminized apple juice or citrus fruit juice by the Dominion Department concerned would be a help. Greater expenditure on food, made possible by financial grant might also serve this need.

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5. Other Fruit: One serving of other fruit, (Fresh, canned or dried) is recommended per day and received by the children (except at Elkhorn and Qu'Appelle Schools). However, the size of serving is seldom average. This is, again, the reflection of budget restrictions.

4. Potatoes: The children receive 1 to 2 servings of potatoes per day, (except at Sioux Lookout School-3 servings per week). Since potatoes are an economical source of calories, Vitamin C and other nutrients it is important to provide at least one adequate serving per day. Therefore, if sufficient potatoes cannot be grown at Sioux Lookout, additional requirements should be purchased.

5. Other Vegetables: At least two servings of other vegetables, preferably leafy, green or yellow, served frequently raw are recommended per day. The children seldom receive two servings per day, since they do not like and will not eat most vegetables. However, every attempt should be made to serve the vegetables they will eat in the most acceptable ways. And they should be gradually educated to the importance of the other vegetables.

6. Whole Grain Breakfast Cereals & Bread: One Serving of a whole grain breakfast cereal and at least four slices of Canada Approved Vitamin B Bread (whole wheat, brown or white) with butter are recommended per day. The children receive 5 to 7 servings of whole grain breakfast cereal (i.e. rolled oats) per week. In most schools they serve a refined prepared cereal 1 or 2 times a week. It is recommended that whole grain cooked or prepared (occasionally) cereal should be served every day. Canada Approved Vitamin B bread or flour wherever it is obtainable, should be used as it is a real contribution to the diet.

At the most, butter was served to the children once a day or 2 to 3 times a week. In some cases it was not served at all, because of the expense. Butter is a good daily source of Vitamin A.

7. Meat: One serving of meat, fish, poultry or meat alternates such as beans, peas, nuts, eggs, or cheese should be served daily. Eggs and cheese should be served at least three times a week and liver frequently. The children receive one serving of meat daily, but often in the case of stew the serving is very small.

Eggs are served "none" to 2 times a week. Cheese (when available) is served "none" to once a week. It should be possible to keep enough hens to have a good supply of eggs.

For growth the children should obtain the number of recommended servings per week of meat or alternate, eggs and cheese.

Liver is seldom served as the children do not like it. However, it can be cooked, ground and mixed with apple, fat and spice and they will accept it as a spread. This was done at McIntosh and Qu'Appelle schools.

8. Iodized Salt: Should be used for cooking as well as tables.

9. Cod Liver Oil is provided by the Department and should be used.

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5. Nutrition Education:

An effective nutrition ecucation programme cannot be directed to the Indians without relation to certain influencing factoms. Nutrition cannot be isolated from other health aspects i.e. medical services, proper housing and sanitation.

It is known that the basic diet of the Indians consists primarily of meat, lard, sugar, flour and tea, subject to certain tribal and environmental influences, distinct likes and dislikes, etc. The children from 6 to 16 years who attend the Residential Schools, learn about and accept other foods. But, at the age of 16 years they return to the reserves and revert to their original eating habits, many of which indicate that their diet is nutritionally inadequate.

The school is the most suitable medium for the intreduction of nutrition education because it can and would have to be coordinated with the food served, cleanliness and meal-time atmosphere, etc. If the children are to be taught to eat certain foods for health, this should be reflected in the school meals. Otherwise, the teaching is in vain. For example: at McIntosh and Elkhorn Schools it would seem futile to teach the children to care for their teeth since they have not obtained dental services for three years.

Some incentive can be promoted at the schools but is lacking on the reserves. Continued interest, organization of groups and practical approach in the homes, seems necessary to stimulate desire to apply certain knowledge. Perhaps a system could be worked out to select and pay Indian girls showing an aptitude to carry out educational work amongst the women on the reserves.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
Nutrition Division

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

Ottawa, 29 November, 1946.

Colonel B. F. Neary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Booth Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Food Survey of Eight Residential School

Dear Colonel Neary:

According to our agreement a visit has been paid to ~~nine~~ eight Indian Residential Schools, as a prelude to establishing a continuing advisory service for better feeding. I should like to emphasize again the importance of the personal contact for several days at each school before attempting to introduce any advisory service. These visits proved to be of great value in creating some interest in the schools and in giving us a clearer idea of how to approach the problems involved. As rapidly as we can, therefore, it is proposed that we continue visiting Indian Residential Schools across Canada.

This letter and enclosures are being sent simultaneously to you and to Dr. Moore. The main report is entitled "Health Aspects in Relation to Food Service". This is a detailed summary of the results. Attached to this are two copies of a report on each school (one for you and one for you to send to the school if you wish). These individual reports carry a summary on the last page of the action that we recommend. This action is aside from the help on menus etc. which we are already preparing to send to each school directly. The action may need to be taken by the school, by your Branch or by Dr. Moore's Service, or by some joint action--I am not sufficiently familiar with the system to know which.

Mr. Bailey of the Welfare Branch of this Department has asked for a copy of all these reports. He has, of course, access to the

....

cc: Dr. F.J. Moore

N.H. & W. 1 [illegible]

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150-94

WELFARE AND TRAINING SERVICE

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, December 5, 1946.

Memorandum:

DIRECTOR.

Food Survey of Nine Indian Residential Schools.

I attach for your study copies of reports made upon nine Indian Residential Schools by dietitians of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

On the whole these are fairly satisfactory with one exception - that of Sioux Lookout Residential School.

In this instance, the former Principal as you know, was not satisfactory and was removed from his duties in the middle of September. He was replaced by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, former Principal of Lac la Ronge Indian Residential School. At the time Miss McCready visited this school, Mr. Fisher had only been there a fortnight. He has since visited the office and I feel certain that he will do everything possible to improve conditions at this school. I have suggested to Miss McCready that she visit this school again in the near future.

It is my intention to do as follows with these reports:

(a) To send one copy to the Religious denomination concerned with the request that they be passed to the Principals of the schools inspected.

(b) After the Head Office has seen copies of these reports, then I would like to send them to the

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Indian Agents concerned for whatever action on their part is indicated. Then I would have them returned to this office for file.

You will note that the main problems in providing adequate food in our Residential Schools fall into the following categories:

1. The use of better equipment, especially potato peelers, stainless steel dishwashing sinks, and a better quality of dishes.

2. Care in food purchasing.

3. The avoidance of nutritional losses in cooking.

4. Staff problems in the kitchen.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

R.T. 5-03

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Department of Mines
DEC 7 1946
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, December 6, 1946.

MEMORANDUM:

- The Acting Deputy Minister -

Put with
three copies
of these reports.

I am sending forward herewith for your information copy of a report on a food survey conducted at nine Indian residential schools by an official of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

I regret to state that the limited time at my disposal has not enabled me to undertake a study of these reports. I have, however, read carefully the memorandum that accompanied the reports. It occurred to me that you might be interested in glancing over the recommendations, particularly in view of the requests now before the Minister for additional financial assistance at these schools.

You might return these reports at your convenience.

Director.

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Ottawa, December 6, 1946.

MEMORANDUM:

- The Acting Deputy Minister -

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You might return these reports at your convenience.

Director

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150-44

The Indian School Administration

of the

Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

TELEPHONE 2-7096

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE SUPERINTENDENT
REV. CANON H.A. ALDERWOOD D.D.

BANK STREET CHAMBERS
102 BANK STREET
OTTAWA

January 14, 1947.

Mr. B. F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Neary, re: Dietary Reports

I now beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 10th and to thank you for the copies of Miss McCready's Dietary Reports on our schools at Sioux Lookout and Elkhorn.

We have forwarded these reports to the principals concerned and shall do everything in our power, with our limited resources, to put the recommendations into effect. I was particularly interested in the possibility of a training course for kitchen workers being arranged as suggested by Miss McCready.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

H. A. Alderwood.

Superintendent.

DICTATED BUT NOT PERSONALLY SIGNED
BECAUSE OF ABSENCE FROM THE OFFICE

JAN 16 1947

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OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
SIX [illegible] INDIANS

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

150-44

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 175/47

BRANTFORD, 14th Jan. 1947

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept.Mines & Resources, Ottawa.

This will acknowledge your 150-44(W.T.) of the 28th of December with regard to Dietary Service for Indian Residential Schools, and you are advised Miss A. M. McCready carried out her survey at the Mohawk Institute, and it is understood you will receive a report from her.

Miss McCready also met all our Day School teachers one afternoon and gave a most interesting talk on diets and nutrition etc., and which the teachers appeared to enjoy, and no doubt benefited from in various ways.

E. P. Randle.

Lt.-Col.E.P.Randle, Indian Superintendent.

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150-44 (N T)

File

Ottawa, January 20, 1947.

Scale of Equipment Issue for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Doctor Pett:

We have recently had an opportunity of discussing with our Minister the provision of mechanical equipment for Indian residential schools. Would it be possible for you, in view of recent experience that you have had with residential schools, to let me have suggestions as to what type of mechanical equipment and the size thereof that you would recommend for these schools, as hereunder:

(a) pupilage of 49 or under
(b) pupilage of 50 to 99
(c) pupilage of 100 to 149
(d) pupilage of 150 to 199
(e) pupilage of 200 to 249
(f) pupilage of 250 to 299
(g) pupilage of over 300.

As previously discussed with you, we are not particularly interested in providing equipment such as dish washers but do feel that potato peelers, food choppers, etc., should be provided for some of these schools.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Dr. L. B. Pett,
Chief, Nutrition Division,
Dept. of National Health & Welfare,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

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1-1-5
Original on 150-44 (# T)

COPY

File

Ottawa, January 20, 1947.

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Yours sincerely,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Dr. L. B. Pett,
Chief, Nutrition Division,
Dept. of National Health & Welfare,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

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Original on - 64-1-2 (II F) 150-44

Ottawa, January 25, 1947.

Dear Mrs. Stevenson:

The Director has passed me your letter of January 21 for acknowledgment. The reports which were submitted on the nutritional aspects of the care of Indian children in our residential schools by the Canadian Red Cross Society have been passed to the various denominations for consideration and action has been taken upon many of the items raised therein.

At the present time the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare has a dietitian employed full time and one part time in providing a complete dietary service for our residential schools.

Miss A. M. McCready, who is fully engaged in such duties, will be in Edmonton to see Colonel Stone, Regional Superintendent of Indian Medical Health Services at the Charles Camsell Hospital, in early February.

Therefore, if Miss Hutchison requires further information for her post-graduate work in public health nursing at the University of Alberta, she could possibly arrange to see Miss McCready while she is in Edmonton.

Yours sincerely,

Norman F. Berry,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mrs. Allan Stevenson,
Canadian Red Cross Society,
95 Wellesley Street,
Toronto Ontario.

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150 - 44

Missionnaires Oblats de Marie-Immaculée
Commission des Oeuvres Indiennes

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L.J.C. et M.I.

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Indian Welfare and Training Commission

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R. P. L. DESCHATELETS, O.M.I.
PROVINCIAL DU CANADA

OTTAWA, 28th January 19 47
ONTARIO

JAN 29 1947

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Director,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

I am enclosing the dietary service report of the Fort Providence Indian Residential School.

Judging from the answers to the various questions, the school seems to be well provided with food and to have a well equiped kitchen.

I have written to Father Michel to congratulate him on his school and to advise him that it is possible that during the coming summer months, he may have the visit of a dietitian.

Yours very truly,

J.O. Plourde, O.M.I.

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150- 44 (F T)

Q

Ottawa, January 31, 1947.

Providence Residential School

Dear Doctor Pett:

I attach the Dietary Service Report submitted by the Reverend Father Michel, who is Superintendent of the R. C. Mission and School at Fort Providence, Northwest Territories.

Yours sincerely,

Encl.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Dr. L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Jackson Building,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

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150-44 (WT)

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Ottawa, February 7th, 1947.

Representative of the I
RECEIVED
FEB 8 1947

Memorandum:

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TREASURY

I attach a copy of our Indian School Bulletin Number 2, in which we drew the matter of retirement deductions to the attention of all our school teachers.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Department of National Health & Welfare,

Calgary, Alberta,
March 3rd, 1947.

The Director,
Indian Health Services,
Department of National Health & Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Miss Alice McCready of the Nutrition Branch, Department of National Health and Welfare, was in Alberta from January 24th, to the end of February, 1947. During this time she visited six Indian Residential Schools, viz: Edmonton, St. Albert, Wabasca (2), Erminskin (Hobbema), and Stony.

It will be noted that her original plan to visit the Blackfoot Schools was changed to permit her to go to the two northern bush schools at Wabasca instead. This was done at my suggestion.

Miss McCready recommended herself to everyone. While a first visit of three or four days cannot be expected to bring about any very great improvements, her knowledge and interest made a very desirable impression. The general impressions gained from her visit are:

(1) That at the better schools, the pupils are reasonably adequately nourished, so far as quantity of food goes.

(2) That at no school does the variety of diet meet the requirements in respect to Vitamin content, and that no school principal has sufficient revenue to enable him to provide a wholly satisfactory diet, especially in fresh fruit or fruit juices.

(3) That some schools could do better than they are doing with their current resources.

(4) That the goodness or badness of feeding corresponds to the quality of management of the several schools in other respects.

Leaving the revenue consideration aside, there was no difference as regards location. The schools at Wabasca were better fed than some in more favoured and less costly places.

Detailed comment would only anticipate Miss McCready's reports to her own Branch.

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I agree with her recommendation that a school for cooks be organized in summer, suggest Libret as a suitably central place for the Prairie Provinces, and hope strongly that some senior Indian School pupils be included among the students.

The only way I can think of by which residential school feeding can be made really satisfactory is by the Department laying down scales of food issues, providing the schools with menus, carrying out effective inspection, and paying the cost of the food. This, I believe, would be welcomed by every School principal.

E. L. Stone

E. L. Stone, M.B.,
Regional Superintendent,
Indian Health Services,
Alberta.

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150-44

INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
205-6-11

CALGARY, Alberta,
March 6th, 1947.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: Dietary Service - Indian Residential Schools

Reference your 150-44 (W.T.), dated Jan. 17th.

Miss Alice McCready has come and gone and made a very good impression on the two occasions we really had opportunity to meet her to discuss the diets at the schools which she visited. I can do no better at this time than submit to you copy of Dr. Stone's report to the Director of Indian Health Service. (copy attached herewith)

Upon her arrival in Calgary, her itinerary was changed at a conference with Dr. Stone at this office.

G.H. Gooderham,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Alberta Inspectorate.

GHG:HM
enc.

Department of Mines and Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
MAR 10 1947
Ottawa

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150-44 (W T)

Q

Ottawa, March 17, 1947.

G. H. Gooderham, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Reference - your 205-6-11 of March 6.

A meeting is being held in the near future with the Chief of the Nutrition Division and the Director of Indian Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare, to discuss the possibilities of conducting a summer course for cooks, as recommended by Dr. Stone and yourself.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-44 (W T)

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, March 17, 1947.

Dietary Service for
Indian Residential Schools

Dear Doctor Pett:

I attach copies of letters from Inspector Gooderham and Dr. Stone concerning Miss McCready's recent visit to Residential Schools in Alberta.

I would suggest that we have a meeting in the near future with Dr. Moore and yourself, concerning the conducting of a summer course for Cooks at our Indian Residential Schools.

Sincerely yours,

Encl.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

L. B. Pett, Esq., Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division,
Department of National Health & Welfare,
Jackson Building, O t t a w a, Ontario.

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Report on Inspection of Food Service

Morley Indian Residential School, Morley, Alberta.

February 24 to 28th, 1947.

I. Staff:

(1) Cook - 5 years at school - fairly good.

The kitchen was not completely supervised by anyone. The assistant matron assisted the cook sometimes and relieved her on off-duty days. The cook was 55 years old. She was a disorderly worker and very temperamental. As a result it would be difficult for the present matron or anyone to assume the supervision of the food service or institute changes. Since cooks have been non-available good attempts have been made to make the best of the present situation.

(2) The school girls assisted with food preparation, dishwashing, table service and cleaning duties. They carried out mostly routine jobs connected with cookery, since the present cook was unsuitable to supervise them. They work on the half-day system and rotate monthly.

II. Facilities:

The kitchen, diningroom and storeroom were located on the main floor. Working conditions were awkward and congested because the kitchen was too narrow. It is recommended that the kitchen be extended on the North side and the new kitchen plans be referred to the Nutrition Division for approval.

The diningroom space was adequate. It had been painted recently and was very attractive.

(I). Storage:

The bulk good supplies storeroom was adequate. There were no facilities in or near the kitchen for proper storage of current food supplies or utensils. The refrigeration consisted merely of a 4-door reach-in refrigerator, located in a pantry adjacent to the kitchen. Due to lack of space in the kitchen, this pantry was also used (in a makeshift fashion) for vegetable preparation, utensils and improper storage of perishable goods. This space could be suitably used for the installation of a walk-in refrigerator. There were no cupboards for bread which was improperly stored in cardboard boxes.

As the structure of the root house was poor it was difficult to keep root vegetables. Suitable specifications for construction of root houses are available from the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

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(2) Ventilation and Lighting:

There was no means of ventilation outside of opening windows in the kitchen. A hood with exhaust fan over the stove would remove excess heat and cooking odours. The lighting facilities were adequate.

(3) Equipment:

Flooring- Battleship linoleum in kitchen and diningroom (newly laid) - good condition.
Wooden in storeroom - good condition.

Meat Grinder-) old and worn;
Hand Slicer-) both should be replaced.

Kitchen Work Tables (wooden top)- small and badly warped; should be replaced.

Cooking Kettles and other Utensils- Lack of some; many worn out.

Enamel Dishes - Some replaced; many chipped.

Sink - 1 only single unit galvanised metal (in kitchen) with one small drainboard.

It would seem that, for efficient operation, a scale of equipment (large and small) should be established for the different sized schools.

III. Sanitation and Hygienic Conditions:

The kitchen and adjacent pantry were not clean and tidy due to the overcrowded conditions and the careless working habits of the cook. These conditions were made even worse by the dishes being washed in the kitchen. The diningroom and storeroom were clean and tidy.

The dishes were washed and rinsed in several dishpans. Soap was used, the dishwater was fairly hot but the method employed was unsatisfactory for 100 people. A jacket heater would be necessary to provide sufficient hot water for a proper dishwashing set-up.

The cook wore a hairnet and a coloured apron. The girls wore blue aprons but no caps or hairnets. White aprons would improve the appearance of the food handlers but this seems to be part of the clothing problem. There were no facilities in the kitchen for hand-washing. Food handling habits should be improved here.

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Garbage disposal was satisfactory but wet garbage containers in the kitchen were uncovered. The water supply is not chlorinated or tested. The cattle have not been T.B. tested for approximately eight years. The milk utensils were washed in the kitchen, where there were no facilities for adequate washing and sterilizing.

IV. Food Supplies:

The produce from the school farm included milk, butter, cream and vegetables. The school farm (800 acres) is mostly rock and bush (approximately 50 acres cultivated, chiefly for garden). Since frost occurs practically every month in the year the school has found it impossible to grow potatoes, tomatoes and some seasonal vegetables. It is suggested that the school contact the Provincial Department of Agriculture or one of the Agricultural schools in the province for information on varieties suitable to the climate and soil conditions. Pigs and range cattle were sold and the full meat supply was purchased. There was no suitable hen house (hens killed by stray Indian dogs). All of the feed for the dairy herd was purchased. No fruits and vegetables were canned except small quantities for the staff due to lack of help.

Bread is purchased from Calgary. Other supplies are purchased by the Principal from wholesalers in Calgary. The freight charge is approximately 40¢/cwt. and the supplies are trucked from Morley by the school.

During the past months it has been impossible to obtain lard, cheese and dried fruits (other than prunes). It would be advisable to serve some 'standard' quality canned fruits, which are cheaper than most dried fruits.

On the basis of the average monthly food expenditure and value of farm produce the approximate food cost per person per day is thirty cents, according to our calculations.

V. Menus:

The menus were planned a week ahead of time by the cook. The children's and staff menus differed and extras were allowed for the staff. The children's menu offered fair variety and suitable attempts were made to serve foods acceptable to their likes.

VI. Nutritional Aspects:

The nutritional adequacy of the children's diet was evaluated by comparison with the number of daily and weekly servings of each important food group as recommended by Canada's Food Rules. The servings fallshort in respect to milk, citrus fruit and tomatoes, other vegetables,

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the use of whole wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B bread, eggs, cheese, and liver. This will reduce the intake of protein, iron and Vitamins A, B and [illegible].

The present fresh milk supply is too low and if fresh milk supplies are unavailable powdered whole or skimmed milk should be supplemented. This was the only school visited to date, where any citrus fruit was actually served as a part of the regular menu. The children in this area were very reluctant to eat vegetables or whole wheat bread. Improved hen housing facilities would be necessary to provide eggs.

FOOD GROUPS	AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY CANADA'S FOOD RULES	AMOUNTS SERVED TO CHILDREN
Milk:	1½ pints to 1 quart daily	½ to 1/3 pint daily.
Fruit: Citrus fruit or tomatoes	1 serving daily	2 to 3 servings weekly
Other fruit	1 serving daily	6 servings weekly
Vegetables: Potatoes	1 serving daily	10 servings weekly.
Other Vegetables	At least 2 servings daily	1 serving daily (and raw 1 to 3 times weekly)
Cereals and Bread: Whole Grain Cereal	1 serving daily	6 serving weekly
Whole Wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B Bread(Brown or White) with Butter	At least 4 slices daily	At least 6 slices daily. (Not Canada Approved or whole wheat). Small serving of butter once daily.
Meat and Fish:	1 serving of meat or alternates daily.	2 servings daily(one of which is small serving)
Also- Eggs	At least 3 times weekly	Once weekly
Cheese	At least 3 times weekly	None
Liver	Frequently	None
Iodised Salt:	Recommended	Used occasionally for tables but not for cooking.
Fish Liver Oil:	Recommended	Given from October to April (inclusive)

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After school plain bread (one slice) is served to the children. It was suggested that a piece of raw vegetable could be given too. The children frequently visit the local store at this time and purchase large quantities of refined foods (i.e. cake, cookies, etc.). An education programme to encourage the purchase of fruit would be worthwhile.

VII. Food Preparation, Cookery and Service:

The kitchen matron possessed a fair knowledge of food standards and the food quality was fairly good. Recipes were not used consistently. The working techniques were unsatisfactory.

The food was served on plates prior to the meal hour, consequently it was cold. Family service at each table would be advisable. The tables were neatly set and the food was carefully arranged on the plates. The diningroom was supervised at mealtime by a staff member. The diningroom was attractive and offered a suitable mealtime atmosphere.

Cookery and Nutrition Education:

Once a week an organized cookery class is conducted by the cook (for a few girls). But, due to the lack of proper supervision the present training which the girls are receiving in cookery is of little value. A suitable cook, capable of teaching the girls, day by day, is necessary.

Nutrition education was not in effect in the classroom.

IX. Interest:

The Principal and matron expressed interest in obtaining assistance for the food service and nutrition education.

It is known that prior to the visit at this school, the Indians complained severely about the food. From the standpoint of nutritional adequacy and the quality of the food served, the diet at this school was comparable to most and superior to some schools visited. It was evident that the newly appointed staff members were interested in the welfare of the children and have made some improvements.

X. Assistance:

During the visit sample copies of material, published by the Nutrition Division, suitable for the food service and Nutrition education were discussed with the Principal and other staff concerned. Appropriate quantities of the above publications have already been forwarded to the school.

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This division is planning to send additional assistance as follows:

1. Menu Patterns (plus variations and substitutions) based on Canada's Food Rules.
2. Food Purchasing Lists adapted to menu patterns.
3. Work Schedules based on daily menus.
4. Nutrition education material suitably designed for the Indians - i.e. posters, illustrated pamphlets, and literature.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Needed for Health-

(a) Food- 1 pint more milk per child per day.
Tomatoes or Citrus Fruit- 4 to 5 more servings weekly.
Other Fruit- 1 more serving weekly.
Vegetables, other than potatoes- at least 2 servings daily.
Use of cheese, eggs and liver.
Use of iodised salt for cooking and tables.

2. Needed for Food Preparation and Improved Sanitation-

(b) Enlargement of kitchen.

(c) Installation of a dishwashing unit (2 or 3 compartment sinks)

(d) Installation of a walk-in refrigerator.

(e) Pantry for current food supplies (adjacent to kitchen)

(f) Cupboard for bread storage.

(g) Cupboards for storage of utensils (kitchen).

(h) Replacement of old and worn equipment, cooking and eating utensils.

(i) Careful dress and hygiene of food handlers. (See booklet "If You Served Food").

(j) Pasteurization of milk.

3. Needed for better use of facilities, better training of pupils-

(k) Equipment- a potato peeler is needed to release time for better training and other duties.

(l) Ventilation- A hood with fan over the stove.

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DEPARTMENT OF Health

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
"Nutrition Division"

150-44

Ottawa, March 13, 1947.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE No.

1. AM. Morley

Dr. P.H. Moore,
Director, Indian Health Services,
Dept. of National Health & Welfare,
Booth Building,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Moore:

I am sending you herewith a copy of a Report on the food service of Morley Indian Residential School of Morley, Alberta.

Yours sincerely,

Mary J Angus

L.B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

AM/M

Dr Moore
I have a copy
of same and one to
Dr Corry and one to
Mr Gooderham with
request he show it
to Dr Stone, IA

N.H. & W. 1 250M-5-46-P-349

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DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

150-44

Charles Camsell Indian Hospital,
Edmonton, Alberta,
17 February, 1947.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.
Alberta

Director Indian Health Services,
Department National Health & Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

Miss Alice McCready, Departmental Dietitian, has been in Alberta since Jan. 24. After she visited the Edmonton and St. Albert Indian Residential Schools, I took the liberty of arranging that she should go to Wabasca, where there are two remote bush schools of a kind which she had not hitherto seen and might not easily see again. Wabasca has been, generally speaking, a much overlooked place, and you will have observed my interest in it in other directions.

I do not want to anticipate Miss McCready's report to her own Branch. She has been very well received at all schools so far visited, and in a day or two I shall send you very brief reports on each school, sufficient to indicate that while the diets might be improved, the pupils are being fairly well fed, the staffs are doing reasonably well according to their dietary lights and would appreciate instruction. The nutritional defects are chiefly in citrus fruits or tomatoes and other fruit fresh dried or preserved. These are items in which the cost is a determining factor. Ordinary white bread is generally used. Meat diets are reasonably adequate. Milk varies widely and will be further discussed in Miss McCready's official reports.

Miss McCready will next go to the Ermineskin Indian Residential School at Hobbema and from there to the Stony School at Morley. You will recall recent complaints by the Indians about feeding at the latter school, and I am anxious that a very thorough inquiry be made there.

E. L. Stone

M.B.,
Regional Superintendent,
Indian Health Services.

S/P
cc to Inspector Indian Agencies, Calgary.

Department of Mines & Resources
FEB 21 1947
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Ottawa, April 1, 1947.

Dear Miss McCready:

Following are the names of the Church Officials co-operating with this Department in the conducting of Indian Residential Schools:-

Church of England:

Reverend Canon H. A. Alderwood, D.D.,
Superintendent, Indian School Administration, M.S.C.C.,
102 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Presbyterian Church:

Miss Frieda Matthews,
National Executive Secretary,
Women's Missionary Society, Presbyterian Church,
Room 800 - 100 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 1. Ont.

United Church:

Reverend George Dorey, D.D.,
Secretary, Board of Home Missions,
United Church of Canada,
299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, Ontario.

Roman Catholic Church:

Reverend J. O. Plourde, O.M.I.,
Ottawa University, Laurier Avenue East,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss A. McCready,
Nutrition Division,
Dept. of National Health & Welfare,
O t t a w a, Ont.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Ottawa, 29 March, 1947.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE No.

Colonel R.F. Neary,
Superintendent of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs,
Booth Building,
Ottawa.

Dear Colonel Neary:

In connection with Miss McCready's recent visit to Residential Schools in Alberta I am enclosing the reports on the following six schools:

Wabasca Roman Catholic Indian Residential School, Wabasca, Alta.
St. John's Indian Residential School, Wabasca, Alta.
Youville Indian Residential School, St. Albert, Alta.
Chapleau Indian Residential School, Chapleau, Ont.
Edmonton Indian Residential School, Edmonton, Alta.
Ermineskin Indian Residential School, Hobbema, Alta.

Miss McCready reports a most interesting trip and I would judge a very useful one. As mentioned in some of the reports, the literature and other help that we can send in regard to menus and recipes will be of very limited use in Canadian Residential Schools unless we can find a remedy for the limitations imposed by a lack of proper staff, by the poor facilities frequently encountered and by the insufficient money allotment for food.

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
APR 2 1947
REGISTERED

Yours sincerely,

F.W. Hanley

for L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

LBP/AJS

cc: Dr. P.E. Moore

N.H. & W. 1 250M-8-46-P-549

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file 150-44

Department of National Health & Welfare,

Calgary, Alberta,
March 3rd, 1947.

The Director,
Indian Health Services,
Department of National Health & Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Miss Alice McCready of the Nutrition Branch, Department of National Health and Welfare, was in Alberta from January 24th, to the end of February, 1947. During this time she visited six Indian Residential Schools, viz: Edmonton, St. Albert, Wabasca (2), Erminskin (Hobbema), and Stony.

It will be noted that her original plan to visit the Blackfoot Schools was changed to permit her to go to the two northern bush schools at Wabasca instead. This was done at my suggestion.

Miss McCready recommended herself to everyone. While a first visit of three or four days cannot be expected to bring about any very great improvements, her knowledge and interest made a very desirable impression. The general impressions gained from her visit are:

(1) That at the better schools, the pupils are reasonably adequately nourished, so far as quantity of food goes.

(2) That at no school does the variety of diet meet the requirements in respect to Vitamin content, and that no school principal has sufficient revenue to enable him to provide a wholly satisfactory diet, especially in fresh fruit or fruit juices.

(3) That some schools could do better than they are doing with their current resources.

(4) That the goodness or badness of feeding corresponds to the quality of management of the several schools in other respects.

Leaving the revenue consideration aside, there was no difference as regards location. The schools at Wabasca were better fed than some in more favoured and less costly places.

Detailed comment would only anticipate Miss McCready's reports to her own Branch.

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I agree with her recommendation that a school for cooks be organized in summer, suggest Libret as a suitably central place for the Prairie Provinces, and hope strongly that some senior Indian School pupils be included among the students.

The only way I can think of by which residential school feeding can be made really satisfactory is by the Department laying down scales of food issues, providing the schools with menus, carrying out effective inspection, and paying the cost of the food. This, I believe, would be welcomed by every School principal.

E. L. Stone

E. L. Stone, M.D.,
Regional Superintendent,
Indian Health Services,
Alberta.

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Report on Inspection of Food Service

Swimmingkin Indian Residential School, Hobbema, Alberta.

February 19 to 28, 1947.

I. Staff:

(1) Kitchen Matron (cook)- Experienced (12 years), self-trained; middle-aged.

(2) Cook's Assistant- Experience received during past 3 years; training required; interested in cooking.

The kitchen was fully supervised by the kitchen matron. Efficient organization was impossible due to the poorly planned (old) food service set-up and inadequate facilities. The kitchen matron and cook's assistant were hard-working.

(3) The school girls assisted with food preparation and cookery, dishwashing and cleaning duties. Some of the senior girls indicated interest and ability. They might be considered for a cook's course at a later date. They work on the half-day system and rotate every month.

II. Facilities:

The kitchen was large enough but facilities were definitely inadequate. The boys diningrooms (2) were dark, dingy, damp and unhealthy rooms in the basement. The root house was unsuitably located in the basement; other food supplies were improperly stored in one corner of root house. The walk-in refrigerator was too small and awkwardly remote from the kitchen.

The building was very old (over 50 years), antiquated and over-crowded (166 children). In view of these factors, an attempt to remodel the food service set-up would be difficult and the expense would be unjustified. Replacement of the school was indicated (this has been mentioned since the visit to Col.H.W. Neary, Superintendent of Welfare and Training, Indian Affairs Branch). The Nutrition Division would be glad to advise upon and approve plans for the food service units in a new building.

Equipment-

Coal and wood stove- good condition; inadequate (one firebox plus 3 ovens) to cook for over 200 people.
Meat Grinder- Old model; satisfactory condition.
Bread Slicer- Old and worn; should be replaced.

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Hand Slicer- Old and worn; should be replaced.
Kitchen Work Tables- Metal top; very old, worn and small; should be replaced by suitable metal or wooden top tables for food preparation.
Diningroom Tables and Benches- Old and worn; should be replaced.
Sink - 1 only single porcelain (in kitchen) with small drainboards.
Eating Utensils- Enamel; many were badly chipped; should be replaced.

Provision should be made for sufficient large and small equipment in a new set-up.

Attempts have been made to keep the equipment and units maintained and repaired as well as possible.

III. Sanitation and Hygienic Conditions:

The kitchen, diningroom, storage and refrigeration spaces were kept clean and tidy. This was difficult due to old and worn structure; consequently good results were not always evident.

The dishes were washed in several small dishpans in the diningrooms. Soap was not always used, the water was not hot enough and the dishes were not rinsed. Proper dishwashing facilities should be installed in a new building and recommended method used. See "Suggested Dishwashing Equipment for Indian Residential Schools" and "Suggested Dishwashing Methods for Indian Residential Schools".

The garbage disposal was satisfactory.

The water supply has been tested (not regularly). The cows are tested yearly for T.B. There were no proper facilities for washing and sterilising dairy utensils.

The food handling habits were satisfactory. It was good to see that the school girls were white aprons and hairnets during food preparation. The girls were regularly checked for cleanliness.

IV. Supplies:

The produce from the school farm consisted of milk, pork, eggs, potatoes, other vegetables, rhubarb, berries and honey. The school farm (80 acres) has a cultivated acreage of 50 acres. Consequently some 240 acres of land are rented and extra feed is purchased for live stock. This is still a very small acreage for such a large school. Cattle are purchased and butchered at the school.

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Last year there was no gardener at the school; an Indian was paid $4.00 per day for farm work which was not well done. Last year large quantities of wild fruits were gathered and canned by the staff. Next year the Principal intends to freeze seasonal vegetables (i.e. peas, corn, etc.) for winter months.

Bread is purchased from Wetaskawin; other supplies are purchased from Edmonton. The rail freight charge from Edmonton to Hobbema is approximately 30¢/cwt. At Hobbema the supplies are picked up by the school truck.

On the basis of the average monthly food expenditure and value of farm produce, the approximate food cost per person per day is twenty-three cents, according to our calculations.

V. Menus:

The menus were planned from day to day by the kitchen matron. Variety was lacking, since large amounts of dishes were prepared for the noon meal and the left-overs were served (as such) for the evening meal. A planned weekly menu is important to ensure a balanced diet, variety and efficient organisation.

Nutritional Aspects:

At this school cases of different skin disorders, scrofula, etc., were observed. Many of the children were pale, expressionless and thin, probably from inadequate preschool diets as well as poor feeding at the school. A nutrition survey would reveal the true nutritional status of the children in this area.

The nutritional adequacy of the children's diet was evaluated by comparison with the number of daily and weekly servings of each important food group as recommended by Canada's Food Rules. The servings fall very short in respect to milk, citrus fruit or tomatoes, other vegetables, the use of whole wheat or Canada Approved white or brown bread, butter, eggs, cheese (non-available) and iodized salt. This will reduce the intake of protein and Vitamins A, B and C and iodine. It was stated that fish liver oil was given to the children daily; this was not observed.

The Principal intends to purchase a percentage of whole wheat bread in future. The servings of fruit were small. Sometimes left-over cooked vegetables (from noon) were served for the evening meal; the servings were small and the nutrient loss would be great due to the long standing period after cooking. Occasionally fresh fruit was sold (at cost) to the children who had money. A mid-afternoon lunch (slice of bread) was served daily.

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FOOD GROUPS		AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY CANADA'S FOOD RULES	AMOUNTS SERVED TO CHILDREN
Milk:		1½ pts. to 1 qt. daily	Approx. ½ pint daily
Fruit:	Citrus Fruit or Tomatoes	1 serving daily	None (except in early autumn)
	Other Fruit	1 serving daily	4 to 7 servings (small) weekly
Vegetables:	Potatoes	1 serving daily	2 servings daily
	Other Vegetables	At least 2 servings daily	1 serving daily (and left-overs for supper)
Cereals and Bread:			
Whole Grain Cereal		1 serving daily	1 serving daily
Whole Wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B Brown or White [redacted] with Butter		At least 4 slices daily	At least 6 slices daily (ordinary white). No Butter.
Meat and Fish:		1 serving of meat or alternate daily	1 serving daily (and left-overs for supper)
Also-Eggs:		At least 3 times weekly	Once weekly
Cheese:		At least 3 times weekly	None (non-available)
Liver:		Frequently	Occasionally.
Iodised Salt:		Recommended	Not used for cooking or tables.
Fish Liver Oil:		Recommended	Stated given.

VII. Food Preparation, Cookery and Service:

The food quality was fair. Recipes were used, but not consistently. Working techniques were not always satisfactory (often due to lack of facilities. Principles of food preparation and cookery for best retention of nutrients, were not well-known (i.e. vegetables prepared far ahead of time, standing for long periods after cooking, etc.). The use of noon left-Overs for supper, each day, lent a great deal of repetition. It would be better to prepare and cook only the amounts of food required for dinner and

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serve supper dishes (i.e. meat or alternate and vegetables) freshly cooked and in a different way.

VIII. Cookery and Nutritional Education:

The girls assisted with food preparation and some cookery. But they carried out many routine tasks necessitated by the existant working conditions; an additional kitchen staff member (e.g. Indian girl) would help this situation.

Some nutrition education was in effect in the classrooms. Improved facilities and staff education are necessary prior to a nutrition education programme.

IX. Interest:

The Principal and staff expressed interest in the visit. The limitations of the building and farm were strongly indicated. The Principal is anxious to increase the farm production of milk, vegetables and eggs.

The District Nurse at Hobbema has made many efforts to promote good eating habits amongst the Indians. She was very interested in nutrition education and was well aware of the important foods for health. It is felt that she could offer considerable continuous assistance to this Residential School which is nearby.

The location of the school on this particular reserve was a problem and interferences by the Indians were noticeable.

X. Assistance:

During the visit sample copies of already available and relatively suitable material, for the food service and nutrition education, was discussed with the Principal, matron and cook. Appropriate quantities have already been forwarded. This Division is planning to send additional material by way of menu patterns, recipes, food purchasing lists, work schedules, nutrition education material, etc.

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[redacted]

1. Needed for Health;

   (a) Food- Milk: ½ pint more milk per child daily.
   Tomatoes or Citrus Fruit; 7 servings weekly.
   Other Fruit- 1 serving daily.
   Vegetables Other than Potatoes- At least 2 servings daily.
   Use of Whole Wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B Bread.
   Increased Use of Eggs, Cheese, Liver and Iodized Salt.

   (b) Pasteurization of Milk.

2. Needed for Food Preparation and Sanitation;

   (c) A suitably designed food service set-up, in a new building, to include kitchen, diningroom, storage facilities, refrigeration, dishwashing facilities and necessary equipment (large and small).

   (d) Root House (outside main building).

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Report on Inspection of Food Service

Edmonton Indian Residential School. Edmonton. Alberta.

January 27 to 31st. 1947.

I. Staff:

(1) Cook - position vacant at time of visit.

(2) A Cook's Assistant - fairly young - lacked experience and training in quantity cookery, but competent. She was doing a good job under the direction of the matron.

There was far too much work for one cook.(approximately 140 people). The regular cook had left prior to visit (four cooks had been employed and had left since September).

(3) The School girls assisted with food preparation, cookery, dishwashing, table service and cleaning duties. There were several senior girls at this school who indicated special ability and interest in cooking. They work on the half-day system and rotate every week. A monthly rotation system would be better.

II. Facilities:

The kitchen, diningroom, storage and refrigeration spaces were adequate.

(1) Storage:

Additional shelves for supplies and a larger rack for bags of flour are required in the main storeroom.

(2) Ventilation and Lighting:

A hood with fan over the stove would help to remove excess heat and cooking odours. Otherwise, the ventilation and lighting were good.

(3) Equipment:

Mechanized equipment - hand slicer.-Good condition.
Wooden top Kitchen Work Tables- one badly warped. Should be replaced.
Cooking and Eating Utensils- good condition. Many new.
Flooring- Terrazo in kitchen, good condition. Surface of mulso mastic flooring in diningroom, storeroom and vegetable preparation room was badly worn. Should be replaced.

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Sink - 1 only single porcelain(in kitchen) with small drainboards.

The units and equipment appeared to have been well maintained and repaired.

III. Sanitation and Hygienic Conditions:

The kitchen, diningroom, storerooms and refrigeration units were clean and tidy. With a very worn surface, however, it was impossible to make the floor appear clean.

The method used in washing dishes was not satisfactory for 130. A suitable dishwashing unit of 2 or 3 compartment sinks instead of several dish pans could be installed in the main kitchen which offers the only available space. See paper on "Suggested Equipment for Dishwashing in Indian Residential Schools" and "Suggested Methods for Dishwashing in Indian Residential Schools".

The garbage disposal was satisfactory. The water supply has been tested. This should be done regularly. The cows have not been tested for T.B. for one or two years. They should be tested every year.

The cook wore a white cap and apron. The girls wore blue striped aprons, but no caps or hairnets. They were checked by the Matron for short hair and clean hands before commencing work in the kitchen.

IV. Food Supplies:

The produce from the school farm consisted of milk, potatoes, other vegetables and rhubarb. The school farm (800 acres) has a cultivated acreage of 400 acres. The pigs are sold and the full meat supply is purchased. Few fruits and vegetables are canned due to lack of help during summer months. Local fish, which could be used to advantage, is very expensive.

Bread and other supplies are purchased from Edmonton. The school truck picks up the supplies.

Figures were unobtainable to calculate the approximate food cost per person per day.

V. [redacted]

A weekly menu pattern had been planned by the Matron

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and [illegible] was suitably placed in the kitchen. The actual daily menu was based on this and decided upon by the Matron and the cook. Some extras were served to the staff, but very often their menu was similar to that of the children. The children's menu offered fair variety and the supper menu provided more food than had been observed in some schools.

VI. Nutritional Aspects:

The nutritional adequacy of the children's diet was evaluated by comparison with the number of daily and weekly servings of each important food group as recommended by Canada's Food Rules. It will be seen that the servings fall short in respect to Citrus Fruit or Tomatoes, Other Fruit, Vegetables, the use of Whole Wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B Bread, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and the use of Iodized Salt. This will reduce the intake of protein, Vitamins A,B and C and iodine.

Fresh fruit is sold to the children (at cost) at the school. Vegetables are served raw most often. Liver is served regularly once a week. It is the future intention to keep more hens for eggs and cattle for butchering. Also, the principal intends to purchase a percentage of Whole Wheat Bread and to use iodized salt.

FOOD GROUPS	AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY CANADA'S FOOD RULES	AMOUNTS SERVED TO CHILDREN
Milk:	1½ pts. to 1 qt. daily	Approx. 1½ pts. daily
Fruit: Citrus Fruit or tomatoes	1 serving daily	None
Other Fruit	1 serving daily	5 to 6 servings weekly
Vegetables: Potatoes	1 serving daily	2 servings daily
Other Vegetables	At least 2 servings daily	10 servings weekly
Cereals and Bread: Whole Grain Cereal	1 serving daily	6 servings weekly
Whole Wheat or Canada Approved Vit. B Bread with butter	At least 4 slices daily	At least 6 slices daily.
Meat and Fish:	1 serving of meat or alternate daily	9 servings weekly
Also: Eggs	At least 3 times weekly	[illegible]
Cheese	At least 3 times weekly	None (non-available)
Liver	Frequently	Once weekly.
Iodised Salt:	Recommended	Not used for cooking of (table)
Fish Liver Oil:	Recommended	Given from Oct. to April (fine)

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VII. Food Preparation, Cookery and Service:

The food quality was fairly good. Recipes were not in use, but working techniques were satisfactory. The cook, unknowingly, applied principles for the retention of nutrients (e.g. use of vegetable water in gravy, etc.).

The food was served on plates and arranged at the tables prior to the meal hour, consequently it was cold. The introduction of family service at each table would be advisable. The diningroom was supervised at mealtime by a staff member, but the table etiquette of the children could be improved. A pleasant mealtime atmosphere was created by an attractive diningroom.

VIII. Cookery and Nutritional Education:

Once a week an organized cookery class is held, but the cook's assistant is unqualified to conduct such a class. Due to lack of staff, the girls performed many routine tasks rather than learning new work.

Nutrition education was not in effect in the classrooms. It was observed at this school that the Indian Children indicated very few food dislikes (e.g. vegetables).

IX. Interest:

The Principal and staff members expressed keen interest in the visit and in obtaining assistance for the food service and nutrition education.

There was a lengthy discussion with Dr. E.L. Stone and the Principal about prospective cooks' courses. It was concluded that outstanding Indian girls should be considered as a source of cooks for training. This school had some girls that might be qualified for such a course.

X. Assistance:

During the visit sample copies of already available and relatively suitable material for the food service and nutrition education, was discussed with the Principal and other staff. This Division is planning to send additional material by way of menu patterns, food purchasing lists, work schedules, nutrition education material, etc.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Needed for Health:

   (a) Food- Tomatoes or Citrus Fruit- 7 servings weekly
   Other Fruit- 1 to 2 more servings weekly
   Vegetables Other than Potatoes- At least 2 servings daily.
   Use of whole wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B Bread
   Use of Eggs, Cheese and Iodized Salt.

   (b) Pasteurization of milk.

2. Needed for Food Preparation and Sanitation:

   (a) A qualified cook.

   (b) Installation of a proper dishwashing set-up (2 or 3 compartment sinks)

   (c) Replacement of warped wooden top kitchen table.

   (d) Repair of concrete flooring in diningroom, storeroom and vegetable preparation room.

3. Needed for better use of facilities:

   (a) Equipment- A potato peeler is needed to release time for better training and other duties.

   (b) Ventilation- A hood with fan over the stove.

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REPORT ON INSPECTION OF FOOD SERVICE

CHAPLEAU INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO.

JANUARY 18 to 21, 1947.

I. Staff:

(1) Cook- position vacant, head matron acting cook.
(2) A cook's assistant- (Indian girl).

The regular cook had left prior to the visit. This school was definitely handicapped by the lack of staff. The head matron, in addition to her regular duties, supervised the kitchen and acted as cook. She had spent five years as a kitchen supervisor in the North. She was a capable organizer and aware of most of the important aspects of a food service. Such a person, with added training, would be of value as a regional supervisor to spend a certain length of time (i.e. a month or more) at various schools to organize and supervise the food service.

The cook's assistant was a former graduate of the school (18 years old). She was a capable and interested girl but required further training. Since a source of cooks is a real problem it is recommended that such girls be considered for cooks' courses. These girls could do a better job at some school other than where they have attended.

The school girls assisted with food preparation, dishwashing, table service and cleaning duties. They only carried out routine jobs connected with cookery, since direction and supervision was impossible due to staff limitations. They work on the half-day system and rotate each month.

II. Facilities:

The kitchen space was adequate. The diningroom was small and further congested by tables (12' long and unnecessarily wide). By the use of smaller tables, 90 children could be more comfortably seated.

(1) Storage:

The main storeroom (for quarterly food supplies) was dark and dingy. It was sufficiently large but too remote from the kitchen. The shelves were narrow, unpainted and inadequate. The elevated rack for flour was too small. This room could be more

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conveniently located near the kitchen (space is available). The former bakeshop (off the kitchen) could be suitably converted to a storeroom for current food supplies, or for a vegetable preparation room if sinks were installed, since the bread is now purchased. There were no ventilated cupboards for bread (stored in boxes).

The refrigeration was very inadequate and consisted merely of two small reach-in iceboxes. They were located in a room off the kitchen where a walk-in refrigerator could be installed.

(2) Ventilation and Lighting:

There was no means of ventilation other than windows in the kitchen. A hood with exhaust fan over the stove would remove excess heat and cooking odours. The electric light facilities of the kitchen and diningroom were inadequate.

(3) Equipment:

Coal and Wood Stove (new)- satisfactory
Potato Peeler- old and unserviceable,(not used) should be replaced.
Wooden Top Kitchen Work Tables- old and worn; should be replaced.
Cooking Kettles and other Utensils- were lacking; many old and worn. Additions and replacements should be made.
Diningroom Tables and Benches- old and badly worn; should be replaced.
Lack of Cupboards- in kitchen for utensils and supplies
- in diningroom for dishes.
Sink- 1 only single porcelain (in kitchen) no drainboard.
Flooring- concrete with badly worn mulse mastic finish in kitchen and diningroom; should be replaced.

III. Sanitation and Hygienic Conditions:

Good attempts were made to keep the food service units clean. But due to lack of help, poor facilities and worn equipment and floors the results were not always obvious.

The dishes were washed and rinsed in dishpans in the diningroom. A poor quality powdered soap (little suds obtained) was used. This method was unsatisfactory for 90 people. A suitable dishwashing unit (2 or 3 compartment sinks) could be installed in a room adjacent to the kitchen (there is a pigeon hole from this room into the diningroom). See "Suggested

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Dishwashing Equipment for Indian Residential Schools" and "Suggested Dishwashing Methods for Indian Residential Schools".

The garbage disposal was satisfactory.

The water supply is tested regularly. The cows are tested periodically for T.B. (this should be regularly done). There were no proper facilities for washing and sterilizing the dairy utensils.

The girls wore kerchiefs over their hair and colored aprons. The matron checked the girls for clean hands. The children were X-rayed for T.B. on entrance to the school, otherwise on request. There was no complete assurance that the food handlers did not have T.B. which, in some cases, can be transmitted through food.

There were many mice throughout the building. An exterminator should be engaged to rid the building of such pests.

IV. Food Supplies:

The produce from the school farm consisted of milk, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables and rhubarb. The school farm (2,000 acres) is mostly rock and bush (35 acres cultivated). Feed for cattle and poultry is purchased. The meat supply and a large part of the year's requirement of vegetables are purchased. Few fruits and vegetables are canned due to lack of staff.

Bread is purchased from Chapleau. Other supplies are purchased from Toronto (freight $1.35/cwt.) and Sudbury (freight $1.10/cwt.).

On the basis of the average monthly food expenditure and value of farm produce, the approximate food cost per person per day is twenty cents, according to our figures. This is a low figure.

V. Menus:

The menus were planned from day to day (and recorded) by the Matron. The children's and staff's menus differed, with extras allowed for the staff. The Matron had a good conception of food combinations and variety but the children's menu did not offer sufficient variety and their supper menu did not always provide enough food (which seemed to be a direct result of financial limitations).

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VI. Nutritional Aspects:

The nutritional adequacy of the children's diet was evaluated by comparison with the number of daily and weekly servings of each important food group as recommended by Canada's Food Rules. The servings fall very short in respect to eggs, cheese, liver, citrus fruit or tomatoes, other vegetables, the use of whole wheat or Canada Approved bread, butter and iodized salt. This will reduced the intake of protein, iron, Vitamins A, B and C and iodine.

Prior to the visit, the Church of England Residential School Commission had notified this school to supplement the fresh milk supply with powdered whole milk so that each child would receive at least one pint of milk per day. The milk consumption was still low. However, this step indicated ready willingness to increase certain foods if financially possible. Fresh fruit was sometimes sold to the children (at cost) through the school. In view of the limitations of farm produc== some arrangements should be made to provide the important foods.

FOOD GROUPS	AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY CANADA'S FOOD RULES	AMOUNTS SERVED TO CHILDREN
Milk:	1½ pts. to 1 qt. daily	1 pt.daily (½ of which is powdered)
Fruit:Citrus Fruit or tomatoes	1 serving daily	1 serving weekly
Other Fruit	1 serving daily	1 serving daily(usually dried
Vegetables:Potatoes	1 serving daily	1 serving daily
Other Vegetables	At least 2 servings daily	1 serving daily
Cereals and Bread: Whole Grain cereal	1 serving daily	1 serving daily
Whole wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B Brown or White Bread with butter	At least 4 slices daily	At least 6 slices daily (ordinary white).No butter.
Meat and Fish:	1 serving of meat or alternate daily	1 servingdaily
Also Eggs:	At least 3 times weekly	None
Cheese:	At least 3 times weekly	None (non-available)
Liver	Frequently	None
Iodized Salt:	Recommended	Not used for cooking or table
Fish Liver Oil:	Recommended	Given from October to April (incl.)

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VII. Food Preparation, Cookery and Service:

The food quality was fairly good. Recipes were used and working techniques were satisfactory. Best results were not always obtained due to lack of supplies (economical factor) and insufficient help.

The food was served on plates and arranged on the tables prior to the meal hour, consequently the food was cold. The introduction of family service at each table would be advisable. The diningroom was supervised at mealtime by a staff member. The diningroom did not lend a suitable meal-time atmosphere because it was crowded and unattractive.

VIII. Cookery and Nutritional Education:

At the present time, the girls are not receiving actual training in cookery, but carry out routine tasks of preparation and cookery, due to the staff shortages, to get the necessary work done.

Prior to the introduction of Nutrition education many improvements should be made in supplies, facilities and staff.

IX. Interest:

The Principal and Matron expressed interest in obtaining assistance for the food service and nutrition education. In spite of the many handicaps faced by the staff of this school, a good coordinated effort was reflected.

X. Assistance:

During the visit sample copies of already available and relatively suitable material for the food service and nutrition education, was discussed with the Principal and other staff. This Division is planning to send additional material by way of menu patterns, food purchasing lists, work schedules, and nutrition education material.

However, such literature will be of little or no use in Indian Residential Schools unless the limitations resulting from lack of proper staff, poor facilities and insufficient money allotment for food can in some way be remedied.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Needed for health:

   (a) Food- ½ pint more milk per child daily
   Tomatoes or Citrus Fruit- 6 more servings weekly
   Vegetables other than potatoes- an extra serving daily
   Use of whole wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B Bread
   Use of Eggs, Cheese, Liver and Iodized Salt.

   (b) Pasteurization of milk.

2. Needed for Food Preparation and Sanitation:

   (a) A qualified cook.

   (b) Installation of a walk-in refrigerator.

   (c) Installation of a proper dishwashing set-up (2 or 3 compartment sinks)

   (d) Replacement of wooden top kitchen work tables.

   (e) Suitable cupboards for bread storage, dishes, kitchen utensils and current food supplies.

   (f) Replacement of old and worn cooking and eating utensils (and additions).

   (g) New flooring in kitchen and diningroom.

   (h) Replacement of diningroom tables and benches.

3. Needed for better use of facilities:

   (a) Equipment- A potato peeler is needed to release time for better training and other duties.

   (b) Lighting- More ceiling fixtures and larger lights are needed in the kitchen and diningroom.

   (c) Ventilation- A hood with fan over the stove.

   (d) Consideration should be given to moving the main storeroom to available space, adjacent to the kitchen.

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Report on Inspection of Food Service

Youville Indian Residential School, St. Albert, Alberta.

February 1 to 6, 1947.

This school was owned and operated by the Order of the Grey Nuns. Since 130 old people, as well as 154 Indian children, were looked after it was an entirely different set-up from other Indian Residential Schools. Although the old people occupied a separate section of the building, the environment seemed unsuitable for children.

I. Staff:

(1) Kitchen Matron (cook)- Middle-aged-experienced - fairly good cook. Spoke French only.

(2) Cooks Assistants (2)- inexperienced and lacked training in quantity cookery.

(3) Baker- male - elderly - experienced and a good bread baker.

(4) Butcher - male.

(5) Vegetable Preparation Helper (1)

(6) Dishwasher (1)

The food preparation and cookery for the children and the old people was done by the same staff. The kitchen matron, although experienced in quantity cookery, lacked knowledge of principles of cookery for the retention of nutrients. The kitchen was well organized.

The school girls assisted with food preparation, dishwashing and cleaning duties. They work on the half-day system and rotate every week. A monthly rotation system would be better.

II. Facilities:

The kitchen, diningroom, storage and refrigeration spaces were adequate. The boys' diningroom required painting.

Ventilation and Lighting- The dark and dingy appearance of the kitchen would be improved by better electric light facilities (more windows impossible) and painting.

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Equipment- Mechanised equipment; Electric Oven-good condition
Vegetable Steamer-(1), new
Steam Kettle (40 gals)-(1), new
Steamers, Old Style-(3), old and worn
Potato Peeler-good condition
Mixing Machine, Old Style-(1), old and worn

Sinks- located in room adjacent to kitchen
- 2 compartment galvanized metal sink, with drainboards. Used for pots and pans.
- 6 compartment porcelain sinks, no drainboards. Used for Vegetable preparation.

Cooking and Eating Utensils- good condition.
Flooring- Battleship linoleum flooring in kitchen was worn in some areas. The hardwood flooring in diningroom and concrete flooring in other units were in good condition.

The units and equipment appeared to have been well maintained and repaired.

III. Sanitation and Hygienic Conditions:

The kitchen, girls' diningrooms, storerooms and refrigeration units were clean and tidy. The supplies were very suitably stored. The boys' diningroom did not reflect a standard of cleanliness equal to the other units.

The dishes were washed in several small dishpans, at the tables, in the diningrooms. Although soap was used, the water was not hot enough and the dishes were not rinsed. This method was very unsatisfactory. The Principal expressed interest in the purchase of a dishwashing machine to service the whole building.

The garbage disposal was satisfactory.

The water supply is tested (due to high sodium content, it is the intention of the school to dig another well). The cows are tested yearly for T.B.

The food handling habits of the nuns were satisfactory. The other kitchen employees (female) and the school girls did not wear caps or hairnets.

IV. Supplies:

The produce from the school farm consisted of milk, beef, pork, eggs, potatoes, other vegetables and rhubarb. The school farm (1150 acres) has a cultivated acreage of 750 acres. It was stated that the farm buildings were inadequate to keep sufficient dairy herd. A percentage of the milk is sold daily.

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Most of the pork is sold. A gardener was unavailable last year, consequently the year's supply of vegetables was insufficient. It was said that a large percentage of the farm produce was sold to meet overhead expenses of this institution. Available fruits and vegetables are canned.

Other supplies are purchased from Edmonton, and picked up by the school truck. It has been difficult or impossible to purchase rice, shortening or lard, raisins, canned tomatoes and beans during the past months.

On the basis of the average monthly food expenditure and value of farm produce, the approximate food cost per person per day is twenty-seven cents, according to our calculations. Separate accounts for the children and old people were not kept.

V. Menus

The menus were planned from day to day by the Kitchen Matron. She seemed quite aware of food combinations, variety and an adequate diet, but these factors were not always reflected in the food served.

VI. Nutritional Aspects:

The nutritional adequacy of the children's diet was evaluated by comparison with the number of daily and weekly servings of each important food group as recommended by Canada's Food Rules. The servings fall short in respect to milk (for older children particularly), citrus fruit or tomatoes, other vegetables, the use of whole wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B Bread, butter and cheese (non-available). This will reduce the intake of protein and vitamins A, B and C.

The milk consumption could be increased by discontinuing the sale of it. The Principal expressed the intention of introducing a percentage of whole wheat bread and the use of Canada Approved Vitamin B flour (if available). Fresh fruit could be sold to the children (at cost) at the school. Liver is regularly served once a week. A mid-afternoon lunch (1 slice of bread) is served.

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FOOD GROUPS	AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY CANADA'S FOOD RULES	AMOUNTS SERVED TO CHILDREN
Milk:	1½ pts. to 1 qt. daily	Young Children: 1 pt.daily Older Children: ½ to ¾ pts. daily.
Fruit: Citrus Fruit or Tomatoes	1 serving daily	None (except fresh tomatoes in early autumn)
Other Fruit:	1 serving daily	1 serving daily
Vegetables: Potatoes	1 serving daily	1 serving daily
Other Vegetables	At least 2 servings daily	10 servings weekly
Cereals and Bread: Whole Grain Cereal	1 serving daily	6 servings weekly
Whole Wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B Brown or White Bread with Butter	At least 4 slices daily	At least 6 slices daily (ordinary white). Butter served twice a week only.
Meat and Fish:	1 serving of meat or alternate daily	9 servings weekly
Also: Eggs	At least 3 times weekly	2 times weekly
Cheese	At least 3 times weekly	Once weekly (if available
Liver	Frequently	Once weekly
Iodised Salt	Recommended	Used for cooking and table
Fish Liver Oil	Recommended	Given from October to April (inclusive)

VII. Food Preparation, Cookery and Service:

The food quality was fair. There was a tendency to relax on food standards for the Indian children. Vegetables were often overcooked which would result in a high loss of nutrients. Recipes were in use and working techniques were satisfactory.

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The food was served (cafeteria style) by the staff in the diningrooms. Family service at each table would be preferable. The girls' diningrooms were bright and attractive. The service in the boys' diningroom was careless and the mealtime atmosphere was unsuitable.

VIII. Cookery and Nutritional Education:

The girls performed mostly routine tasks in the kitchen. Since the kitchen is well-staffed the girls could receive more training in cookery. The Principal indicated the desire to set up a household unit for regular cookery classes.

Some nutrition education was in effect in the classroom, but further education of the staff is necessary for such teachings to be effective.

IX. Interest:

The Principal expressed interest in the visit but strongly indicated their present financial limitations to improve farm facilities and hire suitable help for the farm. Since the nuns receive no salary at this school, they are even more handicapped as this money is most often allocated to improvements.

X. Assistance:

During the visit sample copies of already available and relatively suitable material for the food service and nutrition education was discussed with the Principal. Appropriate quantities have already been forwarded. This Division is planning to send additional material by way of menu patterns, recipes, food purchasing lists, work schedules, nutrition education material, etc.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Needed for Health:

   (a) Food- Milk: ½ pint more daily for young children
   ½ to 1 pint more daily for older children
   Tomatoes or Citrus Fruit- 7 servings weekly
   Vegetables other than potatoes- at least 2 servings daily
   Use of whole wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B bread.

   (b) Pasteurization of milk.

2. Needed for food preparation and Sanitation:

   (a) Improved dishwashing facilities

   (b) Replacement of old steamers (3) and mixing machine.

   (c) Repair of battleship linoleum in kitchen.

   (d) Cleanliness of boys diningroom.

   (e) Painting of boys diningroom and kitchen.

3. Needed for better use of facilities:

   Improved electric light facilities in kitchen.

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Report on Inspection of Food Service

St.John's Indian Residential School, Wabasca, Alberta.

February 11 to 14th, 1947.

In addition to the handicaps of isolation (100 miles by trail from Lesser Slave Lake) the staff have had to operate under very awkward and temporary quarters since the school was burned in 1945. The good attempts and coordinated efforts of the whole staff, under such circumstances, deserve special mention.

I. Staff:

(1) A cook - 1 year at this school; previously a cook in R.C.A.F. for 3 years; young, fairly capable.

The kitchen was supervised by the cook, under direction of the head matron. Efficient organization was impossible due to the poor facilities.

(2) The school girls assisted with food preparation and cookery, table service and cleaning duties. They work on the half-day system and rotate each month.

II. Facilities:

The kitchen, diningroom and storage units were temporary and unsatisfactory. There was no refrigeration unit for the storage of dairy products, left-overs, etc. In view of the intention to build a new school the Nutrition Division is willing to approve plans for the food service units.

Equipment- Large equipment was inadequate; small cooking equipment was lacking. Provision should be made for sufficient equipment (large and small) in the new school.

It was evident that attempts had been made to improve the appearance of the temporary set-up (e.g. curtains on windows in children's diningroom, painting, etc.)

III. Sanitation and Hygienic Conditions:

The diningroom was kept clean and tidy. The kitchen, because it was very small and congested, did not appear tidy. The wooden floors were unfinished and although efforts were made, they did not always appear clean.

The dishes were not properly scraped and stacked, and were washed in dishpans in the diningroom. Although soap was used, the

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water was not hot enough (difficult to heat on small stove) and the dishes were not rinsed. Proper dishwashing facilities should be installed in the new building and recommended methods used (see "Suggested Dishwashing Equipment for Indian Residential Schools" and "Suggested Dishwashing Methods for Indian Residential Schools").

The garbage disposal although temporary was satisfactory. The wet garbage containers in the kitchen should be covered.

The water for all of the buildings was hauled from the lake every other day. This required a lot of time and was a real hardship. The water was kept in steel barrels, which should be covered in the kitchen. The water has been tested in the past (not regularly tested). The cows have never been tested for T.B. In view of isolation, the Principal intends to find out if this can be done by the school farm instructor. There were no proper facilities for washing and sterilising the dairy utensils.

There was no assurance that the food handlers did not have T.B. X-rays have only been carried out when T.B. suspects have been sent to Edmonton (head matron was concerned about one girl at time of visit).

The cook and school girls wore aprons but no hairnets or caps. There were no facilities for handwashing. Food handling habits could be improved at this school (better facilities would help).

IV. Supplies:

The produce from the school farm consisted of milk (small amount), potatoes, other vegetables and tomatoes. The school farm (60 acres) has a cultivated acreage of 25 acres, the remainder is swamp and bush. Feed for a few cattle is purchased. Mostly canned and smoked meats used (beef is seldom slaughtered). Last year the chickens were killed by stray Indian dogs, but Principal intends to purchase pullets this year. It was impossible to obtain farm implements with the grant allowed for such last year.

Fish is used extensively. This year fish has been caught as needed. This has been unsatisfactory and in the future the Principal plans to store fish for winter months. Some wild fruits are purchased from the Indians. Some fruits and vegetables are canned (not large quantities due to lack of staff).

Other supplies are purchased from Edmonton. The rail freight charge from Edmonton to Lesser Slave Lake is 40 to 80¢/cwt. (Plus 10¢/cwt. handling charge at the warehouse). The team freight

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charge from Lesser Slave Lake to Wabasca (4 to 5 days) is $1.50/cwt. in winter and $5.00/cwt. in summer. Consequently supplies for the year are brought in during the winter, if possible.

On the basis of the average monthly food expenditure and value of farm produce the food cost per person per day was calculated to be thirty-three cents. This is a low figure for this area (freight expense is included).

V. Menus:

The menus were planned a week in advance by the cook and the kitchen matron. The weekly menu was suitably posted in the kitchen. Good attempts were made to offer sufficient variety and an adequate diet. The financial and farm limitations made this effort difficult. The children's supper menu did not always provide enough food. Few extras were allowed for the staff.

VI. Nutritional Aspects:

There seemed to be outstanding indications of the effects of an inadequate diet of the preschool child, in this area. At the school, cases of different skin diseases, scrofula, granulated eyelids, etc., were observed. The children's appetites were poor in comparison with other areas. The staff commented on the unhealthy state of the children on first entry to the school and after holidays each year. A nutrition survey would reveal the true nutritional status of the children in this area.

The nutritional adequacy of the children's diet was evaluated by comparison with the number of daily and weekly servings of each important food group as recommended by Canada's Food Rules. The servings fall very short in respect to eggs, cheese, liver, citrus fruit or tomatoes, other vegetables, the use of whole wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B bread and butter.

Prior to the visit, the Church of England Residential School Commission had supplemented the fresh milk supply with powdered whole milk so that each child would receive at least one pint of milk per day. The milk consumption was still low. But, this step indicated ready willingness to increase certain foods if financially possible. In view of the limitations of farm production some arrangements should be made to provide the important foods.

In autumn fresh tomatoes are served 2 to 3 times a week. Dried egg powder is used for cooking only. Liver is served whenever beef is slaughtered (seldom). A mid-morning lunch (slice of bread

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with lard and jam spread) was served daily. Vegetables were served in soup often, but the amount did not constitute a serving.

FOOD GROUPS	AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY CANADA'S FOOD RULES	AMOUNTS SERVED TO CHILDREN
Milk:	1½ pts. to 1 qt. daily	1 pint daily (mostly powdered)
Fruit: Citrus Fruit or Tomatoes	1 serving daily	None (except in early autumn 2 to 3 servings weekly)
Other Fruit	1 serving daily	1 serving daily (mostly dried)
Vegetables: Potatoes	1 serving daily	1 serving daily
Other Vegetables	At least 2 servings daily	1 serving daily
Cereals and Bread: Whole Grain Cereal	1 serving daily	1 serving daily
Whole Wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B Bread, brown or white, with butter	At least 4 slices daily	At least 6 slices daily (Ordinary white). Butter not served (small amount of lard served at each meal).
Meat and Fish:	1 serving of meat or alternate daily.	1 serving daily.
Also: Eggs	At least 3 times weekly	None
Cheese	At least 3 times weekly	Rare
Liver	Frequently	Seldom
Iodized Salt:	Recommended	Used for tables, but not for cooking.
Fish Liver Oil	Recommended	Given from October to April (inclusive)

VII. Food Preparation, Cookery and Service:

The food quality was fairly good. Recipes were used. Working techniques were unsatisfactory (mostly due to poor working conditions). Best results were not always obtained due to lack of supplies (economical factor) and improper methods necessitated

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by poor facilities.

The food was served on plates and arranged on the tables prior to the meal hour, consequently the food was cold. The introduction of family service at each table would be advisable. The diningroom was supervised at mealtime by a staff member. The mealtime atmosphere was pleasant.

VIII. Cookery and Nutritional Education:

The girls assisted with food preparation and cookery, but the training was not effective because proper organization and supervision was impossible under the existant working conditions.

Prior to the introduction of nutrition education many improvements should be made by way of increased supplies and better facilities.

IX. Interest:

The Principal and staff expressed keen interest in the visit. Many worthwhile questions about food and nutrition were asked. The Principal wondered if Canada Approved Vitamin B flour could be contracted for by the Church of England Residential School Commission. Also, he was anxious to obtain information on the use of dried eggs and powdered milk (this will be forwarded by the Nutrition Division).

X. Assistance:

Sample copies of already available posters, pamphlets, etc., were not taken to Wabasca, as it was previously thought that such material would be unsuitable for such isolated schools. It was realized, later, that this material could be used. The use of the publications was explained and appropriate quantities have already been forwarded. This Division is planning to send additional material by way of menu patterns, recipes, food purchasing lists, work schedules, nutrition education material, etc.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Needed for Health:

   (a) Food- Milk: ½ pint more milk (fresh or powdered) per child daily
   Tomatoes or Citrus Fruit- 7 servings weekly
   Other Vegetables- At least 2 serving daily.
   Use of whole Wheat or Canada Approved Vitamin B flour
   Increased use of eggs (fresh or dried), cheese, liver (whenever possible) and iodised salt.

   (b) Regular T.B. Testing of cows; Pasteurization of milk.

   (c) Assurance that food handlers are free from T.B.

   (d) Careful dress and personal hygiene of food handlers. See booklet "If You Serve Food".

2. Needed for Food Preparation and Sanitation:

   A suitably designed food service set-up in the new building, to include kitchen, diningroom, storage facilities, refrigeration, dishwashing facilities and necessary equipment (large and small).

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Report on Inspection of Food Service

Wabasca Roman Catholic Indian Residential School, Wabasca, Alta.

Febraury 7 to 10, 1947.

This school was owned and operated by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Grouard. In spite of the handicaps of isolation (100 miles by trail from Lesser Slave Lake) many worthwhile improvements have been made and the whole staff deserve recognition for their efforts. No salaries are received by the Missionary staff.

I. Staff:

(1) Kitchen Matron (cook) - 5 years at the school - Experienced, capable and efficient.

(2) Bread Baker - previously cooked for 20 years - good bread baker; as well, she made butter and looked after the chickens.

(3) Cook's Assistant - 2½ years at school. She has received training under direction of the kitchen matron.

(4) Indian Girls (3) - employed as Assistants; rotate between kitchen and bakery. They indicated interest and ability. Further training is necessary and these girls might be considered for a cooks' course. The kitchen was well organised under the good supervision of the kitchen matron.

(5) The school girls assisted with vegetable preparation, dishwashing and cleaning duties. They work on the half day system and rotate every month.

II. Facilities:

The kitchen, dining room and storage (warehouse outside and storeroom inside) spaces were adequate. A new root house had been built last autumn.

(a) Refrigeration:

Although there was an ice house and fish house outside, dairy products and left-overs were unsuitably stored in an unrefrigerated room. This space could be made into a walk-in refrigerator.

(b) Ventilation and Lighting:

Cross ventilation (windows) was possible in the kitchen, but excess cooking odours remained. A fan could be installed in a window recess, but with the present arrangement of furnace pipes it would be impossible to install a hood and fan over the stove. An electric generator had been installed; the lighting facilities were satisfactory.

(c) Equipment:

Mechanised Equipment - Canning Machine. Cooking and Eating Utensils - good condition. Flooring - Wooden in all units; good condition. Sink - 1 only single porcelain (in kitchen) with galvanised metal drainboards.

The units and equipment have been well maintained and repaired.

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III. Sanitation and Hygienic Conditions:

The kitchens, dining-rooms and storeroom were clean and tidy.

The dishes were washed in several small dishpans at the tables, in the dining-rooms. Soap was not used, the water was not hot enough and the dishes were not rinsed. This method was very unsatisfactory. A suitable dish-washing unit (2 or 3 compartment sinks) could be installed in the main kitchen. Dumb waiters serviced the dining-rooms (second floor) from the kitchen (first floor).

The garbage disposal was satisfactory. The water supply has been tested (not regularly). The cows have never been tested for T.B.

There was no assurance that the food handlers did not have T.B. X-Rays have only been carried out when T.B. suspects have been sent to Edmonton.

The food handling habits of the nuns were satisfactory. The girls were dark blue aprons but no caps or hair nets. They were checked frequently by the kitchen matron for short hair and clean hands.

IV. (a) Supplies:

The produce from the school farm consisted of milk, butter, beef, pork, eggs, flour (milled), potatoes, other vegetables, tomatoes, berries and rhubarb. The farm has a cultivated average of 175 acres (some land broken recently). The Principal stated that if a milking machine could be obtained, a larger dairy herd could be kept.

Fish is used extensively. Indian help is hired to fish from November to January, for the winter months (approx. 15,000 lbs. frozen). Wild fruits are gathered by the staff. Large quantities of fruits and vegetables are canned. A great deal of ingenuity was exercised by the staff to make the maximum use of all local supplies, (e.g. green onion tops stored in brine for seasoning, pumpkin used for jam, etc.).

Other supplies are purchased from Edmonton. The rail freight charge from Edmonton to Lesser Slave Lake is 40 to 80¢/cwt (plus 10¢/cwt handling charge at the ware house). The team freight charge from Lesser Slave Lake to Wabasca (4 to 6 days) is $1.50/cwt in Winter and $5.00/cwt in Summer. Consequently supplies for the year are brought in during the winter if possible.

On the basis of the average monthly food expenditure and value of farm produce the food cost per person per day was calculated to be sixty to seventy cents. This is a high figure (freight and some overhead expenses are included).

V. Menus:

The menus were planned 4 to 6 days in advance by the kitchen matron.

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She was aware of food combinations, variety and an adequate diet. Good attempts were made to serve important foods in different ways which would be accepted by the children.

VI. Nutritional Aspects:

There seemed to be outstanding indications of the effects of an inadequate diet of the pre school child, in this area. At the school, cases of different skin diseases, scrofula, granulated eye lids etc. were observed. The children's appetites were poor in comparison with other areas. Many were given rest periods and mid meal feedings. The staff commented on the unhealthy state of the children on first entry to the school and after holidays each year. A nutrition survey would reveal the true nutritional status of the children in the area.

The nutritional adequacy of the children's diet was evaluated by comparision with the number of daily and weekly servings of each important food group as recommended by Canada's Food Rules. The servings fall short in respect to Citrus fruit or tomatoes, other fruit, the use of whole wheat or Canada Approved vitamin B Bread, butter and cheese. The milk consumption was somewhat low. This may reduce the intake of vitamin A, B and C.

In Autumn fresh tomatoes are served daily. In the past, fruit jam or jelly has been served as fruit, but it does not provide sufficient fruit to constitute a serving. Raw vegetable is served daily at recess period. A sample of the flour milled at the school was brought back for vitamin B assay since 75% of this flour to 25% ordinary white flour is used regularly for bread. Cottage cheese is served often during autumn and spring. The Principal stated that attempts have been made to increase the variety of foods served to children. This was obvious. Previous to this principal's appointment, fish was served twice a day but now due to increased farm production meat is served frequently.

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FOOD GROUPS	Amounts Recommended by Canada's Food Rules	Amounts Served to Children
Milk:	1½ pints to 1 quart daily	1½ pints daily
Fruits: Citrus Fruit or Tomatoes	1 serving daily	1 serving weekly (except in early autumn 1 serving of tomatoes daily)
Other fruit	1 serving daily	3 servings weekly (dried)
Vegetables: Potatoes	1 serving daily	2 servings daily (boiled in jackets once daily)
Other Vegetables	At least 2 servings daily	2 servings daily (1 serving raw)
Cereals and Breads: Whole Grain Cereal	1 serving daily	7 servings weekly
Whole Wheat or Vit.B Canada Approved white or brown bread With butter	At least 4 slices daily	At least 6 slices daily Butter served twice a week
Meat and Fish:	1 serving of meat or alternate daily	11 servings weekly (fish served 3 times a week)
Also eggs	At least 3 times weekly	3 times weekly
cheese	At least 3 times weekly	Cottage cheese 4 to 5 times weekly in autumn and spring
liver	Frequently	Frequently
Iodized Salt	Recommended	Used for cooking and Tables
Fish Liver Oil	Recommended	Given from October to April (Inclusive)

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VII. Food Preparation, Cookery and Service:

The food quality was good. Recipes were used and working techniques were very satisfactory. Principles for the retention of nutrients were applied in the preparation and cookery methods.

The food was served (cafeteria style) by the staff in the dining-rooms. Family service at each table would be preferable. The dining-rooms were bright and the meal time atmosphere was pleasant.

VIII. Cookery and Nutritional Education:

Weekly organized cookery classes are held. The girls record and keep (for future use) basic recipes. This is a good idea and could be introduced at other schools. However, the girls should assist with more food preparation and cookery, day by day, since the kitchen is well-staffed.

Some nutrition education was in effect in the classrooms. The booklet "Your Food and Health in the North" was used. The staff expressed the difficulty of teaching the children the important foods for health. They want to know "why" and yet cannot conceive nutrients. This emphasized the need for especially designed posters etc.

IX. Interest:

The principal and staff expressed keen interest in the visit. Many worthwhile questions about food and nutrition were asked. The concern for the health of the children was reflected by other measures (e.g. organized physical training classes, steam baths etc.)

X. Assistance:

Sample copies of already available posters, pamphlets etc. were not taken to Wabasca, as it was previously thought that such material would be unsuitable for such isolated schools. It was realised, later, that this material could be used. The use of the publications was explained and appropriate quantities have already been forwarded. This Division is planning to send additional material by way of menu patterns, recipes, food purchasing lists, work schedules, nutrition education material etc

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Needed for Health:

   (a) Food - Tomatoes or Citrus Fruit - 6 more servings weekly
   Other Fruit - 4 more servings weekly
   Use of whole wheat or Canada Approved vitamin B flour (if assay of vitamin B content of flour milled at school does not show comparable value).
   Increased use of cheese.

   (b) Regular T.B. testing of cows; Pasteurization of milk.

   (c) Assurance that food handlers are free from T.B.

2. Needed for food preparation and sanitation.

   (a) Improved dishwashing facilities

   (b) Installation of a walk-in refrigerator.

3. Needed for better use of facilities.

   (a) Equipment - potato peeler, bread mixer, meat grinder, slicing machine } To release time for training and other duties

   (b) Ventilation - Fan in kitchen

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150-44

Ottawa, 29 March, 1947.

Colonel D.F. Neary,
Superintendent of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs,
Booth Building,
Ottawa.

Dear Colonel Neary:

In connection with Miss McCready's recent visit to Residential Schools in Alberta I am enclosing the reports on the following six schools:

Wabasca Roman Catholic Indian Residential School, Wabasca, Alta.
St. John's Indian Residential School, Wabasca, Alta.
Youville Indian Residential School, St. Albert, Alta.
Chapleau Indian Residential School, Chapleau, Ont.
Edmonton Indian Residential School, Edmonton, Alta.
Ermineskin Indian Residential School, Hobbema, Alta.

Miss McCready reports a most interesting trip and I would judge a very useful one. As mentioned in some of the reports, the literature and other help that we can send in regard to menus and recipes will be of very limited use in Canadian Residential Schools unless we can find a remedy for the limitations imposed by a lack of proper staff, by the poor facilities frequently encountered and by the insufficient money allotment for food.

Yours sincerely,

F.W. Hanley

for L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

LBP/AJS

cc: Dr. P.E. Moore

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150-44

Ottawa, 2 April, 1947.

Department of Mines & Resources
APR 9 1947
REGISTERED

Dr. B.F. Neary,
Superintendent, Welfare and
Training,
Indian Affairs,
Booth Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re: Dietary Service for Indian Residential Schools

Dear Dr. Neary:

Thank you for your letter of March 17th concerning Miss McCready's recent visit in Alberta. I am returning, herewith, the copy of a letter signed by Dr. Stone which was inadvertently enclosed with your letter.

In order that plans may be brought forward rapidly, I would like to suggest that we have a meeting with Dr. Moore concerning a summer course for cooks, around the 15th April, if this would be convenient. Since I shall be away next week, would you be kind enough to enquire from Dr. Moore what time would suit him and set a date during that week in April. You could then notify my office for my information as soon as I return.

I should like to bring to this meeting Miss Margaret Lock who would take charge of such a cook's course.

In view of the interest in the Prairie Provinces, I think that serious consideration should be given to Dr. Stone's suggestion that a course be held in Edmonton. We would suggest a one-week course, beginning with registration on a Wednesday of a week and ending on a Friday, confined to cooks or assistant cooks. Not more than 20 should be enrolled for this course and every precaution should be taken to assure their attendance.

Immediately following this week's course, one or two of the cooks would be invited to study an additional week and we would hold a special course for Indian girls from the same school on how to be useful in the kitchen.

bcc Dr. P.E. Moore, Director, Indian Health Services.

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My proposal is that next winter would then be devoted to concentrating our attention on the 15 or 20 schools represented by the students attending these two courses. When finished this short amount of basic instruction, they should be in a position to follow the menus, recipes and other advice that we would like to have represented in a completely coordinated manner by next September. I believe that this procedure will be much better than attempting to send menus and recipes to all the residential schools, since we will not only be training the cooks, but will be able to follow through with all the advice that they need next winter. If this procedure proves effective, we might continue our cook's courses over a longer period of time next summer according to the number of pupils you could guarantee.

May I repeat what has been said before that a system must be available for paying these cooks their transportation and their room and board while attending the course and the registration must be adhered to fairly strictly. It is no use putting on a course for five or six students, nor yet is it possible to give suitable training to a group of thirty.

Yours sincerely,

L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

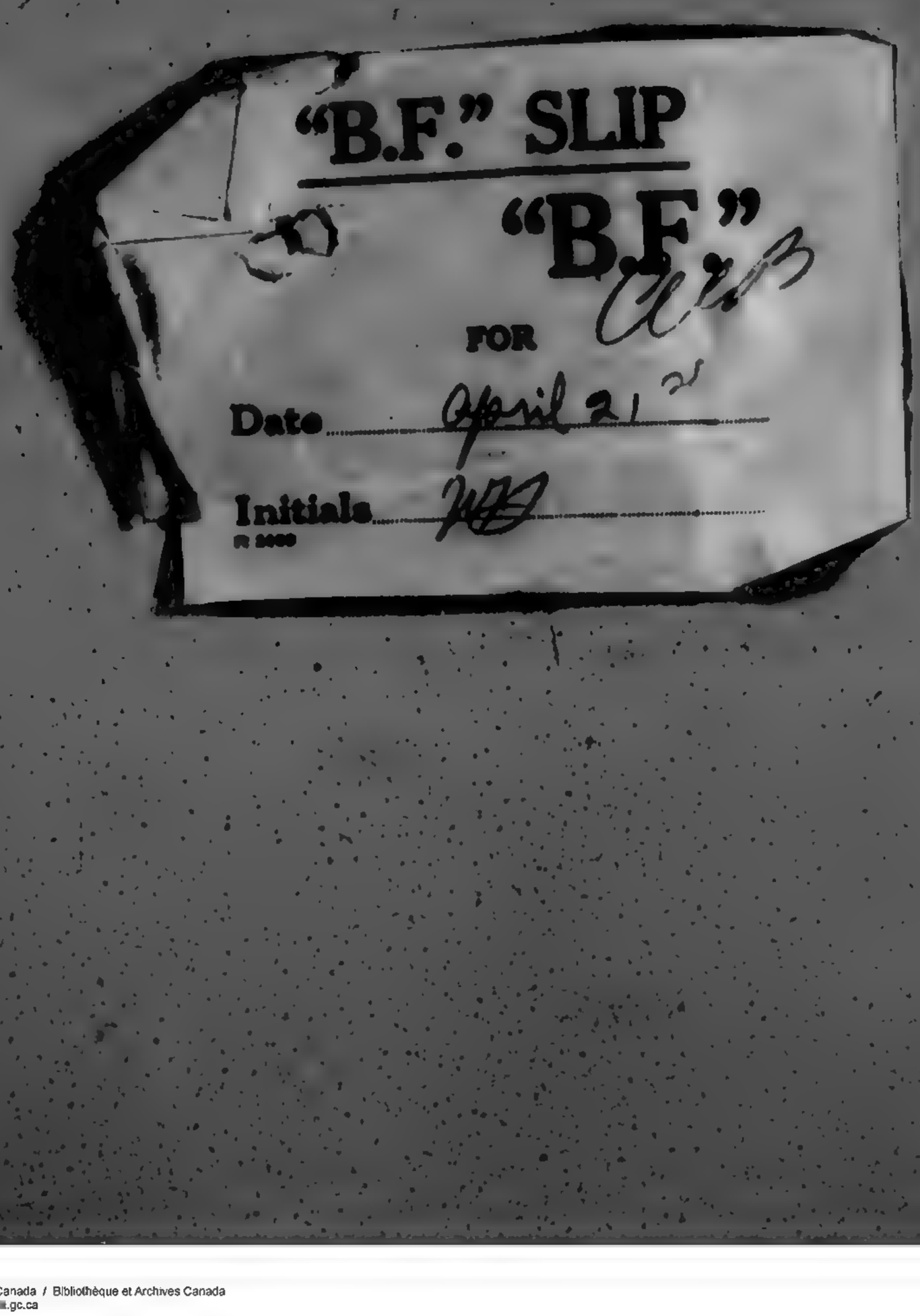
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DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
"Nutrition Division"

CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE No.

Ottawa, April 23, 1947.

Col. B.F. Neary,
Superintendent of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Booth Building,
Ottawa.

Dear Colonel Neary:

I am enclosing proposed itineraries for Miss Lock and Miss McCready to visit schools in Saskatchewan and Alberta during May.

In view of our decision to hold the Cook's Course for the benefit of the schools in the Prairie Provinces, it seems likely that additional schools should be contacted prior to this course. Due to the short time now available, the visit at each school will be fairly brief and may not be as complete an inspection as previously carried out.

Prior to Miss Lock's visit to Lebret, the necessary information on conducting the Cook's Course at this school will be forwarded to Rev. P. Piche, O.M.I.

It would be appreciated if you would notify the concerned Indian officials and school principals of the prospective visits and ask if they could arrange suitable accommodation in each case. Miss Lock and Miss McCready will notify them further of exact arrival times.

Yours sincerely,

L.B. Pett

L.B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

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ITINERARY FOR VISITING INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, ALBERTA, MAY, 1947.- A.H. McCREADY.

Date	Place	School	School Principal	Indian Agent	Accommodation
May 2	- Leave Ottawa for Alberta.				
" 12-14	Brocket	Sacred Heart	Rev.G.Crepeau, O.M.I.	Mr.A.McMillan	Arrange with Agent
" 15-17	Brocket	St. Cyprian	Rev.B.S.Creen	Mr.A.McMillan	
" 19-21	Cardston	Blood	Rev.P.A.Charron, O.M.I.	Mr.J.N.R.Tredale	Arrange with Agent
" 22-24	Cardston	St.Paul's	Ven.Archdeacon S. Middleton	Mr.J.N.R.Tredale	
" 5-7	Gleichen	Old Sun	Rev.J.W.House	Mr.R.D.Ragan	Arrange with Agent
" 8-10	Cluny	Crowfoot	Rev.A.Charron, O.M.I.	Mr.R.D.Ragan	
" 25	- Leave Calgary for Birtle, Manitoba.				
" 27-30	Birtle, Man.	Birtle	Rev.Martin Rustaw	Mr.A.G.Smith	Arrange with Agent
" 30	- Return to Ottawa.				

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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ITINERARY FOR VISITING INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, SASKATCHEWAN, MAY, 1947.- M.LOCK

Date	Place	School	School Principal	Indian Agent	Accommodation
May 5	- Leave Ottawa for Saskatchewan				
" 8-9	Lebret	Qu'Appelle	Rev.Paul Piche,O.M.I.	Mr.F. Booth -Muscow	Arrange with Pri...
" 10	Regina -	Contact Miss Jean Oddie			
" 12-14	Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Rev.G.Latour,O.M.I.	Mr.N.J.McLeod	Arrange with Agent
" 15-17	Prince Albert	St.Albans	Rev.Henry Ellis	_____ ?	Hotel?
" 19-21	Delmas	Thunderchild	Rev.Jos.Angin,O.M.I.	_____ .	Arrange with ...
" 22-24	Punnichy	Gordon's	Rev.L.Dance	Mr.R.S.Davies	Arrange with Indian Agent
" 26-28	Lestock	Muscowequan	Rev.V.de Varennes,OMI.	_____	Arrange with Princ...
" 29	- Return to Ottawa.				

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(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR VISITING INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, ALBERTA. - Miss A.M. McCready

May 5 to 7 - Sacred Heart School, Brocket
8 to 10 - St. Cyprian School, Brocket
12 to 14 - Blood School, Cardston
15 to 17 - St. Paul's School, Cardston
19 to 21 - Old Sun School, Gleichen
22 to 24 - Crowfoot School, Cluny.

Oslia... dus 8th ... morning

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PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR VISITING INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, SASKATCHEWAN. - Miss M. Lock.

May 8 to 9 - Qu'Appelle School, Lebret - re Cook's Course
12 to 14 - Duck Lake School, Duck Lake
15 to 17 - St. Alban's School, Prince Albert
19 to 21 - Thunderchild School, Delmas
22 to 24 - Gordon's School, Punnichy
26 to 28 - Muscowequan School, Lestock.

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Ottawa, April 26th, 1947.

Dear Doctor Pett:-

I have had an opportunity of discussing your letter of April 23rd with Miss Look.

I have also written to the Inspectors concerned, requesting that they notify the Indian officials and school Principals concerned and requesting that they arrange suitable accommodation in each case.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

L.B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief,
Nutrition Division,
National Health & Welfare,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

BFN/MJD

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File: 150-44 (WT)

Air Mail

Ottawa, April 26th, 1947.

Mr. J.P.B. Ostrander, Inspector of Indian Agencies,
414 Federal Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dietary Service for Indian Residential Schools

The Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare is intending to conduct a school for cooks and cooks' helpers at Indian Residential Schools of the Prairie Provinces. This course will be held during the first two weeks of July and complete details will be sent to you as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

This course is being conducted by Miss Look. She will be visiting also more residential schools in Saskatchewan and I attach, for your information, her proposed itinerary. Would you please write to the Agents and Principals concerned informing them of the intended dates of her visits and requesting them to arrange suitable accommodation in each case. You could refer them to the article on this dietary service in the Bulletin dated December 10th, 1946, No. 2, Vol.1.

She will be in Regina on the morning of the 8th of May and I have asked her to visit your office and discuss various details with you.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

BFN/MUD

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A i r M a i l

Ottawa, April 26th, 1947.

Mr. R.F. Battle, Office of the Inspector
of Indian Agencies, 507 Public Building,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dietary Service for Indian Residential Schools

Miss A.M. McCready of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare will be visiting further residential schools in Alberta during the month of May. Her itinerary is attached for your information.

Would you please write to the Principals and Agents concerned informing them of her visit and requesting that they arrange suitable accommodation in each case.

You could refer them to the article on this dietary service in the Bulletin dated December 10th, 1946, No. 2, Vol. 1.

Bernard F. Neary,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

BFN/MGD

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(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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Department of National Health
& Welfare

Charles Camsell Indian Hospital,
Edmonton, Alberta,
29 May, 1947.

Alberta

Director Indian Health Services,
Department National Health & Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

Miss Alice McCready has finished her second visit to residential schools in Alberta. It is hard to judge from one visit to each school, but reports indicate that she has made an excellent personal impression and that the school authorities are receptive to the service she represents.

The proposal to hold a cooking school at a central point in the Prairie Provinces is appreciated and appears to be widely welcomed by the schools.

It is supposed that the Department will now consider what is to be done next. My recommendation is that a nutritionist be assigned to duty over such an area as to provide one annual visit to each of the 19 residential schools in Alberta.

This would not take up the full school year of some 40 usable weeks, and it may be considered that the nutritionist can add an adjoining Province to her territory. There are about 12 residential schools in British Columbia and numerous day schools. There are also 4 residential schools in the Mackenzie River basin outside Alberta. This would seem to be a suitable territory for one nutritionist.

This is my official recommendation and request in respect to this service. I am aware that schools are in Indian Affairs jurisdiction and am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Gooderham for any comment he may wish to make.

(sgd.) H. L. Stone, M.B.,
Regional Superintendent,
Indian Health Services.

cc to Inspector Indian Agencies, Calgary, Alberta.

Dr. P. E. Tennant, Vancouver, British Columbia.

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(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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2
WL

150-44

INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
205-15-13

CALGARY, Alberta,
June 2nd, 1947.

R. A. Hoey, Esq.,
Director,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: Dietary Service and Visits of
Miss McCready

The Regional Medical Superintendent, Dr. Stone, in his letter of the 29th ultimo has stated that Miss McCready's visits were undoubtedly beneficial to the services, and that she made an excellent impression everywhere.

This has stimulated an interest in dietary, and there should be a good representation from the Province at the cooking school which will be held in July. Special endeavours are being made by our Agents to have young Indian girls attend it.

As to the future, Dr. Stone has recommended that a nutritionist be assigned to duty over such an area as to provide one annual visit to each of the 19 residential schools in this province. That appears to be a move in the right direction, but it is doubted if it would require the full time services of a dietitian. It is our contention that the visits must be confined to a very short stay, when local problems are discussed, and suggestions, if any, made for improvements. Should the nutritionist intend to stay for some weeks at an institution, the impression would certainly be given that this party intended to take over certain duties; this could cause dissatisfaction and unpleasantness. The principals of all schools will welcome advice, but they will not welcome the presence of somebody who intends to run their show.

Herewith copy of the Regional Superintendent's letter of May 29th.

G. H. Gooderham,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Alberta Inspectorate.

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
JUN 5 1947
REGISTERED

GHG:RM
enc.

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150-44

Charles Camsell Indian Hospital,
Edmonton, Alberta,
29 May, 1947

Alberta

med

315-5-(3)

Director Indian Health Services,
Department National Health & Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

Miss Alice McCready has finished her second visit to residential schools in Alberta. It is hard to judge from one visit to each school, but reports indicate that she has made an excellent personal impression and that the school authorities are receptive to the service she represents.

The proposal to hold a cooking school at a central point in the Prairie Provinces is appreciated and appears to be widely welcomed by the schools.

It is supposed that the Department will now consider what is to be done next. My recommendation is that a nutritionist be assigned to duty over such an area as to provide one annual visit to each of the 19 residential schools in Alberta.

This would not take up the full school year of some 40 usable weeks, and it may be considered that the nutritionist can add an adjoining Province to her territory. There are about 12 residential schools in British Columbia and numerous day schools. There are also 4 residential schools in the Mac-Kenzie River basin outside Alberta. This would seem to be a suitable territory for one nutritionist.

This is my official recommendation and request in respect to this service. I am aware that schools are in Indian Affairs jurisdiction and am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Gooderham for any comment he may wish to make.

E.L. Stone, M.B.,
Regional Superintendent,
Indian Health Services.

S/P

cc to Inspector Indian Agencies, Calgary, Alberta.

Dr. P.S. Tennant, Vancouver, British Columbia.

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D. L. McKay

I guess we
should let
Dr Pett
know - you
can send him
my copy WT
if you want

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150-44

Dr. W. [illegible] Falconer,
Assistant Director,
Indian Health Services.

30-C-1

11 June/47.

Thank you very much for sending me with your letter of June 6th a copy of a letter from Mr. Gooderham, Inspector of Indian Agencies in Alberta.

I note the suggestion of Dr. Stone which meets with some favour by Mr. Gooderham that every one of the 19 residential schools in the Province should receive an annual visit. Mr. Gooderham has interpreted this as meaning someone stationed in the Province who would be able to spend some time at each school and he does not view this with much favour. I would agree with him that it would be a difficult job.

The idea of a travelling dietitian staying a few days or up to a week in an institution is developing in other fields, for example, small hospitals. I am quite sure that when suitable personnel can be obtained some of the Provincial Health Departments will find it advantageous to establish several such positions in their Provinces so as to supervise more adequately the food service in various small hospitals that could not employ a dietitian. From our preliminary studies in this matter on behalf of various Provinces, it would appear that a supervising dietitian actually responsible for such work could not operate on more than about five institutions. Such a person would be, of course, in charge of menu planning, buying, and cost accounting of food. This is a possible hope for small hospitals, but appears to me to be out of the question for Indian residential schools. So far as we are concerned, the present inspections of residential schools are for the dual purpose of finding out whether further trained supervision and assistance can profitably be used by these schools under their present operation and whether the present operation of food services can be used to improve the education and training being given in the schools. In other words, it is more of an inspection service than a continuing supervisory service at the present time. I am not yet prepared to say whether the general set-up is suitable to take proper advantage of the service that we can provide in this respect. One of our earliest observations was the lack of training by cooks and we are attempting to correct that this summer and will evaluate the success of that phase of our work by further contacts with these cooks next winter. This is, however, only one aspect of many that

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are in need of correction before our inspection report can be completed, and certainly before I could recommend a continuous supervisory service being established regionally.

In other words, we are trying to see what good actually can be done under present circumstances and any improved circumstances that we can reasonably achieve in a short time such as training cooks or getting better equipment in schools.

If a travelling dietitian can be recommended for various regions stationed in those regions, I believe that such a service would have to be financed and administered by some branch of Indian Affairs and not by us. In view of the dual nature of the problem, that is the health aspect, plus the educational aspect, I would not venture to say exactly how this staff of dietitians should be administered. If desired, we could continute to act in a somewhat independent manner as inspectors of what was being achieved in this regard by making a visit somewhat similar to these now being made and by maintaining a service in regard to preparation of materials uniform for all regions. This is obviously a matter for some time in the future.

LBP

L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

LBP/AJS

cc: ✓ Mr. D.F. Henry

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L.R. Pett,
Nutrition Division - Jackson Bldg.

150-44

June 6, 1944

Enclosed is a copy of a letter concerning dietary services in Alberta from Mr. G. D.Gooderham, Inspector of Indian Agencies. Mr. Neary suggested that you should receive a copy of this for your information. Any comments would be appreciated.

W. L.Falconer, M.D.,
Assistant Director,
Indian Health Services.

CF

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Department of Original on 315-5-3

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Charles Camsell Indian Hospital,
Edmonton, Alberta,
29 May, 1947.

Director Indian Health Services,
Department National Health & Welfare,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

Miss Alice McCready has finished her second visit to residential schools in Alberta. It is hard to judge from one visit to each school, but reports indicate that she has made an excellent personal impression and that the school authorities are receptive to the service she represents.

The proposal to hold a cooking school at a central point in the Prairie Provinces is appreciated and appears to be widely welcomed by the schools.

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This is my official recommendation and request in respect to this service. I am aware that schools are in Indian Affairs jurisdiction and am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Gooderham for any comment he may wish to make.

(sgd.) E. L. Stone, M.B.,
Regional Superintendent,
Indian Health Services.

S/P

cc to Inspector Indian Agencies, Calgary, Alberta.

Dr. P. S. Tennant, Vancouver, British Columbia.

COPY SENT TO DR. L. B. PETT. 12 June, 1947.

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DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE 150-44 P-553

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

File No.330-6-1

To: Dr. W. L. Falconer,
Assistant Director,
Indian Health Services.

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
JUN 13 1947
REGISTERED

Date: 11 June/47.

Subject:

Thank you very much for sending me with your letter of June 6th a copy of a letter from Mr. Gooderham, Inspector of Indian Agencies in Alberta.

I note the suggestion of Dr. Stone which meets with some favour by Mr. Gooderham that every one of the 19 residential schools in the Province should receive an annual visit. Mr. Gooderham has interpreted this as meaning someone stationed in the Province who would be able to spend some time at each school and he does not view this with much favour. I would agree with him that it would be a difficult job.

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L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M.D.,
Chief, Nutrition Division.

LBP/AJS

cc: Mr. B.F. Neary

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AND TRAINING SERVICE

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

19470-14 (WT)

Dr Moore

Ottawa, June 30th, 1947.

Memorandum:

DR. FALCONER

Could I discuss this matter with you now as I note that Dr. Pett's reply has come in.

Bernard F. Neary
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-44, part 2)

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Indian Affairs
School Files

(RG 10, Volume 6033)

File 150-44, part 2	Headquarters - Health - Dietary Service for Residential Schools. 1929-1947
File 150-50, part 1	Headquarters - Inventory of Government Property at Residential Schools. 1934-1941
File 150-60, part 1	Headquarters - Vocational Training and Follow-up System for School Graduates. 1937-1939
File 150-60B, part 1	Headquarters - Vocational Training and Follow-up System for School Graduates. 1938-1945
File 150-61, part 1	Headquarters - Monthly Reports - Welfare and Training Services Division. 1941-1945

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NO. 150-50

Department of Indian Affairs

19 34

INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

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COPY

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

CANADA

Ottawa, April 5th, 1934.

Circular No. 4 - 1934

Dear Sir:

Re Inventory at Annual Stocktaking

Section 47 (1) (d) of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, directs that the Auditor General shall, from time to time, examine the accounts and records in respect to equipment, supplies, provisions or stores the property of His Majesty and, by such tests as he may deem necessary, satisfy himself that such accounts are in order.

Pursuant to this provision of the Act I have to request that you supply me not later than June 30th next, with a complete inventory of all such property, under the control of your department, as at the 31st of March, 1934. In this inventory should be included stationery supplies, travelling accessories such as trunks, bags, cases &c. and motor vehicles.

The inventory should be duly signed by the officer directly responsible for the property listed therein, certified by the senior official of the district concerned, and also by the head office official charged with the administration of the property and approved by the Deputy Head of the Department. The official title of each officer signing should be given.

The inventory should show the value of the stores and equipment on hand, and all important variations in the stock as compared with the returns of the previous year should in each case be fully explained.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) Geo. Genthier,
Auditor General.

The Deputy Supt. General,
Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
SECRETARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 150-50
ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER.
PLEASE WRITE ON ONLY ONE SUBJECT
IN EACH LETTER.

Auditor to Examine Residential Schools.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, May 4th, 1934.

Reverend Sir,

Re Inventory at Annual Stocktaking

Section 47 (1) (d) of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, directs that the Auditor General shall, from time to time, examine the accounts and records in respect to equipment, supplies, provisions or stores the property of His Majesty and, by such tests as he may deem necessary, satisfy himself that such accounts are in order.

Pursuant to this provision of the Act, I have to request that you supply me, not later than June 30th, next, with a complete Inventory of all government property at your school. The necessary forms for this purpose are enclosed, and you should list on these forms all the property owned by this Department. It is not necessary to make any mention of Food or Clothing or other articles owned by the school management.

Three copies of the Inventory should be prepared - two copies should be returned to the Department and one copy retained at the school.

The form which we are using this year is the same as used by the Indian Agent, consequently, where the word "Agency" appears, you should place the name of your school. Page 18 - the Recapitulation - should be completed in so far as it affects your school and you should sign at the bottom of this page.

As this is the first year that the Department has requested Indian Residential Schools to prepare this Inventory, it will not be necessary to make any entries under the headings "Total Receipts" and "Total Issues".

You should, however, use the first column "On hand first April, 1934" and it is also very important that you should state the value of the articles on hand. You will note that a column is provided for this purpose.

For instance,- if you have on hand 3 adzes, valued at $1.00 each, of which two are in use and one is being kept for future use, the following entries should appear:-

On hand 1st April, 1934	On hand 31st Mar.1934		In store	Value
	In use	Value		
3	2	$2.	1	$1.

The Department trusts that you will give the preparation of this Inventory special attention, in order that it may meet the requirements of the Auditor General.

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

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ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
SECRETARY, DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 150-50 ....
ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER
PLEASE WRITE ON ONLY ONE SUBJECT
IN EACH LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, May 4th, 1934.

To Principals of Indian Residential Schools:

Re: Government Property.

Section 47 (1) (d) of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, directs that the Auditor General shall, from time to time, examine the accounts and records in respect to equipment, supplies, provisions or stores the property of His Majesty and, by such tests as he may deem necessary, satisfy himself that such accounts are in order.

Pursuant to this provision of the Act, I have to request that you supply me, not later than June 30th, next, with a complete Inventory of all government property at your school. The necessary forms for this purpose are enclosed, and you should list on these forms all the property owned by this Department. It is not necessary to make any mention of Food or Clothing or other articles owned by the school management.

Three copies of the Inventory should be prepared - two copies should be returned to the Department and one copy retained at the school.

The form which we are using this year is the same as used by the Indian Agent, consequently, where the word "Agency" appears, you should place the name of your school. Page 18 - the Recapitulation - should be completed in so far as it affects your school and you should sign at the bottom of this page.

As this is the first year that the Department has requested Indian Residential Schools to prepare this Inventory, it will not be necessary to make any entries under the headings "Total Receipts" and "Total Issues".

You should, however, use the first column "On hand first April, 1934" and it is also very important that you should state the value of the articles on hand. You will note that a column is provided for this purpose.

For instance,- if you have on hand 3 adzes, valued at $1.00 each, of which two are in use and one is being kept for future use, the following entries should appear:-

On hand 1st April, 1934	In Use	On hand 31st March, 1934 Value	In Store	Value
3	2	$2.	1	$1.

The Department trusts that you will give the preparation of this Inventory special attention, in order that it may meet the requirements of the Auditor General.

A. F. Mackenzie,
Secretary.

C.150-50

Sent May 7/34

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Circular No. 150-50, Re: INVENTORY, Mailed May 7th, 1934, to Residential School Principals, as follows:-

Prince Edward Island:

Shubenacadie

Ontario:

~~Albany,~~
Cecilia Jeffrey,
Chapleau,
~~Fort William,~~
Fort Frances,
Kenora
McIntosh,
Mohawk,
~~Mt. Elgin,~~
Moose Fort,
Shingwauk,
Sioux Lookout,
Spanish.

Manitoba:

Birtle,
Brandon,
Cross Lake,
Elkhorn,
Ft. Alexander,
Norway House,
Pine Creek,
Portage
Sandy Bay

SASKATCHEWAN:

Beauval,
Cowessess,
Duck Lake,
File Hills,
Gordon's,
G u y,
Lac la Ronge,
Muscowequan,
Onion Lk R.C.
" "C.E.
Qu'Appelle,
Round Lake,
Thunderchild
St. Philips

Alberta:

Blood
Blue Quills
Crowfoot
Edmonton
Ermineskin
~~Pt. Vermilion~~

Alberta: (concluded)

~~Holy Angels,~~
~~Lesser Slave Lk C.E.~~
Lk. Wabasca C.E.
" " R.C.
Morley
Old Sun
Sacred Heart (Peigan)
St. Cyprian,
~~Stuygeon Lake~~
St. Paul's (Blood)
~~St. Albert,~~
~~St. Bernard's~~
Whitefish Lake
~~Providence Mission~~
~~Ft. Resolution~~
~~St. Bruno's~~
Hay River
~~Aklavik~~

British Columbia:

Ahousaht,
Alert Bay,
Alberni,
Cariboo,
Christie,
Coqualeetza,
Kamloops,
~~Kitamaat,~~
Kootenay,
Kuper Island,
Lejac,
~~Pt. Simpson,~~
Sechelt,
Squamish,
St. George's
St. Mary's Mission

Yukon:

Carcross.

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150-50

MAY 14 1934

Indian Residential School
PHONE 110 BOX 136
Portage la Prairie, Man.

May. 11-1934

Sir Supply.

I beg to ask for three copies of "Inventory of Government Property on hand. 31st. March, as the three copies sent last Monday contained miscalculations

Seen 17/5/34.
S.D.-

Yours. Very Truly Yours -

W A. Stenday

The Secretary
Dept. of Indian Affairs
Ottawa. Ont.

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C/50-50.

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
REV. E. J. STALEY, PRINCIPAL

Jan 11th 1934
MORLEY, ALTA.

The Secretary
Dept of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Sir

Would you kindly obtain things in regard to the term Government property in connection with the proposed ingnation of school property.

All articles bought directly by the Dept would be of course cash to classify.

Do all other things if purchased out of school funds, say in our case, only partially supplied by the Dept. come under same head. In other words if the transaction shows on our books in the article Govt. property?.

The Dept gave us 2 horses and 6 cows do you require the ~~three~~ two to be shown as Govt property.

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INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
REV. E. J. STALEY, PRINCIPAL

MORLEY, ALTA.

In any case what value does the Indian Dept place on the buildings here?

Yours Truly
E. J. Staley

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REV. J. F. WOODSWORTH, B.A.
PRINCIPAL

150-50

OFFICE PHONE 972-1123
RES. PHONE 972-1124

Archives

Indian Residential School

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
EDMONTON
ALBERTA

May 12th 1934.

The Secretary;
Department of Indian Affairs;
Ottawa.

Dear Sir;

I have your circular letter of 4th inst. No.I50-50 regarding Government Property.

In regard to this school- my farm equiptment has all been supplied by the school managment. With the exception of an initial grant over nine years ago, all our equiptment has been purchased from returns of the farm. In order to equipt the farm in the first place the Missionary Society of the former Methodist Church made a grant of $7500.00 .

With the exception of the office furniture it would appear that very little of the lists you sent would apply to this school. I shall be glad to be further informed if necessary.

Yours Truly;
J.F. Woodsworth.
Principal.

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150 - 50.

Ottawa, May 15, 1934.

Rev. Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, I beg to say that, in preparing the inventory, you should not include articles purchased by the school management.

It will not be necessary for you to include on this inventory the horses and cows.

You can value the building in the inventory at $50,000. You should, of course, include and place a value on any articles purchased by the Government and which are still in use.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Rev. E. J. Staley,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Morley, Alta.

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dian Residential
School
SPANISH, Ont.

The Secretary 150/50
Department of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Attention of Mr. P. Phelan

May 7th, 34

Dear Mr. Phelan

We receive from the Department a circular #° 150-50 re: Government Property. This puzzles me as Our Schools are our property and at the same time we owe to many things that we owe to the liberal grants of the Department. Will you kindly tell me if this circular and its contents concern us and to what extent.

Yours sincerely

Paul Hégy S.J.

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BOOK
COPY

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150-50.

Ottawa, May 21, 1934.

Dear Father Mery:

With reference to your letter of the 17th instant, you might make a record on your inventory of any books that you have on hand, which may be considered government property. On the other pages of the inventory, you should write "School and property owned by Church and not by Government". You should then sign your name to one copy of the inventory and return same to the Department at an early date.

As far as I am aware at the present time, the above method of completing the inventory in connection with your school will be satisfactory. If the Auditor General requires further information, we will be obliged to write to you later on.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rev. Paul Mery, S. J.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
S p a n i s h, Ont.

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150-50

St. George's Indian Residential School

Originated by the New England Company

(The oldest English Missionary Society, founded 1649)

C. P. R. ST N
C. N. R. STATION
TELEGRAPH OFFICE
POST OFFICE

LYTTON 2½ MILES

VISITORS { THE BISHOP OF CARIBOO
THE BISHOP OF NEW WESTMINSTER
PRINCIPAL: REV. A. R. LETT
BANKERS: BANK OF MONTREAL, VANCOUVER, B. C

Lytton, B.C., May 23, 1934.

Mr. A. F. MacKenzie,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. MacKenzie:-

Regarding the inventory which I have compiled and which I hope you will find in order. A word of explanation I think would help, for example I did not itemize classroom equipment and likewise kitchen, boiler-room or manual training shop but valued same as nearly as I possibly could entering in on page 16. Again when your form called for "horse collars", these were included in the sets of harness, or "clevises", these were included in the sets ofdoubletrees, or "neck yokes", these were included in waggons complete or machinery complete. Otherwise you will find the inventory complete and should give you a fair estimate of government property in connection with this school.

Yours very obediently,

A. R. Lett.

ARL/GF

A. R. Lett, Principal.

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150 57

DEPT. OF INDIAN A...
JUN 5
...

The Indian Residential School,
Moose Factory, Ont.
May 30/34

The Honourable,
A. F. Mackenzie,
Dept. Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

Dear Sir;

Your letter of May 4th., to hand relative to the taking of Inventory of Government Property at the school. As far as I am aware none of the property at this school is government property, - I stand ready to be corrected on this matter, and in the meantime will write the I.R.S.Comm. upon the matter to make sure.

Your letter of May 17th also to hand, re- the ordering of drugs for our school. May I say that I shall not be sending in any requisition since we get our supplies from the local Indian Agent, Dr. Tyree

Thanking you for your communications, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Rev.) Gilbert Thompson

Princip-l.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-50

The Women's Missionary Society Of The United Church Of Canada

Principal
F. Rhodes

File Hills Indian Residential School

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Telephones
Office 49 R 3
Res. 49 R. 3-1

BALCARRES,

Your file 150-50

June 7th 1934.

The Secretary.
Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Referring to your circular letter of the 4th ultimo relative to "Government property" I would like to have some information regarding this matter.

In paragraph 2 you state that it is not necessary to make mention of "Food, Clothing or other articles owned by the School management", I have been in doubt for some time as to ownership of articles of equipment and Livestock purchased from School funds, is this equipment etc considered as Government property? or should it be classed as property belonging to the School management?, all our Farm equipment and most of the Livestock, such as Horses, Poultry etc have been purchased with School funds, by that I mean Government grant and I would like to have this question clarified so that I can make an intelligent return on the Inventory.

A prompt reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

F. Rhodes.

Principal.

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150-50.

Ottawa, June 13, 1934.

Reverend Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, with reference to the Inventory of Government property recently forwarded for completion. It is noted that, as far as you are aware, the property at the Moose Fort Indian Residential School is not owned by the Government. You should give this information on the Inventory form, sign and return same to the Department.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Rev. Gilbert Thompson,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Moose Fort,
via Moosonee, Ont.

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150-50.

Ottawa, June 13, 1934.

Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 7th instant, I beg to say that, in the preparation of the Inventory form recently forwarded to you, you should be guided by the instructions contained in the second paragraph of circular letter of the 4th ultimo. As far as the Department is aware at the present time, it will not be necessary for you to include on the inventory equipment or live stock purchased from school funds. The form should be signed by yourself and returned to the Department before the end of the current month.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

F. Rhodes, Esq.,
Principal,
File Hills Residential School,
Balcarres, Sask.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-50, part 1)

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150-50

BIRTLE INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

(PRESBYTERIAN)

REV. E. H. LOCKHART, PRINCIPAL

BIRTLE, MANITOBA

1934

Secretary of Dept of Indian Affairs
Ottawa. Ont

Dear Sir

With regard to your request for a complete Inventory of said Government property at the School in letter file No 150-50, dated May 7th 1934. am to report everything except the actual Cattle & Horses & Implements & Stock! Is everything here Government property? When you give Grants to the School are doing Quarterly for the running of the School in and out & that money - the Stock & Animals is greatly increased, and implements are purchased etc the property of the Government not ours, or the property of the Church! Supposing such a School were to cease functioning would such property be given up as I have mentioned to the Dept of Indian Affairs, or would it be the property of the Church?

I have discussed the matter with the Secretary & the suggested that I write you for an explanation. I hope you will give me a speedy reply.

Yours very sincerely
E. H. Lockhart

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-50.

Ottawa, June 21, 1934.

Rev. Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I beg to say that, in the preparation of the Inventory form recently forwarded to you, you should be guided by the instructions contained in the second paragraph of circular letter of the 4th ultimo. As far as the Department is aware at the present time, it will not be necessary for you to include on the inventory equipment or live stock purchased from school funds. The form should be signed by yourself and returned to the Department before the end of the current month.

Your obedient servant,

T. R. L. MacInnes,
Acting Secretary.

Rev. E. H. Lockhart,
Principal,
Birtle Indian Residential School,
Birtle, Man.

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150-50

Lac La Ronge

Indian Residential School.

Beauval June,13th.,1934.

Dear Sir;-

Re: Government Property. File no: 150-50.

Please you will find in a separate cover the Inventory of Government Property on hand April first 1934.

Hoping this inventory will mett the requirements of the Auditor General,

I am,

Yours very truly,

F. X. Gagnon O.M.I.

Mr. A. F. Mackenzie.
Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

F. X. Gagnon. O.M.I.
Principal.

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CARIBOO INDIAN SCHOOL
145-MILE STATION, B.C.

June 19th 1934

Secretary
Dept. of Indian affairs
Ottawa

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of May 4th 1934, (No. 150-50) I beg to say Rev. S. Farbus, principal, is called away on Indian business.

Inventory requested by you is being mailed under separate cover. The actual cash value quoted is given by the carpenter.

Sincerely Yours
N.J. Bessette.

JUN 2

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Interviews Not Received

Sept 3-7-34

Ontario

Albany
Mohawk ✓
Shingwauk ✓
Sioux hook out ✓

Manitoba

Brandon ✓
Norway House

Sask

Muscowequan ✓
Round lake ✓
Thunderchild ✓

Alberta

Crowfoot ✓
Edmonton ✓
Ft Vermilion
Holy Angels
Wabasca R.C
Old Sun ✓
Sturgeon lake ✓
St. Pauls
St. Albert
St. Bernards
Pror. Mission
Ft Resolution
St. Bruno's
Hklavik

B.C.

Kheasant ✓
Coqualeetza ✓
Kitamaat
Kootenay
Pt Simpson
Sechelt ✓
Squamish ✓
St Mary's Mission ✓

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ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
SE[redacted]TY, DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

IN YOUR R PLY REFER TO
No. 150-50.
ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER
PLEASE WRITE ON ONLY ONE SUBJECT IN EACH LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, October 2, 1934.

To Principals of Indian Residential Schools:

Re: Government Property.

I desire to refer you to official letter of May 4th last, requesting you to prepare and forward to the Department a complete inventory of all government property at your school. The necessary forms for this purpose were enclosed in the above letter.

As yet, the Department has not received the inventory from your school and the Auditor General has again requested that these inventories be forwarded to him.

Please prepare the inventory for your school as directed in official letter of May 4th and forward same to the Department at the earliest possible date.

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

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Circular Letter of October 2, 1934, sent to the following:

Ontario:

Albany
Mohawk
Shingwauk
Sioux Lookout

Manitoba:

Brandon
Norway House

Saskatchewan:

Muscowequan
Round Lake
Thunderchild

Alberta:

Crowfoot
Edmonton
Fort Vermilion
Holy Angels
Wabasca R.C.
Old Sun
Sturgeon Lake
St. Paul's
St. Albert
St. Bernard's
Providence Mission
Fort Resolution
St. Bruno's
Aklavik

British Columbia:

Ahousaht
Coqualeetza
Kitamaat
Kootenay
Port Simpson
Sechelt
Squamish
St. Mary's.

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St.Albert Boarding School,
St.Albert,Alberta.
October 9th.I934.

Mr.A.F.McKenzie,Sec.
Dept.of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,Canada.

Dear Sirs-

I beg to inform you that we are willing to comply with your request regarding the inventory of Government property and kindly ask you to forward us the blanks for same,as we have not received any to date.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant

Sister C.M. Corriveau. Prin.

Sister Corriveau,Prin.

Form sent 15/10/34 Ind. Br.

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BROWFOOT INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
CLUNY ✻ ALBERTA

150-50

October 10th/1934

The Secretary
Dept. Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Sir.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular H.C. 150-50 of the 2nd inst. referring to your official letter of May 4th last requesting me to prepare and forward to the Dept a complete inventory of all government property of this School. and in reply to say I am at a loss how to prepare this Inventory. In your letter of May 4th last, you said: "It is not necessary to make any mention of food or clothing or those articles owned by the school management."
Here only the Buildings & outbuildings and the furnishings are the only things owned by the Government, all the rest has been provided by the School Management. The Inventory forms do not mention the furnishings any way I have the list of the cost of these things, some of these furnishings will be replaced & were provided by the school management.

Yours truly J. Reiss O.M.I. Principal

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150-50.

Ottawa, October 23, 1934.

Rev. Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, I beg to say that, when preparing the inventory of the Crowfoot Residential School, you should be guided by the instructions contained in official letter of May 4th, last. In the second paragraph of that letter you were informed that you should list on these forms all the property owned by this Department. Articles which have been purchased from school funds should not be mentioned on the inventory.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Crowfoot Indian Res. School,
Cluny, Alta.

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St.Bernard's Mission, Greuard Oct.the 22nd 34

Mr.A.F.Mackenzie, Secretary.
Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa. Alberta.

Dear Sir.

In reference to your Circular of Oct.2nd instant Y.150-50. I should say that the St.Bernard's Residential School is the property of the Corporation episcopal R.C. of Greuard, so I understand that we have not any report to forward , as required in this circular.

You may meet Rgt.Rev.Bishop Guy,who is at Ottawa at the present time,and try to have to have an understanding with him to determine what you require.

Yours very truly.

J. M. Rak. o.m.i)

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REV. R.C. SCOTT, B.A.
Principal

Phones
SCHOOL ---CHILLIWACK 4602
RESIDENCE --CHILLIWACK 4607

COQUALEETZA RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
SARDIS, B.C.

October 26, 1934.

The Secretary,

The Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, Can.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of October 2nd, #150-50, I beg to say that we have undertaken the preparation of the Inventory of Government property at this school. We were almost finished, when, in conversation with another Principal, I learned that you require a Statement of the values of School Buildings as well. As the original letter of May 4th came to the school before my time of office, and seeing that we cannot find trace of this letter, I wonder if you would be good enough to send me a copy so that we may know just what is required. I shall then send in the Inventory as soon as possible.

I regret the delay, but the arrival of your letter this month, was the first intimation I had concerning this thing. I am,

Yours sincerely,

R.C. SCOTT,
Principal

RCS/EM

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150-50

October 28-34.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

With reference to inventory of Government property requested in official letter No. 150-50, 2nd inst, I may say that I discussed the matter with the Deputy Superintendent General when he was here and he instructed me that, inasmuchas the chattels at this Insittute are the property of of the New England Company having been purchased with money from their grant, I should not report them as government property. I am, therefore, submitting a"nil" report.

Your obedient servant,

Principal.

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(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-50, part 1)

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

150-50

OFFICE OF
INDIAN AGENT

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~~H.D.T.~~
I.D.-J.O

Kitamaat Indian Residential School,
Kitamaat, B.C.,
Oct. 23, 1934

Secretary
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

As I understand it all property here belongs to ~~the~~ Woman's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada.

Most respectfully yours,

Mrs. E. Howard Burnin
(Principal)

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Indian Residential School

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.
PRINCIPAL

PHONE 2838

Brandon, Man., Nov. 5. 1954.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have to apologize for neglecting to fill out and send forward the Government Property Inventory as referred to in your letter of May 4th, No. 150-50. I laid it aside when received intending to inquire of Inspector Hamilton during his visit as to particulars in regard to filling out this document but his visit was brief and in the multiplicity of other matters it was overlooked.

My difficulty in this matter is to know what of the implements, utensils, etc., are regarded as Government property and what should be considered to belong to the Church. I would appreciate very much if you would instruct me in this connection as my conversation both with my predecessor and with Mr. Russell Ferrier during his visit when I took over the school would lead me to think that at least the greater part of the stock and implements, etc., which are purchased out of per capita grant are regarded as the property of the Church which operates the school.

Awaiting your reply.

I am,
Yours respectfully,

J. A. Doyle.

JAD/M

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150-50.

Ottawa, November 12, 1934.

Rev. Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, I beg to say that any implements, utensils, etc., in the Brandon Residential School which were purchased from per capita grant need not be included in the inventory form recently forwarded to you.

This form should only show the articles which were purchased by this Department.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Brandon, Man.

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Nov. 29-34

Inventories Not Received

Ontario -
Albany — all owned by church AP

Manitoba
Norway House

B.C.
Kitamaat - ch
Kootenay
Ft Simpson ch

Alberta
Ft. Vermilion
Holy Angels
Athabasca R.C.
Sturgeon Lake
St. Albert
St. Bernards
Prov. Mission
Ft Resolution
St. Bruno's
Aklavik

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150-50

Albany, Residential School
Jan. 23th, 1935

Secretary Dept. of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter no 150-50, I am sorry to say that I neither received your official letter of May 4th requiring an inventory of Goverment property at our school, neither the forms for this purpose. However, I will state that the buidings of the school af Albany At Lake Ste Anne are estimated at the value of $125000.00. The farm and gardens $5000.00 . They are owned by the Missionnaries and the Church.

If you need further references I will be glade to give them to you.

yours truly

(J.A. Gilroban O.M.I.

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150-50

Norway House Indian Residential School

REV. R. T. CHAPIN, B.A.
PRINCIPAL

NORWAY HOUSE, MAN.
January 22nd 1935.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs-
Yours of Oct. 2nd received on our winter mails last month.

I understood from the retiring principal that he had written you concerning this inventory and his inability to make it out, and that I would not need to make it out till the close of this departmental year, March 31st.

As I took over the principalship July 1st 1934 it would be impossible for me to give an accurate statement for April 1st. Hence I have made the inventory out for July 1st 1934. With the exception of one set of storage batteries this would be little different from that of April 1st. I have tried to give all the information the forms call for as accurately as possible and trust all will be found satisfactory.

Yours truly,

R. T. Chapin
Principal.

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150-50

The Women's Missionary Society Of The United Church Of Canada

Princi[illegible]
J. Rhe[illegible]

File Hills Indian Residential School

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Telephones
Office 49 R 3
Res. 49 R. 3-1

BALCARRES,

March 11th 1935.

The Secretary.
Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa. Ont.

Re;- Inventory of Government Property.

Dear Sir;-

Referring to your Circular letter of May 4th 1934 with respect to the above mentioned subject, I will appreciate it if you will kindly advise if the Department desires that this Inventory should be rendered every year.

If such is the case would you kindly forward the necessary forms so that the return may be made.

Yours truly,

J Rhodes

Principal.

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150-50

Ottawa, March , 1935.

To Principals of Indian Residential Schools:

Re: Government Property.

Section 47 (1) (d) of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, directs that the Auditor General shall, from time to time, examine the accounts and records in respect to equipment, supplies, prbvisions or stores the property of His Majesty and, by such tests as he may deem necessary, satisfy himself that such accounts are in order.

Pursuant to this provision of the Act, I have to request that you supply me, not later than June 30th, next, with a complete Inventory of all government property at your school. The necessary forms for this purpose are enclosed, and you should list on these forms all the property owned by this Department. It is not necessary to make any mention of Food or Clothing or other articles owned by the school management.

Three copies of the Inventory should be prepared - two copies should be returned to the Department and one copy retained at the school.

The form which we are using this year is the same as used by the Indian Agent, consequently, where the word "Agency" appears, you should place the name of your school. Page 18 - the Recapitulation - should be completed in so far as it affects your school and you should sign at the bottom of this page.

You will remember that, last year, you prepared and forwarded to the Department an Inventory of the government property on hand in your school. You retained a copy of this and, in preparing this year's Inventory, you should use last year's as a basis.

For instance, the first column should be headed "On hand 1st April, 1934". The figures for this column should be obtained from the Inventory that you prepared last year.

The second column should be headed "Total Receipts-1935". There should be included under this item whatever articles have been obtained and paid for by the Department between the period April 1st, 1934, and March 31st, 1935.

The third column should read "Total Issues - 1935". Included under this heading will be the articles of government property, if any, which have become useless during the period April 1st, 1934, to March 31st, 1935.

The Department trusts that you will follow the instructions contained in this letter and give every possible attention to the preparation of this Inventory, in order that it may meet the requirements of the Auditor General.

A. F. MacKenzie.
Secretary.

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-5[illegible], part 1)

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Circular No. 150-50, Re INVENTORY, Mailed April 1, 1935, to Residential School Principals, as follows: -

Nova Scotia:-
Shubenacadie

Ontario:

Cecilia Jeffrey
Chapleau
Fort Frances
Kenora
McIntosh
[redacted] Mohawk
Mount Elgin
Moose Fort
Shingwauk
Sioux Lookout
Spanish

Manitoba:

Birtle
Brandon
Cross Lake
Elkhorn
Fort Alexander
Norway House
Pine Creek
Portage
Sandy Bay
Miss Davis

Saskatchewan:

[redacted]
Coweesess
Duck Lake
File Hills
Gordon's
Guy
[redacted] la Bonne
Muscowequan
Onion Lake R.C.
" " C.E.
Qu'Appelle
Round Lake
Thunderchild
St. Philips

Alberta:
Blood
Blue Quills
Crowfoot
Edmonton
Ermineskin

Alberta: (concluded)

Lk. Wabasca C.E.
Morley
Old Sun — Miss Wentz
Sacred Heart (Peigan)
St. Cyprian
St. Paul's
Whitefish Lake
~~Hay River~~ N.W.T

British Columbia:

Ahousaht
Alert Bay
Alberni
Cariboo
Christie
Coqualeetza
Kamloops
Kootenay
Kuper Island
Lejac
Sechelt
[redacted]
St. George's
[redacted]

Yukon:

Carcross

Miss O'Meara

54

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ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
SECRETARY, DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 150-50
ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER

PLEASE WRITE ON ONLY ONE SUBJECT
IN EACH LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, March 22nd, 1935.

To Principals of Indian Residential Schools:

Re:- Government Property:

Section 47 (1) (d) of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, 1931, directs that the Auditor General shall, from time to time, examine the accounts and records in respect to equipment, supplies, provisions or stores the property of His Majesty and, by such tests as he may deem necessary, satisfy himself that such accounts are in order.

Pursuant to this provision of the Act, I have to request that you supply me, not later than June 30th, next, with a complete Inventory of all government property at your school. The necessary forms for this purpose are enclosed, and you should list on these forms all the property owned by this Department. It is not necessary to make any mention of Food or Clothing or other articles owned by the school management.

Three copies of the Inventory should be prepared - two copies should be returned to the Department and one copy retained at the school.

The form which we are using this year is the same as used by the Indian Agent, consequently, where the word "Agency" appears, you should place the name of your school. Page 18 - the Recapitulation - should be completed insofar as it affects your school and you should sign at the bottom of this page.

You will remember that, last year, you prepared and forwarded to the Department an Inventory of the government property on hand in your school. You retained a copy of this and, in preparing this year's Inventory, you should use last year's as a basis.

For instance, the first column should be headed "On hand 1st April, 1934". The figures for this column should be obtained from the Inventory that you prepared last year.

The second column should be headed "Total Receipts - 1935". There should be included under this item whatever articles have been obtained and paid for by the Department between the period April 1st, 1934, and March 31st, 1935.

The third column should read "Total Issues - 1935". Included under this heading will be the articles of government property, if any, which have become useless during the period April 1st, 1934, to March 31st, 1935.

The Department trusts that you will follow the instructions contained in this letter and give every possible attention to the preparation of this Inventory, in order that it may meet the requirements of the Auditor General.

30 final

A. F. MacKenzie.
Secretary.

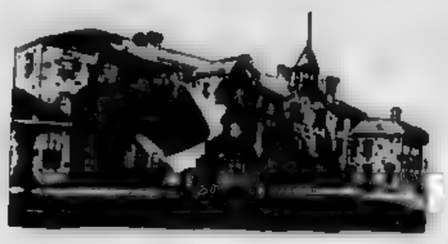
C. 150-50.

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Rev. C. F. Hives, Principal

150-50

Shingwauk Home

Anglican Indian Residential School

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario Mar 27, 1935.

Dear Sir:

I have just received Forms for Inventory of Government Property, and would ask you if I might pospone this matter until the new school building is equipt. I really do not know where to start or what to put down, for I really do not know to whom the property belongs, except that most of the furniture etc, is very old and mostly falling to pieces. I shall be very grateful if you can allow me to pospone this matter, and take it up again just as soon as the new building is equipt.

Your obedient servant.

Chas. F. Hives

Principal.

Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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150-50.

Ottawa, April 1, 1935.

Rev. Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I would point out that the inventory form is required by the Auditor General before the end of June. It is unlikely that you will be in the new school and that all equipment will be purchased and delivered before that date. Consequently, if the preparation of the inventory is delayed until after the new building is being used there will be considerable delay. You should complete the form as far as possible within the next three months, using the copy of last year's inventory as a basis.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Sutherland,
Acting Supt. of Indian Education.

Rev. Chas. F. Hives,
Principal,
Shingwauk Indian Residential School,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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150 - 50

Indian Residential School

Ahousaht, B. C.

May 3rd 1935

A. F. MacKenzie Esq.
Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottwawa,

Dear Sir,-

I do not have a copy of "Inventory of Government Property" for 1934. I think I forwarded three copies to you last year insted of the twp copies required.

If you will forward last years copy to me I shall be greatly obliged. I will return with this years inventory by return mail.

Yours sincerely

Joseph Jones Principal

Rec'd May 14-35
Ans.

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Ottawa, August 20, 1935.

To Principals of Indian Residential Schools:

Re:- Government Property:

I desire to refer you to circular letter of March 22nd, last, enclosing forms for the preparation of an inventory of the Government property at your school.

This inventory has not yet been returned to the Department, and I would appreciate your giving the matter your immediate attention and forwarding two copies of the form, properly completed, at the earliest possible date.

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Sent to the following:

Mohawk
~~Mohawk~~
Shingwauk Home
Sioux Lookout
Birtle
Norway House
Portage la Prairie
Cowessess
Muscowequan
Morley
St. Cyprian
Coqualeetza
Kootenay
Sechelt
Squamish
St. Mary's Mission.

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150-50

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
REV. E. J. STALEY, PRINCIPAL

Jan 24th 1935
MORLEY, ALTA.

The Secretary
Dept of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Sir

An invoice of Government property was sent to you several months ago. It will be necessary for us to have extra forms if another copy is required.

Yours truly
E J Staley

Sent Aug 1/35 (45)

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150-50

Indian and Eskimo Commission of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

PRINCIPAL:
REV. W. BARLOW, L.TH.

THE ST. CYPRIAN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PELICAN RESERVE

Brocket, Alberta Aug 27th 1935.

Mr A. F. Mackenzie
Secretary.

Dear Sir.

In answer to your letter of August 20th 1935 No 150-50.

I sent you the inventory of the Government property at this school the last week in June so that you would have it by June 30th If you have not received it then it must have gone astray in the mail. I have a copy of it here in my office and if you will send me some forms I will send you another set.

I remain
Yours Resp.
W. Barlow
Principal

Ind. Aff. 31-8-35
(4[illegible])

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150-50

August 30-35.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,
Replying to your circular letter No.150-50, 20th inst.

Last year I took up this matter with Dr.McGill and he instructed me that, as there was no equipment her belonging to the Government, it would not be necessary for me to send the inventory.

I presume, therefore, that it will not be required this year and, consequently have not returned the inventory.

I have destroyed the forms. Perhaps it would have been better to have returned them with the note that the chattels here are the property of the New England Company. I can understand how impossible it is for correspondence to be kept in memory and that there should be something in the files to show why no inventory has been sent for this school.

Your obedient servant,

Horace W. Smith.

Principal.

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150-50.

Ottawa, October 11, 1935.

Rev. Sir:

I beg to refer to your letter of August 30th, with reference to inventory of Government property on hand at the Mohawk Institute.

The Department considers that it would have been preferable for you to have returned the form marked "Nil". As the matter stands now, we have nothing on file except your letter to show why you have not forwarded the form. I enclose an additional form in order that you may comply with our request in this matter.

Your obedient servant,

T. R. L. MacInnes,
Acting Secretary.

ENC.

Rev. H. W. Snell,
Principal,
Mohawk Institute,
Brantford, Ont.

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REV. R C. SCOTT, B.A.
Principal

Phones
SCHOOL ———CHILLIWACK 4602
RESIDENCE —CHILLIWACK 4607

COQUALEETZA RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
SARDIS, B.C.

Oct 26th/35.

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OCT 31 1935
RECORDS

The Secretary
Dept. Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Can.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find inventory of Government property, in duplicate, as found at Coqualeetza Residential School. I regret that this matter has been delayed so long. I stated previously that my first return went in so nearly the time for the one for last year that I thought it would suffice. The first report dealt with the last year under my predecessor, and I had little to go on I have kept a copy of the present return and hope to have the next one in at the proper time. Again regretting the delay, I am

Yours sincerely,
R C Scott

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Place this letter
on top of file

Check with Mr Phelan
at end of October.

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MEMORANDUM

To Mr. Sutherland
..... Indian Affairs Department

Auditor General's Office.

Ottawa, September 5, 1925

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

Attached you will find a memorandum re school inventories. Towards December when notifying the schools for these statements please send them a copy of this to assist in obtaining uniformity.

K. G. Crowley

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Instructions re Preparation of Indian Residential Schools Inventories

General Remarks:

(a) A separate inventory should be prepared for each school.

(b) The inventory form at present in use makes provision for nine distinctive groups or classes of articles as shown in the "Recapitulation" sheet, page 18.

(c) The total value should be recorded at the end of the inventory for each group opposite the word "Total".

(d) Where an individual group covers more than one page the total should be carried forward from page to page to the end of the inventory for that particular group.

Recapitulation:

(a) "Agency and Farm Buildings, etc." should not be included in the "Recapitulation" as such information is not required by the Auditor General's Office for publication.

(b) The group totals referred to above should be recorded on the "Recapitulation" sheet, page 18, in the space and under the headings provided therefor.

(c) The total value of Articles "In Use" and "In Store" for each group should be extended to the outside columns headed "Total Value".

(d) The "Recapitulation" sheet should be totalled to show the "Grand Total" for the school and certified correct by the Principal.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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Grand Summary:

A grand summary should be prepared of the various inventories showing the total value of articles on hand in the residential schools as a whole. This summary should be arranged alphabetically by Provinces under the following headings:

1. Name of school
2. Value of Articles in Use.
3. Value of Articles in Store
4. Total Value

The summary should be certified correct by the official by whom it is compiled and approved by the head of the Indian Residential Schools Branch.

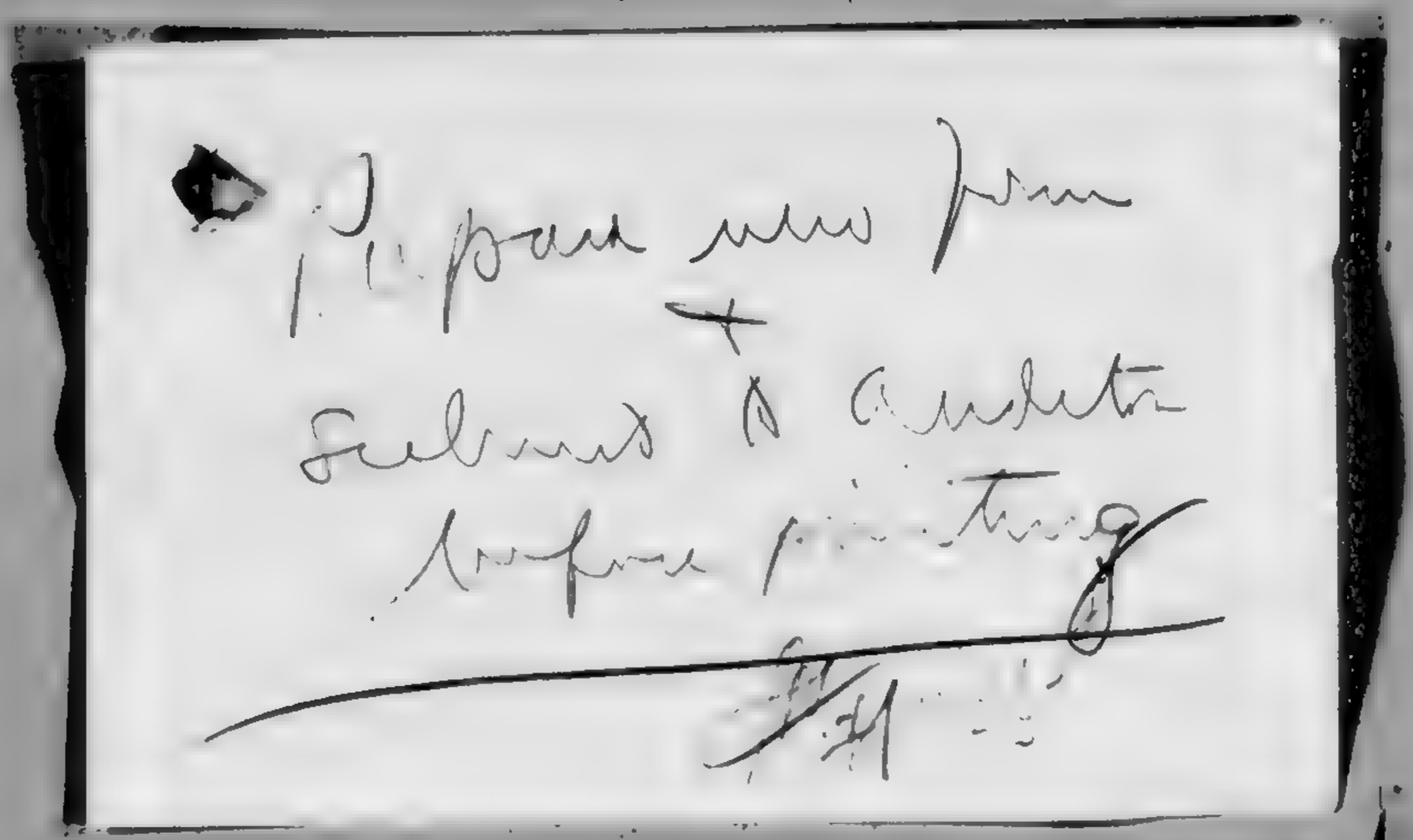
Audit Office
August, 1935.

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Circular No. 150-50, Re INVENTORY, Mailed
May 4, 1936, To Residential School Principals,
as follows: -

Nova Scotia: -

Shubenacadie ✓

Ontario:

Cecilia Jeffrey ✓
Chapleau ✓
Fort Frances ✓
Kenora ✓
McIntosh ✓
Mohawk ✓
Mount Elgin ✓
Moose Fort ✓
Shingwauk ✓
Sioux Lookout ✓
Spanish ✓

Manitoba:

Birtle ✓
Brandon ✓
Cross Lake ✓
Elkhorn ✓
Fort Alexander ✓
~~Norway Nonn~~
Pine Creek ✓
Portage ✓
Sandy Bay ✓

Saskatchewan:

Cowessess ✓
Duck Lake ✓
File Hills ✓
Gordon's ✓
Guy ✓
Muscowequan ✓
Onion Lake R.C. ✓
" " C.E. ✓
Qu'Appelle ✓
Round Lake ✓
Thunderchild ✓
St. Philips ✓

Alberta:

Blood ✓
Blue Quills ✓
Crowfoot ✓
Edmonton ✓
Ermineskin ✓

Alberta: (Concluded)

Lake Wabasca C.E. ✓
Morley ✓
Old Sun ✓
Sacred Heart (Peigan) ✓
St. Cyprian ✓
St. Paul's ✓
Whitefish Lake ✓

British Columbia:

Ahousaht ✓
Alert Bay ✓
Alberni ✓
Cariboo ✓
Christie ✓
Coqualeetza ✓
Kamloops ✓
Kootenay ✓
Kuper Island ✓
Lejac ✓
Sechelt ✓
St. George's ✓

Yukon:

Carcross ✓

N.W.T.

~~Aklavik~~
Hay River ✓

(58)

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O 150-50

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, May 7th, 1936

To Principals of
Indian Residential Schools:

Re: - Government Property.

The Auditor General has written the Department requesting the inventories of stores and equipment on hand in the various Indian residential schools. You have been forwarded three copies of the necessary form for this purpose - two copies should be completed and returned to the Department at the earliest possible date and one copy retained at the school.

Only Government property should be recorded on this inventory. It is not necessary to make any mention of Food or Clothing or other articles owned by the school management.

As it is desired to place these inventories on a calendar year basis, the inventory you are now completing should cover the period April 1, 1935, to December 31, 1935.

The first column on the inventory should be headed "On hand April 1, 1935". The information for this column can be obtained from the copy of last year's inventory which you have on file.

The second column should be headed "Total Receipts". In this column should be included any articles which have been obtained and paid for by the Department between the period April 1, 1935, and December 31, 1935.

The third column should read "Total Issues". Under this heading will be listed the articles of Government property, if any, which have become useless during the period April 1, 1935, to December 31, 1935.

The total value should be recorded at the end of the inventory for each group opposite the word "Total". Where an individual group covers more than one page, the total should be carried forward from page to page to the end of the inventory for that particular group.

It is important that the name of the school should be written on the top of each page of the inventory.

RECAPITULATION:

In preparing this, you should be guided by the following instructions:-

(a) "Agency and Farm Buildings, etc." should not be included in the "Recapitulation" as such information is not required by the Auditor General's Office for publication.
(b) The group totals referred to above should be recorded on the "Recapitulation" sheet, page 18, in the space and under the headings provided therefor.
(c) The total value of Articles "In Use" and "In Store" for each group should be extended to the outside columns headed "Total Value".
(d) The "Recapitulation" sheet should be totalled to show the "Grand Total" for the school and certified correct by the Principal.

Received May 11/36 to Reply ... Secretary's window

501-507.

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

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L.

AUDITOR GENERAL
CANADA

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RECORDS

Ottawa, July 9th., 1936.

Dear Sir,

Re Inventory at Annual Stocktaking

I have not as yet received inventories of stores and equipment on hand in the various residential and day schools of your department as at the 31st day of December, 1935 in accordance with my request of November 1st last (Circular Letter No. 9-1935).

As these inventories are required to complete this section of my annual report for the fiscal year 1935-36 I would ask you to please supply me with this information as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

Auditor General.

The Deputy Supt. General,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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150-50.

Ottawa, July 13, 1936.

Rev. Sir:

Some months ago you were forwarded forms for reporting the Government property on hand at your school.

This inventory has not yet been returned to the Department, and I would appreciate your giving the matter your immediate attention, as the Auditor General has requested us to forward these to him.

Yours truly,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

~~Shingwauk~~ ✓
~~Sioux Lookout~~ ✓
~~Cross Lake~~
~~Fort Alexander~~
~~Portage~~
✓ ~~Muscowequan~~
~~Round Lake~~
✓ ~~Qu'Appelle~~
St. Cyprian
~~St. Paul's~~
~~Ahousaht~~
~~Christie~~
~~Coqualeetza~~
~~Kootenay~~
~~Kuper Island~~
Lejac
~~Sechelt~~
Aklavik
~~Lower Fraser~~

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Ottawa, July 13, 1936.

Dear Sir:

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with reference to inventories of stores and equipment.

The Department has only received copies of the inventory from forty of our residential schools, and these are being forwarded to you.

I am writing those who have not yet forwarded their inventory, requesting them to give the matter their immediate attention.

Yours truly,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

The Auditor General,
O t t a w a.

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Shingwauk
150-50 Indian Residential School
Sault. Ste. Marie
Ont.
July 17/36

No 150-50

Dear Sir

We are in receipt of your letter dated July 13/36 addressed to Rev. C.T. Howes. Mr. Howes is away until the first week in August. He will give this matter his immediate attention on his return

I am,
Yours truly
Adelaide M. Dunlop R.N.
Head Matron.

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150-50.

Ottawa, August 13, 1936.

Rev. Sir:

Some time ago you forwarded a form for reporting the Government property on hand at your school. On the 13th ultimo another letter was forwarded to you, directing your attention to the fact that your inventory had not been received.

The Auditor General has again requested us to forward these inventories, and I would appreciate if you would give this matter your immediate attention and let the Department have, as soon as possible, the inventory of Government property on hand at your school.

Yours truly,

A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

~~SHINGWAUK~~
~~CROSS LAKE~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~ST. [illegible]~~
~~CHRISTIE~~
~~KUDEN-[illegible]~~
~~LEBAC~~
~~SECHELT~~.

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ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
SECRETARY DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

150 - 50

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No. 150-50.

ALSO TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER

PLEASE WRITE ON ONLY ONE SUBJECT IN EACH LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, August 13, 1936.

Rev. Sir:

Some time ago you were forwarded a form for reporting the Government property on hand at your school. On the 13th ultimo another letter was forwarded to you, directing your attention to the fact that your inventory had not been received.

The Auditor General has again requested us to forward these inventories, and I would appreciate if you would give this matter your immediate attention and let the Department have, as soon as possible, the inventory of Government property on hand at your school.

Yours truly,

A. F. MacKenzie
Secretary.

Rev. Jos. Guerts, S.M.M.,
Principal,
Kuper Island Indian Res. School,
Kuper Island, Via Chemainus,
B.C.

Very sorry to have delayed in sending:
But I send same on July 21st
I hope you have them by now Jos Guerts
Principle

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Christie Indian Residential School

Kakawis, B. C.

(WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND)

August 24, 1936.

OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SEP

Mr. A. F. MacKenzie,
Secretary.

Dear Sir:-

I must advise that the forms reporting government property at this institution were mailed shortly after they were received. These forms were sent thru the Indian Office at Port Alberni and I know that they were received because the Agent mentioned the fact during one of his visits here. Your last letter regarding these forms was left unanswered due to the fact that I believed you would have the said forms but the time you might receive my letter. I will write the Agent regarding the matter.

Yours respectfully,

Rev. B. McLaughlin,
Principal

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FORM NO. 419

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES—INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

.....Indian Residential School

Inventory of Government Property on hand 31st December, 19.....
(To be submitted in TRIPLICATE annually at the end of the calendar year)

MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, Etc., OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLES	On hand 1st Jan., 19....	Total Receipts 19....	Total Issues 19....	On hand 31st December, 19				
				In use	Value $	Value c.	In store	Value $	Value c.
Automobiles...									
.....									
Binders, grain									
.....									
Boats, motor									
..									
Cultivators									
...									
Desks, school									
.									
Drills, seed									
..									
Engines, gas									
.....									
Fire Extinguishers									
..									
Flags									
Furnishings (value) if Government-owned...									
..									
Harrows									
.....									
Hose, fire (feet)									
.....									
Laundry Equipment (value) if Government-owned									
.....									
Mowers									
.....									
Ploughs									
.....									
Forward									

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES—INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

.....INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

Inventory of Government Property on hand 31st December, 19.....
(To be submitted in TRIPLICATE annually at the end of the calendar year)

MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, ETC., OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLES	On hand 1st Jan., 19....	Total Receipts 19....	Total Issues 19....	On hand 31st December, 19....			
				In use	Value $	Value c.	In store	Value $	Value c.
Sewing Machines									
Stoves, kitchen..									
Tailor's Machines..									
Trucks									
Typewriters.									
Wagons.									
Total..									

LIVESTOCK (If purchased by Department)

DESCRIPTION	VALUE $	VALUE c.	REMARKS
Cows, milk			
Horses..			
Total....			

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES—INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

.....INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

Inventory of Government Property on hand 31st December, 19.....
(To be submitted in TRIPLICATE annually at the end of the calendar year)

SCHOOL BUILDINGS (If Government Owned)

DESCRIPTION	VALUE $	VALUE c.	REMARKS
Main Building (including heating and lighting plant)			
Barn			
Other Buildings (detail and give value of each)			
(1)			
(2)			
(3)			
(4)			
(5)			
(6)			
(7)			
(8)			
Total			

RECAPITULATION

DESCRIPTION	Value in use $	Value in use c.	Value in store $	Value in store c.	Total Value $	Total Value c.
Machinery, Implements, etc., owned by Government						
Livestock (if purchased by Department)						
School Buildings (if Government-owned)						
Grand Total						

Certified correct,

.....
Principal.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, February 25th, 1937.

To Principals of Indian Residential Schools:

Re:- Government Property.

Enclosed are four copies of a form used for inventory of Government property on hand at Indian residential schools. Three copies of this form should be completed at the earliest possible date and returned to the Department. One copy should be retained at the school.

You will note that the form covers the Government property on hand on December 31st, last. Consequently, the inventory you are now requested to complete covers the period January 1st to December 31st, 1936. The first column should, therefore, be completed "on hand 1st Jan., 1936" and the last column should be completed as "on hand 31st Dec., 1936".

It is important that the name of the school should be written on the top of each page of the inventory. You should, also, note that, in preparing the inventory, only the articles and property owned by the Department should be recorded. It is not necessary to make any mention of food, clothing or other articles in the school that have been purchased and are owned by the school management.

It is expected that the three copies of this form will be properly completed and returned to the Department before March 31st.

T R L MacInnes
Secretary.

708-636

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150-50.

Ottawa, April 22, 1937.

Rev. Sir:

Some months ago you were forwarded forms for reporting the Government property on hand at your school.

This inventory has not yet been returned to the Department, and I would appreciate your giving the matter your immediate attention, as the Auditor General has requested us to forward these to him.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

SENT TO THE FOLLOWING: -

~~CECILIA JEFFREY~~
~~KENORA~~
~~MOHAWK~~
SHINGWAUK
BIRTLE
~~SANDY BAY~~
CROWFOOT
EDMONTON
LAKE WABASCA C.E.
~~SQUIRRELL~~
LEJAC.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

O. H. M. S.

Re

Recapitulation. Reports Rcs. Schools
as compiled from Inventories
Summer 1957

RECAPITULATION OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

	Machinery	Live Stock	School Buildings	Grand Total	
NOVA SCOTIA					
Shubenacadie	9,373.	2,850.	154,700.	166,923.	166,923.
ONTARIO:					
Cecilia Jeffrey	2,314.	1,200.	96,900.	100,414.	
Chapleau	--	--	115,000.	115,000.	
Fort Frances	488.	--	75,000.	75,488.	
Kenora	790.	--	51,050.	51,840.	
McIntosh	5,060.	125.	103,000.	108,185.	
Mt. Elgin	1,992.73	--	159,100.	161,092.73	
Moose Factory	450.	--	--	450.	
Shingwauk	5,347.69	325.	161,175.	166,847.69	
Sioux Lookout	1,103.78	2,045.	128,431.95	131,580.73	
Spanish	516.	--	625	1,141	
	18,062.20	3,695.	890,481.95	912,239.15	912,239.15
MANITOBA:					
Birtle	--	--	173,195.	173,195.	
Brandon	3,017.	125.	250,000.	253,142.	
Cross Lake	820.	--	5,850.	6,670.	
Elkhorn	2,772.90	1,350.	207,900.	212,022.90	
Fort Alexander	4,859.	235.	56,000.	61,094.	
Pine Creek	38,866.50	1,025.	91,000.	130,891.50	
Portage la Prairie	1,595.	--	76,000.	77,595.	
Sandy Bay	1,705.	--	68,825.	70,530.	
	53,635.40	2,735.	928,770.00	985,140.40	985,140.40
ALBERTA:					
Blood (R.C.)	5,825.	3,300.	134,375.	143,500.	
Blue Quills	15,696.70	500.	220,600.	236,796 70	
Crowfoot	--	--	90,966.75	90,966.75	
Edmonton	1,552.	--	176,000.	177,552.	
Wabasca C.E.	209.	--	--	209.	
Morley	5,301.	--	75,000.	80,301.	
Old Sun	5,060.	--	186,271	191,331.	
Sacred Heart	1,320.	1,125.	--	2,445.	
St. Cyprian	8,188	--	62,200.	70,388.	
St. Paul's (C.E.) (Blood)	4,840.	--	268,850.	273,690.	
Whitefish Lake	--	88.	925.	1,013.	
	47,991.70	5,013.00	1,215,187.75	1,268,192.45	1,268,191.45

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[redacted]

	Machinery	Live Stock	School Buildings	Grand Total	
[redacted]:					
[redacted]	5,044.	1,000.	72,250.	78,294.	
Duck Lake	11,162.95	--	152,215.	163,377.95	
File Hills	2,394.50	1,550.	59,045.	62,989.50	
Gordon's	5,747.	1,435.	211,150.	218,332.	
Guy	--	75.	250,000.	250,075.	
[redacted]	5,830.	2,567.	195,445.	203,842.	
Onion Lake (C.E.)	1,565.	200.	52,750.	54,515.	
Onion Lake (R.C.)	955.	1,950.	97,885.	100,790.	
Qu'Appelle	16,797.20	2,060.	179,796.	198,653.20	
[redacted]	1,695.	--	31,000.	32,695.	
[redacted]	1,720.	150.	2,500.	4,370.	
St. Philips	2,469.	150.	45,000.	47,619.	
	55,379.65	11,137	1,349,036.00	1,415,552.65	1,415,552.65
BRITISH COLUMBIA:					
Ahousaht	1,118.	--	9,850.	10,968.	
Alert Bay	19,018.72	50.	140,180.	159,248.72	
Alberni	--	--	90,200.	90,200.	
Cariboo	1,650.	--	--	1,650.	
Christie	4,535.	--	--	4,535.	
Coqualeetza	5,640.	--	227,450.	233,090.	
Kamloops	--	--	9,700.	9,700.	
Kootenay	2,000.	2,000.	60,750.	64,750.	
Kuper Island	9,131.	--	105,800.	114,931.	
Lejac	6,275.	200.	283,160.	291,635.	
Sechelt	1,292.	--	137,300.	138,592.	
St. George's	3,[redacted].	4,620.	156,600.	165,028.	
	56,467.72	6,870.	1,220,900.	1,284,327.72	1,284,327.72
YUKON:					
Carcross	4,321.24	--	46,288.	50,609.24	50,609.24

SUMMARY

	Machinery	Live Stock	School Buildings	Totals
Nova Scotia	9,373.00	2,850.00	154,700.00	166,923.00
Ontario	18,062.20	3,695.00	890,481.95	912,239.15
Manitoba	53,635.40	2,735.00	928,770.00	985,140.40
Alberta	47,991.70	5,013.00	1,215,187.75	1,268,192.45
Saskatchewan	55,379.65	11,137.00	1,349,036.00	1,415,552.65
British Columbia	56,467.72	6,870.00	1,220,990.00	1,284,327.72
Yukon	4,321.24	--	46,288.00	50,609.24
	245,230.91	32,300.00	5,805,453.70	6,082,984.61
	245,230.91	[illegible]	5,805,453.70	6,082,784.61

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CIRCULAR NO. 150-50, RE INVENTORY MAILED FEBRUARY 27th, 1937, TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL PRINCIPALS, AS FOLLOWS:

11

Nova Scotia.

✓ Shubenacadie 1.

Ontario.

✓Cecilia Jeffrey
✓Chapleau
✓Fort Frances
✓Kenora
✓McIntosh
✓[redacted]
✓Mount Elgin
✓Moose Fort
✓Shingwauk
✓Sioux Lookout
✓Spanish. 10.

Manitoba.

✓Birtle
✓Brandon
✓Cross Lake
✓Elkhorn
✓Fort Alexander
✓Pine Creek
✓Portage
✓Sandy Bay. 8

Saskatchewan.

✓Cowessess
✓Duck Lake
✓File Hills
✓Gordon's
✓Guy
✓Muscowequan
✓Onion Lake R.C.
✓ " " C.E.
✓Qu'Appelle
✓Round Lake
✓Thunderchild
✓St. Philips. 12.

Alberta.

✓Blood
✓Blue Quills
✓Crowfoot
✓Edmonton
✓Ermineskin
✓Lake Wabasca C.E.
✓Morley
✓Old Sun
✓Sacred Heart (Peigan)
✓St. Cyprian
✓St. Paul's
✓Whitefish Lake. 12

British Columbia.

✓Ahousaht
✓Alert Bay
✓Alberni
✓Cariboo
✓Christie
✓Coqualeetza
✓Kamloops
✓Kootenay
✓Kuper Island
✓Lejac
✓Sechelt
✓St. George's. 12.

Yukon.

✓Carcross 1.

N.W.T.

✓Hay River. 1.

Total = 57

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WELFARE AND TRAINING SERVICE

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
150-50

Ottawa, November 15th, 1937.

To Principals of Indian Residential Schools:

RE: - Government Property.

Enclosed are four copies of a form used for inventory of Government property on hand at Indian residential schools. Three copies of this form should be completed at the earliest possible date and returned to the Department. One copy should be retained at the school.

You will note that the form covers the Government property on hand on December 31st. Consequently, the inventory you are now requested to complete covers the period January 1st to December 31st, 1937. The first column should, therefore, be completed "on hand 1st Jan., 1938" and the last column should be completed as "on hand 31st Dec.,1937".

It is important that the name of the school should be written on the top of each page of the inventory. You should, also, note that, in preparing the inventory, only the articles and property owned by the Department should be recorded. It is not necessary to make any mention of food, clothing or other articles in the school that have been purchased and are owned by the school management.

It is expected that the three copies of this form will be properly completed and returned to the Department promptly.

T R L MacInnes

T. R. L. MacInnes.
Secretary.

503 -677.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-50

Lejac Indian Residential School

Under Direction of The Oblate Fathers

LEJAC, B.C.

Nov. 23, 1937

DEC 4

Secretary,
Indian Affairs Department,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Some weeks ago we received inventory forms dealing with Government property at Lejac Indian Residental School.

Last year when we filled in the same forms considerable discussion took place as to what should be included in this inventory. The difficulty arrises from the fact that much of our property is purchased out of the per capita grant or from profits accuring from farm operations or, in the case of animals, from the natural increase.

Some contend that all these things should be listed as Government property, others contend that only such articals as have been purchased directly by the Indian Department should be included.

I will be glad therefore if you would give me definite directions on this question.

Yours truly,

W Byrne-Grant O.M.I.

Rev. W. Byrne-Grant, O.M.I.
Principal

W.B-G/ms

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150-50

Ottawa, December 7, 1937.

Reverend Sir:-

With reference to your letter of November 29th, you should only list on the Inventory returns the articles purchased directly by the Department.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. W. Byrne-Grant, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Lejac Indian Residential School,
Lejac, B.C.

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-50, part 1)

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FOUR COPIES OF INVENTORIES FOR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING: Nov. 15- 1937

Nova Scotia

Shubenacadie ✓ 1

Ontario

Cecilia Jeffrey ✓
Chapleau ✓
Fort Frances ✓
Kenora ✓
McIntosh ✓ (10)
Mount Elgin ✓
Moose Fort ~~Moose Factory~~ ✓ 9 10
Shingwauk ✓
Sioux Lookout ✓
Spanish ~~Spanish~~ ✓

Manitoba

Birtle ✓
Brandon ✓
Cross Lake ✓
Elkhorn ✓ 8
Fort Alexander ✓
Pine Creek ✓
Portage ✓
Sandy Bay ✓

Saskatchewan

Cowessess ✓
Duck Lake ✓
File Hills ✓
Gordon's ✓
Guy ✓
Muscowequan ✓
Onion Lake R.C. ✓ 2
Onion Lake C.E. ✓
Qu'Appelle ✓
Round Lake ✓
Thunderchild ✓
St. Philips ✓

Alberta

Blood ✓
Blue Quills ✓
Crowfoot ✓
Edmonton ✓
~~Ermineskin~~ ✓ Ermineskin

Alberta - continued

Lake Wabasca C.E. ✓
Morley ✓
Old Sun ✓ 11
Sacred Heart (Peigan) ✓ 11
St. Cyprian ✓
St. Paul's ✓
Whitefish Lake ✓

British Columbia

Ahousaht ✓
Alert Bay ✓
~~Alberni~~ ✓
Cariboo ✓
Christie ✓
Coqualeetza ✓
Kamloops ✓
Kootenay ✓
Kuper Island ✓
Lejac ✓
Sechelt ✓
St. George's ✓

Yukon

Carcross ✓

N.W.T.

~~Hay River~~ ✓

54 56 55 54

52

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150-50

Ottawa,
March 3, 1938.

Reverend Sir:

Some months ago we forwarded to you four copies of a form for reporting the Government property on hand at your school.

As the inventory had not been received I wrote you again on February 2 but up to the present the required forms have not been returned to me. I enclose a new set of these forms and would appreciate your completing them and returning three copies to me at the earliest possible date. I will expect to receive these not later than March 21.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. L. Gauthier,
Principal,
Pine Creek Residential School,
Camperville, Man.

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150-66.

Ottawa, February 2, 1938.

Dear Sir:

Some months' ago we forwarded to you four copies of a form for reporting the Government property on hand at your school.

This inventory has not yet been received, and I would request that you forward to this office, by return mail, three properly completed copies, as the Auditor General has requested an explanation regarding the delay.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

P.P.

Sent to the following schools:

Kenora ✓
Shingwauk ✓
Birtle ✓
Pine Creek ✓
Round Lake ✓
[redacted] Ermineskin
Old Sun ✓
Sechelt ✓

Not Record
Feb. 21-38

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P R O P E R T Y R E T U R N

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

RETURN OF ARTICLES IN POSSESSION OF TRAINING DIVISION - DECEMBER 31, 1937.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

	Machinery	Live Stock	School Buildings	TOTAL	
NOVA SCOTIA					
Shubenacadie	9,498.00	3,000.00	153,700.00	166,198.00	166,198.00
ONTARIO					
Cecilia Jeffrey	1,601.00	400.00	91,150.00	93,151.00	
Chapleau	-	-	115,000.00	115,000.00	
Fort Frances	888.00	300.00	7,775.00	8,963.00	
Kenora	744.00	-	49,950.00	50,694.00	
McIntosh	5,210.00	100.00	103,000.00	108,310.00	
Mount Elgin	1,998.73	-	159,100.00	161,098.73	
Moose Fort	1,050.00	-	-	1,050.00	
Shingwauk	5,008.60	320.00	161,178.00	166,507.60	
Sioux Lookout	1,108.78	1,775.00	129,698.96	132,617.78	
Spanish	456.00	-	1,345.79	1,800.79	
	17,747.11	5,795.00	818,134.74	836,676.85	836,676.85
MANITOBA					
Birtle	-	-	146,475.00	146,475.00	
Brandon	1,498.00	120.00	343,500.00	345,118.00	
Cross Lake	700.00	-	5,850.00	6,550.00	
Elkhorn	3,342.00	1,350.00	207,900.00	212,592.00	
Fort Alexander	4,697.00	235.00	56,000.00	60,932.00	
Pine Creek	30,296.50	555.00	91,000.00	121,151.50	
Portage la Prairie	1,641.00	-	89,050.00	90,691.00	
Sandy Bay	1,700.00	-	33,900.00	35,600.00	
	44,811.50	2,260.00	973,675.00	929,046.50	929,046.50
ALBERTA					
Blood R.C.	5,370.00	5,050.00	134,378.00	144,798.00	
Blue Quills	18,690.38	476.00	220,600.00	236,714.38	
Crowfoot	-	-	91,131.78	91,131.78	
Edmonton Ermineskin	1,381.00 39.00	- 150.00	161,000.00	162,381.00 539.00	
Wabasca C.E.	173.00	-	-	173.00	
Morley	5,301.00	-	75,000.00	80,301.00	
Old Sun	4,430.00	-	165,501.00	169,931.00	
Sacred Heart	2,270.00	1,050.00	-	3,320.00	
St. Cyprian	891.10	-	24,000.00	24,891.10	
St. Paul's C.E.	3,696.50	-	268,750.00	272,345.50	
Whitefish Lake	-	88.00	925.00	1,013.00	
	39,430.98 39 430·98	6,813.00 6313·00	1,131,282.78	1,176,926.76 1,177.526.70	1,176,926.70 1.177-526 70

PROPERTY RETURN

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

RETURN OF ARTICLES IN POSSESSION OF TRAINING DIVISION - DECEMBER 31, 1937

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

	Machinery	Live Stock	School Buildings	TOTAL	
SASKATCHEWAN					
Cowessess	4,480.00	1,000.00	72,250.00	78,680.00	
Duck Lake	11,168.05	-	152,215.47	163,376.42	
File Hills	2,296.80	1,170.00	58,290.00	61,756.80	
Gordon's	2,272.80	981.00	109,960.00	113,209.80	
Guy	600.00	76.00	341,400.00	342,076.00	
Muscowequan	6,682.00	1,888.30	194,765.00	203,305.30	
Onion Lake C.E.	1,194.00	200.00	52,750.00	54,134.00	
Onion Lake R.C.	200.00	1,600.00	96,780.00	99,280.00	
Qu'Appelle	16,822.20	1,160.00	183,346.00	201,328.20	
Round Lake	1,400.00	-	27,200.00	28,600.00	
Thunderchild	2,420.00	200.00	3,500.00	6,220.00	
St. Philips	2,886.00	150.00	46,000.00	47,736.00	
	63,585.15	8,494.30	1,236,446.47	1,298,798.92	1,298,798.92
BRITISH COLUMBIA					
Aberaeht	1,068.00	-	9,860.00	10,912.00	
Alert Bay	18,966.84	80.00	140,180.00	159,186.84	
Cariboo	1,836.00	-	-	1,836.00	
Christie	4,862.80	-	-	4,862.80	
Coqualeetza	5,836.00	-	176,085.00	181,260.00	
Kamloops	9,600.98	-	9,960.00	19,560.98	
Kootenay	2,000.00	3,000.00	60,760.00	65,760.00	
Kuper Island	11,331.00	-	105,800.00	117,131.00	
Lejac	5,767.00	800.00	236,050.00	242,017.00	
Sechelt	2,758.00	375.00	15,900.00	19,033.00	
St. George's	6,623.50	4,480.00	157,700.00	168,803.50	
	70,049.47	8,105.00	912,305.00	990,389.47	990,389.47
YUKON					
Carcross	4,714.02	-	45,888.00	50,602.02	50,602.02
SUMMARY					
Nova Scotia	9,496.00	3,000.00	153,700.00	166,196.00	
Ontario	17,747.11	2,795.00	618,134.74	638,676.85	
Manitoba	58,811.50	2,560.00	373,676.00	989,046.80	
Alberta	~~39,060.00~~ 39.496'95	~~6,663.00~~ 6813-00	1,131,282.75	1,176,996.70 1177.53.75	
Saskatchewan	63,585.15	8,494.30	1,236,446.47 2	1,298,798.92 7	
British Columbia	70,049.47	8,105.00	912,305.00	990,389.47	
Yukon	4,714.02	-	45,888.00	50,602.02	
	~~$ 247,730.20~~	~~$ 21,617.30~~	~~$ 5,171,221.96~~	~~$ 5,460,875.45~~	
	248·109·20	31·767·30	5171.311·96	5.451,183·46	

150-50

Ottawa,
June 4, 1938.

Memorandum:

MR. DEVITT

With reference to our telephone conversation of this morning I enclose copies of the inventory of Government property in Indian Residential Schools as of December 31, 1937.

A summary of these inventories was forwarded to your office under cover of Mr. Hoey's memorandum of May 16, 1938.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

E-3551-1.

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Ottawa, May 16, 1938.

Memorandum:

MR. BAILEY:

I enclose herewith duplicate copies of the summary of the Inventory of government property at Indian residential schools, December 31, 1937.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Mr. L.A. Devitt
Purchasing Dw.
Mrs. Rosanne
Langevin Block

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Ottawa,
December 12, 1938.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory forms which you recently forwarded.

The form distinctly states that it is an inventory of Government property on hand. In reviewing the form it is noted that the first item that you have shown on the inventory is an automobile valued at $1300.00. This machine was not purchased by the Government and consequently is not Government property.

The distinction to be made is that articles purchased by the Government for your school are Government property and should be listed on the inventory. Articles purchased from the per capita grant or other receipts of the school are considered school property and need not be shown on the inventory.

New forms are being forwarded to you under separate cover.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. P. A. Charron,
Principal,
Blood Indian Residential School,
Cardston, Alta.

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Ottawa,
December 12, 1938.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory form which you recently forwarded.

The form distinctly states that it is an inventory of Government property on hand. In reviewing the form it is noted that the first item that you have shown on the inventory is an automobile valued at $900.00. This machine was not purchased by the Government and consequently is not Government property.

The distinction to be made is that articles purchased by the Government for your school are Government property and should be listed on the inventory. Articles purchased from the per capita grant or other receipts of the school are considered school property and need not be shown on the inventory.

New forms are being forwarded to you under separate cover.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. M. de Bretagne, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School,
Lebret, Sask.

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150-50

Ottawa,
December 12, 1938.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory form which you recently forwarded.

It is noted that you have included on the inventory the truck purchased by the Department for your school for the transportation of water. You have not placed any value on this machine and I should appreciate your doing so in order that the inventory may be completed.

On the first page you enter $863.90 for lumber. Do you mean that you have this lumber left on hand? If so, please let me know why it was not used.

If it was lumber supplied for repair of the buildings it is not necessary to list it as a separate item as it would be included in the value of the buildings.

New forms are being forwarded to you under separate cover.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Sandy Bay Indian Residential School,
Marius, Man.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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B

Ottawa,
December 23, 1938.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory which you recently forwarded.

On this inventory you should only show the articles purchased from Government funds. Articles which you secure from your per capita grant are not considered Government property for inventory purposes. As a result the automobile should not be included. It is correct to show the valuation on the buildings as these were built by the Department.

With reference to live stock please note the heading at the top of this section "Live stock (if purchased by Department)". Live stock not purchased by the Department should not be included on the inventory.

On page 2 is shown an entry of $300.00 for furnaces. Equipment such as a furnace is comprised in the valuation of the building.

At the top of the enclosed inventory you state "On hand 1st January, 1934". Column 1 means on hand 1st January, 1938, column 2 means total receipts during year 1938 and column 3 means total issues during the calendar year 1938.

As it is necessary to have the inventory properly completed I am enclosing the requisite forms in order that you may prepare an amended inventory.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Sandy Bay Indian Residential School,
Marius, Man.

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FOUR COPIES OF INVENTORIES FOR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING, November 15, 1938:

Nova Scotia

Shubenacadie ✔

Ontario

Cecilia Jeffrey ✔
Chapleau ✔
Fort Frances ✔
Kenora ✔
McIntosh ✔
Mount Elgin ✔
Moose Fort ✔
Shingwauk ✔
Sioux Lookout ✔
Spanish ✔

Manitoba

Birtle ✔
Brandon ✔
Cross Lake ✔
Elkhorn ✔
Fort Alexander ✔
Pine Creek ✔
Portage ✔
Sandy Bay ✔

Saskatchewan

Cowessess ✔
Duck Lake ✔
File Hills ✔
Gordon's ✔
Guy ✔
Muscowequan ✔
Onion Lake R.C. ✔
Onion Lake C.E. ✔
Qu'Appelle ✔
Round Lake ✔
Thunderchild ✔
St. Philips ✔

Alberta

Blood ✔
Blue Quills ✔
Crowfoot ✔
Edmonton ✔
Ermineskin ✔
Lake Wabasca C.E. ✔
Morley ✔
Old Sun ✔
Sacred Heart (Peigan) ✔
St. Cyprian ✔
St. Paul's ✔
Whitefish Lake ✔

British Columbia

Ahousaht ✔
Alert Bay ✔
Cariboo ✔
Christie ✔
Coqualeetza ✔
Kamloops ✔
Kootenay ✔
Kuper Island
Lejac ✔
Sechelt ✔
St. George's ✔

Yukon

Carcross ✔

N. W. T.

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150-50

Rouyn 503

Ottawa,
January 5, 1939.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the enclosed inventory.

If you review the form you will note that you are expected to place a value on all articles in the school owned by the Government. Articles which you secure from your per capita grant are not considered Government property for inventory purposes. In preparing the inventory last year you valued the buildings at $241,400.00. The pencil entries on page 3 of the enclosed inventory are the figures given last year. For inventory purposes it is considered that the buildings should be valued at the same amount each year, consequently the last year's figures should be entered where necessary.

The recapitulation should be carefully prepared. In the one being returned you will note that machinery, implements etc. are valued at $1500.00 but the total shown on pages 1 and 2 is only $840.00. However, if you place the valuation opposite the other articles mentioned on pages 1 and 2 it is quite possible that the $1500.00 total would be reached.

It is very necessary to have the inventory properly completed and I am, therefore, enclosing not only the inventory which you forwarded but the necessary forms to permit you to prepare an amended inventory.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. N. Doyon, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Guy Indian Residential School,
Sturgeon Landing, Sask.

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Ottawa, January 12th, 1939.

Rev. Sir:

I am returning herewith your inventory of Government property on hand 31st December, 1938, at the Pine Creek Indian Residential School.

Please note that you should not have included the two automobiles on the inventory, as they are not Government property, but the truck should be [redacted].

Please also note that this inventory should be forwarded in triplicate.

Yours truly,

DCB.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

ENC.

Rev. C. Ruest, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Pine Creek Indian Residential School,
Camperville, Man.

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Ottawa,
February 6, 1939.

Reverend Sir;

On November 15, 1938, the Department forwarded to you 4 copies of the inventory form for residential schools.

Although it was expected that this form would be completed and returned to us by the end of December, 1938, it has not yet reached the Department.

It is very important that we have these inventory forms at the earliest possible date and if you have not forwarded yours by the time this letter reaches you it would be appreciated if you would give the matter your immediate attention.

In preparing the inventory I would direct your attention to the letter of instructions which was sent to you. Only Government property should be included on the inventory form. You should not mention equipment purchased by the school management from school funds.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Also sent to Principals of

Shingwauk ✓
Cross Lake ✓
Fort Alexander ✓
Morley ✓
Old Sun ✓
Sand Bay ✓
Whitefish Lake ✓
Ahousaht ✓
Cariboo ✓
Coqualeetza ✓
Kuper Island ✓

Rev. O. E. Strapp,
Principal,
Mount Elgin Indian Residential School,
Muncey, Ont.

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S J BY BAY RESIDE TIAL SCHOOL.

M. S. .. C. .'.

Dec. 22nd 1936

R. A. McKY.

Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Dear Sir,

The $863.90 worth of lumber were intended for repairs to buildings. Some of it has been employed, the rest will be used next summer.

Yours sincerely.

O. Scharf Supt. O.M.S.
Principal.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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WELFARE AND TRAINING SERVICE

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa,
December 18, 1938.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory form which you recently forwarded.

It is noted that you have included on the inventory the truck purchased by the Department for your school for the transportation of water. You have not placed any value on this machine and I should appreciate your doing so in order that the inventory may be completed.

On the first page you enter $863.90 for lumber. Do you mean that you have this lumber left on hand? If so, please let me know why it was not used.

If it was lumber supplied for repair of the buildings it is not necessary to list it as a separate item as it would be included in the value of the buildings.

New forms are being forwarded to you under separate cover.

Yours truly,

Values Not Shown

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Sandy Bay Indian Residential School,
Marius, Man.

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Ottawa,
February 20, 1939.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to again return the inventory which you forwarded in connection with the Government-owned property at the Sandy Bay Indian residential school. You have not placed any value on all the articles shown on page 1 and several of the articles shown on page 2. This information is necessary and it would be appreciated if you would forward it at once.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Sandy Bay Indian Residential School,
Marius, Man.

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Indian Residential School

Kuper Island, B.C.

February 22/39

Department of Mines and
Resources.

MAR 2 1939
RECORDS

Dear Sir:

In reference to inventory which has not been completed and returned, I must state that under pressure of circumstances the former Principal has left for another field of Action, and I who was appointed arrived after he had left, leaving me no information in these matters. I will however endeavour to complete this form and forward it as soon as possible.

Obediently yours

J. Jean Camirand
Principal

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P R O P E R T Y R E T U R N

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

RECAPITULATION. INVENTORIES, RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS - 1938

	Machinery	Live Stock	School Buildings	Total	
NOVA SCOTIA					
Shubenacadie	7,856.00	3,000.00	147,500.00	158,356.00	158,356.00
ONTARIO					
Cecilia Jeffrey	1,857.00	1,400.00	90,600.00	93,857.00	
Chapleau	3,038.00	-	115,000.00	118,038.00	
Fort Frances	3,580.00	300.00	55,000.00	58,880.00	
Kenora	1,851.00	425.00	50,350.00	52,626.00	
McIntosh	3,570.00	70.00	103,000.00	106,640.00	
Mount Elgin	1,771.69	-	159,100.00	160,871.69	
Moose Fort	950.00	-	-	950.00	
Shingwauk	6,248.00	-	163,025.00	169,273.00	
Sioux Lookout	12,823.80	800.00	114,125.00	127,748.80	
Spanish	570.00	-	1,230.79	1,800.79	
	36,259.49	2,995.00	851,430.79	890,685.28	890,685.28
MANITOBA					
Birtle	520.00	-	146,500.00	147,020.00	
Brandon	1,466.00	90.00	241,700.00	243,256.00	
Cross Lake	669.74	-	50,850.00	51,519.74	
Elkhorn	3,513.00	1,250.00	207,900.00	212,663.00	
Fort Alexander	6,831.00	235.00	57,100.00	64,166.00	
Pine Creek	38,696.50	1,080.00	90,950.00	130,726.50	
Portage la Prairie	1,641.00	300.00	89,984.00	91,925.00	
Sandy Bay	2,957.50	-	55,800.00	58,757.50	
	56,294.74	2,955.00	980,784.00	980,033.74	980,033.74
ALBERTA					
Blood R.C.	3,279.00	-	134,000.00	137,279.00	
Blue Quills	15,925.00	475.00	212,900.00	229,300.00	
Crowfoot	966.75	-	104,165.00	105,131.75	
Edmonton	1,165.00	-	125,000.00	126,165.00	
Erminskins	2,520.25	90.00	120.00	2,730.25	
Morley	6,251.00	200.00	75,000.00	81,451.00	
Old Sune	3,740.00	-	154,850.50	158,590.50	
Sacred Heart	1,040.00	1,155.00	70,000.00	72,195.00	
St. Cyprian	8,194.00	-	62,200.00	70,394.00	
St. Paul's C.S.	3,206.00	-	268,750.00	271,956.00	
Wabasca C.S.	177.00	-	-	177.00	
Whitefish Lake	381.00	48.00	925.00	1,354.00	
	46,843.00	1,968.00	1,207,910.50	1,256,721.50	1,256,721.50

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	Machinery	Live Stock	School Buildings	Total	
SASKATCHEWAN					
Cowessess	4,110.00	1,080.00	72,250.00	77,360.00	
Duck Lake	11,422.15	-	151,915.47	163,337.62	
File Hills	2,266.00	1,495.00	58,240.00	62,001.00	
Gordon's	2,096.50	1,110.00	109,950.00	113,156.50	
Guy	4,279.00	75.00	241,400.00	245,754.00	
Muscowequan	6,167.00	1,865.00	199,575.00	207,607.00	
Onion Lake C.E.	2,344.00	150.00	50,950.00	53,444.00	
Onion Lake R.C.	4,863.00	1,100.00	96,360.00	102,323.00	
Qu'Appelle	14,926.70	1,160.00	179,186.00	195,272.70	
Round Lake	1,410.00	-	24,680.00	26,090.00	
Thunderchild	2,602.00	160.00	2,000.00	4,762.00	
St. Philips	2,566.00	130.00	45,000.00	47,716.00	
	59,074.35	8,265.00	231,506.47	298,845.82	298,845.82
BRITISH COLUMBIA					
Ahousaht	847.00	-	10,250.00	11,097.00	
Alert Bay	17,673.42	195.00	128,251.50	146,119.92	
Cariboo	3,830.00	-	1,200.00	5,030.00	
Christie	1,020.00	-	-	1,020.00	
Coqualeetza	5,357.50	-	175,900.00	181,257.50	
Kamloops	10,109.93	-	9,950.00	20,059.93	
Kootenay	4,537.00	-	61,000.00	65,537.00	
Kuper Island	5,931.00	-	105,850.00	109,781.00	
Lejac	4,622.00	200.00	233,400.00	238,222.00	
Sechelt	1,878.00	300.00	137,400.00	139,578.00	
St. George's	4,123.50	4,740.00	157,700.00	166,563.50	
	57,929.35	5,435.00	1,020,901.50	1,084,265.85	1,084,265.85
YUKON					
Carcross	4,914.02	-	47,180.00	52,094.02	52,094.02
SUMMARY					
Nova Scotia	7,856.00	5,000.00	147,500.00	158,356.00	
Ontario	36,259.49	2,995.00	851,430.79	890,685.28	
Manitoba	56,294.74	2,955.00	920,784.00	980,033.74	
Alberta	46,845.00	1,966.00	1,207,910.50	1,256,721.50	
Saskatchewan	59,074.35	8,265.00	231,506.47	298,845.82	
British Columbia	57,929.35	5,435.00	1,020,901.50	1,084,265.85	
Yukon	4,914.02	-	47,180.00	52,094.02	
	269,170.95	24,618.00	4,427,213.26	4,721,002.21	

Certified .....

Approved .....

CANADA

Indian Affairs

Recapitulation. Inventories. Residential Schools - 1938

	Machinery	Live Stock	School Bldgs.	Total	
Nova Scotia					
Shubenacadie -	$ 7.856.00	$ 3.000.00	$ 147.500.00	$ 158.356.00	$ 158.356.00
Ontario					
Cecilia Jeffrey -	1.857.00	1.400.00	90.600.00	93.857.00	
Chapleau -	3.038.00		115.000.00	118.038.00	
Fort Frances -	3.580.00	300.00	55.000.00	58.880.00	
Kenora -	1.851.00	425.00	50.350.00	52.626.00	
McIntosh -	3.570.00	70.00	103.000.00	106.640.00	
Mount Elgin -	1771.64		154.100.00	160.871.64	
Moose Fort -	950.00			950.00	
Shingwauk -	6248.00		163.025.00	169.273.00	
Sioux Lookout -	12.823.80	800.00	114.125.00	127.748.80	
Spanish -	570.00		1.230.79	1.800.79	
	$ 36.269.79	$ 2.995.00	$ 851.430.79	$ 890.685.28	$ 890.685.28
Manitoba					
Birtle -	520.00		$ 146.500.00	$ 147.020.00	
Brandon -	1466.00	90.00	241.700.00	243.256.00	
Cross Lake -	669.74		50.850.00	51.519.74	
Elkhorn -	3.513.00	1250.00	207.900.00	212.663.00	
Ft. Alexander -	6.831.00	235.00	57.100.00	64.166.00	
Pine Creek -	38.696.50	1.080.00	90.950.00	130.726.50	
Portage la Prairie -	1.641.00	300.00	89.984.00	91.925.00	
Sandy Bay -	2.957.50		35.800.00	38.757.50	
	$ 56294.74	2955.00	920.784.00	$ 980.033.74	$ 980.033.74
Alberta					
Blood R.C. -	3.279.00		134.000.00	- 137.279.00	
Blue Quills -	15.925.00	475.00	212.900.00	- 229.300.00	
Crowfoot -	966.75		104.165.00	- 105.131.75	
Edmonton -	1.163.00		125.000.00	- 126.163.00	
Ermineskins -	2.520.25	90.00	120.00	- 2730.25	2730.25
Morley -	6.251.00	200.00	75.000.00	- 81.451.00	
Old Sun's -	3.740.00		154.850.50	- 158.590.50	
Sacred Heart -	1.040.00	1.155.00	70.000.00	- 72.195.00	
St. Cyprian -	8.194.00		62.200.00	- 70.394.00	
St. Paul's C.E. -	3.206.00		268.750.00	- 271.956.00	
Wabasca C.E. -	177.00			177.00	
Whitefish Lake -	381.00	48.00	925.00	1.354.00	
	46.843.00	1.968.00	1207.910.50	$ 1256721.50	$ 1.256.721.50

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	Machinery	Live Stock	School Bldgs.	Total
Saskatchewan -				
Cowessess -	4.110·00	1.020·00	72.250·00.	77.380.00
Duck Lake -	11.422·15		151·915·47	163·337·62
File Hills -	2.266·00	1.495·00	58.240·00	62·001·00
Gordons -	2.096·50	1.110·00	109·950·00	113.156·50
Guy -	4.279·00	75·00	241·400·00	245·754·00
Muscowequan -	6.167·00	1.865·00	199·575·00	207·607·00
Onion Lake C.E. -	2.344·00	150·00	50·950·00	53·444·00
" " R.C. -	4.868·00	1.100·00	96·360·00	102·328·00
Qu'Appelle -	14.926·70	1160·00	179·186·00	195·272·70
Round Lake -	1.410·00		24.680·00	26·090·00
Thunderchild -	2.602·00	160·00	2·000·00	4.762·00
St. Philips	2.588·00	180·00	45·000·00	47.718·00
	59.074·35	8.265·00	231.506·47	298·845·82

298.845-82

British Columbia				
Ahousaht -	847·00		10.250·00 -	11.097·00
Alert Bay -	17.673·42	145·00	128·351·50 ·	146.119·92
Cariboo -	3.830·00		1. 200·00	5.030·00
Christie -	1020·00			1. 020·00
Coqualeetza -	5.357.50		175·400·00	181.257.50
Kamloops -	10.109.93		9. 950·00	20.059·43
Kootenay -	4.537.00		61. 000·00	65.537.00
Kuper Island -	3.931·00		105·850·00	109.781·00
Lac La Hache -	4 622·00	100.00	233·400·00	238 122·00
Lytton -	1.878·00	300·00	137.400.00	139·678·00
St. Georges -	4.123·50	4740·00	157·700·00	166·563·50
	57.929·35	5.435·00	1.020.401·50	1.084.265·85

1.084.265·85

Yukon				
Carcross	4.914·02		47.180·00	52.094·02

52.094-02

Summary

Nova Scotia -	7.856·00	3.000·00	147·500·00	158·356·00
Ontario -	36.259·44	2.995·00	851·430·74	840. 685·28
Manitoba -	56.294·74	2.955·00	920·784·00	980. 033·74
Alberta -	46·843·00	1.968·00	1.207·980·50	1.256·721·50
Saskatchewan -	59·074·35	8.265·00	231.506·47	298·845·82
British Columbia -	57. 929·35	5. 435·00	1.020.901·50	1.084.265·85
Yukon	4. 914. 02		47. 180·00	52. 094·02
	269.170·95	24. 618·00	4.727.218·26	4,721.002·21

Certified

Approved.

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OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Mr Phelan

Ottawa, December 6th, 1938.

Circular Memorandum.- All Directors

Inventory at Annual Stocktaking,
December 31st, 1938

Regarding the usual annual inventory required by the Auditor General, showing all departmental equipment, supplies, provisions and stores on hand on the 31st instant, I am enclosing several copies of his Circular No. 5, 1938.

The following should be brought to the attention of the various branch and division officers whose duty it is to check the equipment and prepare the inventory:-

1. The return should be submitted on form 401 - Property Return - copies of which may be obtained on requisition in the usual way from the Departmental Stationery Office, Vimy Building, Ottawa.

2. Each branch return is to be completed and submitted, with a properly certified branch summary, showing the equipment, value, etc., for the Branch Head Office, and its various Divisions, Services, etc., if any. The Branch return should reach this office before March 31st, 1939, in order that it may then be included in the Departmental Recapitulation.

3. The inventory should include all typewriters, adding machines and other office appliances, and only such stationery supplies as are in excess of six months' requirements.

4. All sales or transfers of government-owned equipment will be reported in Column 6 of the inventory form - No.401 - with a notation in the Remarks Column as to the Salvage Minute number authorizing the sale.

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5. Articles considered as worn-out, obsolete, or unserviceable, will continue to be reported in the inventory until authority is given by this office to write-off the article in the branch inventory.

6. Test audits have revealed that there are often numerous discrepancies between the branch records, the inventory, and the stores and equipment actually on hand. Steps should be taken to ensure that the inventory includes all government-purchased equipment in possession of the branch.

7. Any equipment properly authorized to be loaned to other Federal Departments, individuals, etc., should be so reported, with the date of loan, in the Remarks Column of Form 401, together with information as to the present location of any articles not actually in the place covered by the inventory. Receipts for all issues, loans, etc., as well as storage receipts, should be readily available.

8. Equipment, stores, etc., surplus to requirements should be so shown in the Remarks Column. No surplus stores will be transferred without the concurrence of the Director, etc., concerned.

9. Furniture, etc., supplied by the Department of Public Works should not be included in the inventory for the Auditor General.

10. Buildings, whether or not erected by the Department of Public Works, should not be included in the inventory, which is primarily for stores and equipment.

Deputy Minister.

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C O P Y

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

Ottawa, Canada. November 10, 1938.

Circular No. 5 - 1938

Dear Sir:-

Re: Inventory at Annual Stocktaking.

Pursuant to Section 47 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, please supply me, not later than March 31st next, with a complete inventory of equipment, supplies, provisions or stores, the property of His Majesty, under the control of your department, as at the 31st of December, 1938.

The inventory should include stationery supplies, travelling accessories such as trunks, bags, cases, etc., and motor vehicles. The actual cost of each item of stores and equipment on hand should be given but, where such information cannot readily be obtained, the estimated value should be stated. In either case, the inventory should be prepared to show the total value of such property on hand.

As the policy of the Government, respecting the value of public property in general, is not to consider depreciation, I suggest that property values, once established, either on a cost or an estimated value basis, should be maintained unchanged in your records from year to year until such property is finally disposed of, subject to any modifications as a result of separations, additions or betterments.

The inventory should be signed by the officer directly responsible for the property listed therein, certified by the senior official of the district concerned, and also by the head office official charged with the administration of the property. A general departmental recapitulation should be prepared showing the total value of the stores and equipment maintained at the various locations. This recapitulation should be certified correct by the official by whom it is compiled and approved by the deputy head of the department. The official title of each officer signing should be given.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Geo. Gonthier
Auditor General.

The Deputy Minister,
Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

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DEPARTMENT

MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

TO PRINCIPALS,

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

Re - "Inventory of Government Property".

1. Kindly insert name of School, with date, on each the three copies.

2. Considerable delay and confusion has been experienced in the past through failure to forward inventories promptly and lack of information therein.

3. You will note that Inventories read "Government Property on hand 31st December, 1939". Please act accordingly, forms to be completed and returned to this office promptly, and in no case, later than March 1st, 1940.

4. Automobiles and trucks, unless purchased by this Department, should not be shown on this form. All columns must be added correctly and certified by the Principal.

5. A memorandum has been received from the Auditor General and is shown here for future guidance, -

"As the policy of the Government, respecting the value of public property in general, is not to consider depreciation, I suggest that property values, once established, either on a cost or an estimated value basis, should be maintained unchanged in your records from year to year, until such property is finally disposed of, subject to any modification as a result of separations, additions or betterments."

Philip Phelan

PHILIP LPHELAN,
Chief, Training Division.

Ottawa, November 15th, 1939.

503-913.

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150-50

Ottawa,
December 7, 1939.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the attached inventory of the Government property on hand at the Onion Lake C.E. residential school. Please note the information contained in paragraph 5 of circular letter of November 15 last copy of which is enclosed. For your guidance figures in pencil have been entered on the first copy of the inventory showing the value you placed on certain articles and the buildings in the inventory for the year ended December 31, 1938. The same values should appear on the inventory for the current year and you should, therefore, make the necessary changes.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. H. Ellis,
Principal,
Onion Lake C.E. Indian Residential School,
Lloydminster, Sask.

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8

Ottawa,
December 26, 1939.

Reverend Sir:

I regret that it is necessary to return the enclosed inventory form prepared in connection with the Government owned property at the Moose Fort Indian Residential School.

The recapitulation section on page 3 should be completed and the form should be signed by yourself.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

The Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Moose Fort,
via Moosonee, Ont.

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S REPLY TO
SING DIVISION

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 20 I.A.
W.O.

OTTAWA
December 30th, 1939.

Dept. of Mines and Resources
JAN 3 '40

MEMORANDUM

Dr. McGill,
Indian Affairs.

In the annual inventory for the year ended December 31st, 1938 the Principal of Cecilia Jeffrey Indian Residential School does not include the Kelvinator which would appear to be Government property and in possession of the School. In this connection please see your memorandum of the 27th instant file 129-3-5.

Would you advise me if there is any reason why this electric refrigerator should not be included in the inventory. If it has been omitted inadvertently, I presume the matter will be drawn to the attention of the Principal so that it will be included in the return for the current year.

Jan 4/40

W.M. Bailey,
Departmental Purchasing Agent.

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Ottawa,
January 4, 1960.

Memorandum:

[redacted]

I am in receipt of your memorandum of the 30th ultimo in which you inquire the reasons why the kelvinator refrigeration unit at the Cecilia Jeffrey Indian Residential School is not included in the annual inventory.

From the information contained in my memorandum of the 3rd instant you will note that this refrigeration unit is a permanent fixture in the school and consequently I consider there is no reason why it should be included in the inventory as we do not include the heating plant or similar permanent furnishings. The cost of this unit is no doubt included in the valuation placed on the building.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-50

Ottawa,
January 6, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

Your inventory for the year 1938 showed the following items which are not shown on your inventory for the year 1939:

1 Boat motor ----- $90.00
2 Gas engines ---- 85.00

In your inventory for 1938 the typewriter was valued at $110.00 whereas in 1939 it is only valued at $50.00. I am returning your 1939 inventory so that you may make any adjustments you consider necessary. Depreciation should not be shown on any item or on the buildings. They should be carried at the same amount as was given on the first inventory on which they were entered.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. M. de Bretagne, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School,
Lebret, Sask.

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Christie Indian Residential School

Kakawis, B. C.

(West Vancouver Island)

Jan. 6th, 1940

Mr Phillip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division,
Dept. Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr Phelan:

I was just going to make out the inventory of Government property on hand here when I found that the forms had been unintentionally destroyed. Would you please have copies of these forms sent so that I may fill them in.

The Department supplied us with materials to build a vocational training shop and also gave us tools for this shop. I presume, therefore, that both the shop and the tools should be listed as Government property. Kindly let me know if I am wrong.

We have had and are having a great deal of rain and, just before Christmas, we had a long and severe storm. Otherwise, things seem to be about as usual.

With best wishes for the New Year.

Yours very truly, G. Forbes O.M.I.

P.S. To the Indian agent
Your letter of 300-6 (159-0-10), Days that pupils 2353 + 0246 who died should not be entered on future returns. I have entered them on my present returns for the number of days they were actually in residence during the Quarter ending Dec 31/39.
G. F.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-50

Ottawa,
January 13, 1940.

Dear Father Forbes:

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant I enclose an inventory report form.

I think I would include on the inventory the cost of the materials that the Department supplied for the shop, also the labour that we paid for. The total of these will be the value of the building and should be retained at that amount in future inventories. The cost of the tools which we supplied for this building should also be shown on the inventory.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. G. Forbes, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Christie Indian Residential School,
Kakawis, B. C.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-50

Ottawa,
January 20, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory which you recently forwarded in connection with the Government equipment on hand at the Kenora Indian Residential School.

I enclose, for your information, another copy of circular letter of November 15, 1939, and I wish to direct your special attention to clause 5 of this circular letter. For your information pencil figures have been placed on the inventory showing the valuations placed on the items in the inventory for the year 1938.

As depreciation is not considered the same value should be placed on the furnishings in the year 1939 as was placed on them in the year 1938.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

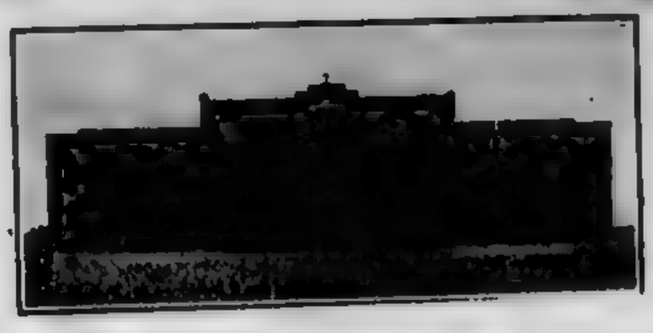
Rev. J. Lemire,
Principal, Kenora
Indian Residential School,
Kenora, Ont.

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Gordon's Anglican Indian Residential School

Punnichy, Saskatchewan

PRINCIPAL
R. W. FRAYLING

PUNNICHY, SASK. January 9 19 40.

P. Phelan, Esq.
Chief, Training Division
Indian Affairs Branch
Dept. of Mines & Resources.

Dear Sir,

Please find attached, Inventory of Government Property at Gordon's Indian School, Punnichy. Trusting same is as desired.

Yours respectfully,

Principal.
Gordon's School.

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St. Paul's Residential School

Rev. Canon S. H. Middleton, B.Sc.
Principal

Blood Reserve - Cardston, Alberta

January 11 1940

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to enclose herewith three copies of the "Inventory" as requested, duly completed.

Yours faithfully.

Principal

SHM/AB
Enc. 3

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Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION

Mr. F. EARL ANFIELD
Principal

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL
Alert Bay, B. C.

17th January, 1940.

Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

Re Inventory of Government Property.

With reference to your circular letter of November 15th, 1939, 503-913, enclosed herewith please find Inventory of Government property at this school as at December 31st, 1939.

Trusting that this return will be found in order,

Yours very truly,

F. Earl Anfield

Principal.

L.
Encl.

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Ottawa,
January 25, 1940.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 9th instant the Department finds it necessary to return the inventory which you submitted regarding the Government property at the Gordon's Indian Residential School.

I would refer you to paragraph 5 of circular letter dated November 15, 1939, in which you were definitely informed that property values once established should be maintained unchanged in your records from year to year until such property is finally disposed of. On the forms which I am returning pencil notations have been given showing the values which you placed on the furnishings in your report for the year 1938. The same values should be shown for 1939. Please amend the inventory accordingly.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. R. W. Frayling,
Principal,
Gordon's Indian Residential School,
Punnichy, Sask.

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Ottawa,
January 25, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 11th instant the Department finds it necessary to return the inventory which you submitted regarding the Government property at the St. Paul's Indian Residential School.

I would refer you to paragraph 5 of circular letter dated November 15, 1939, in which you were definitely informed that property values once established should be maintained unchanged in your records from year to year until such property is finally disposed of. On the forms which I am returning pencil notations have been given showing the values which you placed on the furnishings in your report for the year 1938. The same values should be shown for 1939. Please amend the inventory accordingly.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. Canon S.H. Middleton,
Principal,
St. Paul's Indian Residential School,
Cardston, Alta.

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Ottawa,
January 25, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory which you submitted regarding the Government property at the Cariboo Indian Residential School.

I would refer you to paragraph 5 of circular letter dated November 15, 1939, in which you were definitely informed that property values once established should be maintained unchanged in your records from year to year until such property is finally disposed of. On the forms which I am returning pencil notations have been given showing the values which you placed on the furnishings in your report for the year 1938. The same values should be shown for 1939. Please amend the inventory accordingly.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. M. Murphy, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Cariboo Indian Residential School,
150 Mile House, B. C.

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Ottawa,
January 25, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory which you submitted regarding the Government property at the Birtle Indian Residential School.

I would refer you to paragraph 5 of circular letter dated November 15, 1939, in which you were definitely informed that property values once established should be maintained unchanged in your records from year to year until such property is finally disposed of. On the forms which I am returning pencil notations have been given showing the values which you placed on the furnishings in your report for the year 1938. The same values should be shown for 1939. Please amend the inventory accordingly.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. E. H. Lockhart,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Birtle, Man.

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Ottawa,
January 25, 1940.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 17th instant the Department finds it necessary to return the inventory which you submitted regarding the Government property at the Alert Bay Indian Residential School.

I would refer you to paragraph 5 of circular letter dated November 15, 1939, in which you were definitely informed that property values once established should be maintained unchanged in your records from year to year until such property is finally disposed of. On the forms which I am returning pencil notations have been given showing the values which you placed on the furnishings in your report for the year 1938. The same values should be shown for 1939. Please amend the inventory accordingly.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. F. E. Anfield,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Alert Bay, B. C.

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Ottawa,
January 25, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

With reference to the attached inventory I would point out that on the inventory for 1938 you showed two cows valued at $50.00 and one horse at $20.00. They were not shown on the 1939 inventory although we have entered them in pencil in this office. Possibly these animals have died since last year in which event it is unnecessary to include them but you should make an entry on the inventory to that effect.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. C. Perreault, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
McIntosh, Ont.

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OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

January 11th, 1940.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM

Inventory at annual Stocktaking,
December 31st, 1939.

Regarding the annual inventory of all Departmental equipment, supplies, provisions and stores on hand as at December 31st, only one copy of this inventory for the past year should be furnished this office. As usual adequate stores and equipment accounting records are to be maintained in all Departmental offices and made readily available for examination, as may be deemed necessary from time to time, by officers of the Auditor General's Department. If it is found that the Branch inventory as submitted for 1939, represents an accurate account of all Departmental equipment on charge to, and in possession of the Branch or Division thereof, arrangements may be made during 1940 when the last inventory has been checked by the Administrative Branch that in such cases only a supplementary return of equipment, etc., received and disposed of during the year may be furnished for the year ending December 31st, 1940.

In preparing the inventory for the past year it is thought that the following points might again be emphasized so that further steps may be taken in arranging for uniformity in the preparation of the inventory.

1. The return should be submitted on form 401 - Property Return - copies of which may be obtained on requisition in the usual way from the Departmental Stationery Office, Vimy Building, Ottawa.

2. Each Branch return is to be completed and submitted, with a properly certified Branch summary, showing the equipment, value, etc., for the Branch Head Office, and its various Divisions, Services, etc., if any. The Branch return should reach this office before March 31st, 1940, in order that it may then be included in the Departmental Recapitulation.

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3. The inventory should include all typewriters adding machines and other office appliances, and only such stationery supplies as are in excess of six months' requirements. The serial numbers of all typewriters etc., should be furnished in the inventory.

4. All sales or transfers of government-owned equipment will be reported in Column 6 of the inventory form - No. 401 - with a notation in the Remarks Column as to the Salvage Minute number authorizing the sale.

5. Articles considered as worn-out, obsolete, or unserviceable, will continue to be reported in the inventory until authority is given by this office to write-off the article in the branch inventory.

6. In the past test audits have revealed that there are often numerous discrepancies between the branch records, the inventory, and the stores and equipment actually on hand. Steps should be taken to ensure that the inventory includes all government-purchased equipment in possession of the branch. It is assumed that wherever possible a physical check will be made of the equipment on hand at the close of the year.

7. Any equipment properly authorised to be loaned to other Federal Departments, individuals, etc., should be so reported, with the date of loan, in the Remarks Column of Form 401, together with information as to the present location of any articles not actually in the place covered by the inventory. Receipts for all issues, loans, etc., as well as storage receipts, should be readily available.

8. Equipment, stores, etc., surplus to requirements should be so shown in the Remarks Column. No surplus stores will be transferred without the concurrence of the Director, etc., concerned.

9. Furniture, etc., supplied by the Department of Public Works need not be reported to this office this year but each Branch should maintain a record of furniture in its possession.

10. Buildings, whether or not erected by the Department of Public Works, should not be included in the inventory, which is primarily for stores and equipment.

Deputy Minister.

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OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

150-50

File 20 I.
N.O.

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
JAN 2[illegible] 1940
REGISTERED

January 24th, 1940.

MEMORANDUM

Dr. McGill,
Indian Affairs.

Re: Inventory at Annual Stocktaking.

Reference is made to your memorandum of the 4th instant, your file 150-50, relative to the kelvinator refrigeration unit at the Cecilia Jeffrey Indian Residential School near Kenora, Ontario. It is noted that, as you consider this unit is a permanent fixture in the school, there is no reason why it should be included in the inventory as you do not include the heating plant or similar permanent furnishings.

I understand that, prior to the passing of the Consolidated and Revenue Audit Act, your Branch furnished the Auditor General with statements of supplies on hand in the various Agencies, Schools, etc., as at March 31st. However, subsequent to the passing of the Act, Departments were required to furnish complete inventories of all Government-owned equipment, supplies and material in their possession. You will note the requirements in the Auditor General's circular letter on this subject, forwarded about November of each year, and embodied in recent years in the Deputy Minister's circular memorandum relative to inventories. The various Branches of the Department are now required to submit an inventory which includes all non-expendable Government-owned property. This might be defined as including all articles such as agricultural implements and farm machinery, automobiles and accessories, transport equipment (including wagons, horses, boats, outboard motors), camp equipment (bedding, cots, tents, tarpaulins) surveying and drafting instruments, tools and fire-fighting etc., equipment and under miscellaneous - trunks, travelling accessories, office appliances such as typewriters, adding machines, etc. The items to be included in the inventory might be classified as those which may be used continuously and which do not enter into the construction of some structure, etc., articles of food which are consumed soon after purchase and lumber, hardware, etc., which may be used in the construction of a building or other structure, would not come within the category of non-expendable property. Articles of comparatively small value, the length of service of which is usually short and which require replacement frequently are termed 'expendable' property.

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By referring to the Auditor General's letter of August 28th, 1932, 'non-expendable' property was generally outlined. In the Deputy Minister's circular memorandum of December 6th, 1938, furniture, etc., supplied by the Department of Public Works need not be included in the inventory which was primarily for stores and equipment. However, where Branches had rendered this information and required it for their records, it might still be submitted.

It would, therefore, seem that such items as the kelvinator refrigeration unit should be included in your Branch inventory. By referring to the 1938 inventory of the Residential Schools at Alert Bay, B.C., you will note that such units are now reported, so that there seems to be some lack of uniformity in the preparation of the inventories.

May I be advised please if the information contained in the Deputy Minister's circular memoranda forwarded to you annually before the close of the year respecting the inventory to be prepared at annual stocktaking, is transmitted to all Indian Agencies, Residential Schools and Hospitals. I would also ask that you advise me what steps are taken by your Inspectors to see that equipment is duly reported in the inventory submitted by the Agency, etc. Are complete physical checks, or test checks made from time to time? The return of each of the Divisions is certified to by the Head of the Division. In so doing no doubt some internal check is made by the Division to ensure that all non-expendable equipment is duly reported.

C.W. Jackson,
Chief Executive Assistant.

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Ottawa, January 29, 1940.

DEPUTY MINISTER

Re: Inventory, government-owned property at Indian Residential Schools.

I have for acknowledgment Mr. Jackson's memorandum of January 24, in which additional information is sought with respect to the procedure followed by this Branch in securing inventories of government property at Indian residential schools.

It is noted that in the penultimate paragraph of this memorandum the view is expressed that large refrigeration storage rooms such as the storage room at Kenora should be included in the inventory. The officials here can see no serious objection to including such equipment, provided that such is your desire. The last paragraph of the memorandum, however, seems to be based on the assumption that Indian agents and Indian inspectors are in close touch with all our Indian residential schools and consequently in a position to make a check of the equipment reported in the inventories requested by the Department from year to year. May I point out that a large number of our Indian residential schools are not now, nor have they been at any time, attached to Indian agencies and consequently do not come under the direct or even indirect supervision of Indian agents and Indian inspectors. Despite this fact, however, we are extremely anxious to have this annual inventory as satisfactory and as exact as possible. It has

occurred -

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occurred to me the best ways and means of securing a worthwhile inventory might be discussed by the officials of this Branch and any officials you may care to select, at a conference called for this purpose.

The information contained in your circular memoran dum relating to the taking of the annual inventory is, together with a printed form and a letter of instructions, sent out from year to year to our Indian agents, principals of residential schools and superintendents of hospitals.

Yours,

Director.

RAH

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St Mary's Indian Res. School,
Kenora, Ontario.
January 24th, 1960

Honourable R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Ottawa,

Honourable Sir :

I am sorry to have been cause of trouble to you by a lack of careful attention on my part. Hoping this inventory of the R.C. Indian Residential School, that I am returning to you with the corrections made, to be at your complete satisfaction.

Yours Very Truly,

J. Lemire O.M.I.
Principal.

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150-50

Ottawa,
January 29, 1940.

Dear Sir:

I regret that I am obliged to return the inventory which you recently forwarded.

The first item on the inventory is $100.00 for an automobile. If this was purchased from school funds it should not be shown on the inventory.

In several places you will notice pencil figures. These are the amounts shown on the inventory for 1938 and should be included on the inventory for 1939 unless the articles are unfit for use in which case a definite statement should be made to that effect.

In your 1938 inventory you valued the cows at $1000.00 and the horses at $400.00. You should either include the same amount in the 1939 inventory or give complete information under the heading "Remarks" why you have reduced the amount.

Yours truly,

Mr. E. W. Byers,
Principal,
Cecilia Jeffrey Residential School,
Kenora, Ont.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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150-50

Ottawa,
January 29, 1940.

Dear Father Mackey:

I regret that I am obliged to return the inventory which you recently forwarded. The head office is very particular that these be correctly prepared and consequently I have no alternative but to send it back.

In three different places you will note pencil figures. These are the amounts shown last year and should be the same this year in view of the instructions contained in circular letter of November last in which you were informed that there should be no deduction for depreciation.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. J. P. Mackey,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Shubenacadie, N. S.

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150-50

Ottawa,
January 31, 1940.

Dear Mr. Lett:

I regret that I have to return the inventory which you forwarded but the officials at head office are very particular regarding this form and consequently, as will be shown in the remaining part of this letter, it is necessary that I return it to you for correction.

In preparing this form it should be kept in mind that the only items shown should be those that were purchased by the Department. Articles or furnishings or cattle or live stock purchased from school funds or from the New England Company grant should not be included on the inventory. As a consequence I have marked opposite certain items the word "out". This, of course, means that those particular items should be completely omitted. Under the heading "Live Stock" I doubt if any of this should be shown. I presume that the foundation stock was likely purchased from school funds and certainly the progeny have been a charge against the grant earned by the school and not any direct contribution made by the Department. Last year you included part of the live stock and unfortunately we did not check the matter at the time. However, I think that we should do so now and I would, therefore, suggest that instead of showing the live stock and their value you should make a statement under the heading "Remarks" that you inadvertently included certain of the live stock in last year's report but that due to the fact that they have been secured from school funds it is not necessary for them to be shown on the inventory. I enclose new copies of the inventory form as so many changes will be required that I thought you would like to prepare a complete new form. The other items shown on the form which you forwarded should be included on the one you are now going to prepare.

Yours truly,

Rev. A.R. Lett,
Principal,
St. George's Residential School,
Lytton, B. C.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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Ottawa,
February 2, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory of the St. Cyprian C.E. Residential School for the year ended December 31, 1939.

On the inventory for 1938 you showed 45 small desks at a total valuation of $270.00. These figures were slightly changed in the 1939 inventory which I am returning as it will be necessary to have these conform exactly with the information given in the 1938 inventory.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. W. Barlow,
Principal,
St. Cyprian C.E. Residential School,
Brocket, Alta.

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Ottawa,
February 2, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory which you recently forwarded regarding Government property on hand at the Shingwauk Home. It is noted that you value the wagon at $45.00 and that in your 1938 inventory you valued this at $60.00. It will be necessary to retain the same amount on the 1939 inventory as appeared on the 1938 inventory. In this regard I would refer you to circular letter of November last in which it was stated that no depreciation should be allowed on any item of equipment or on the value of a residential school.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. C. F. Hives,
Principal,
Shingwauk Home,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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Ottawa,
February 5, 1940.

AIR MAIL

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the enclosed inventory.

In preparing the inventory last year you valued the fire extinguishers at $100.00 and also included 1 kitchen stove at a value of $15.00. As pointed out in circular letter issued last November there should be no deduction for depreciation. Consequently the fire extinguishers and stove should be carried at the same value each year until they are of no further use. In the latter event you should forward a letter stating why any item that was included on the previous year's inventory has been omitted from the inventory which you are forwarding.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. G. Forbes, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Christie Indian Residential School,
Kakawis, B. C.

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BIRTLE INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
(PRESBYTERIAN)

REV. E. H. LOCKHART, PRINCIPAL

BIRTLE, Man., Feb 2. 1940

Mr Philip Phelan
Ottawa. Ont

Dear Sir

I receive the Inventory of Government property for 1939 which you returned me and your letter asking that I shake changes so that this Inventory may correspond with that of 1938. I am sending you the copy I have of the 1938 Inventory. Does it not correspond with what I sent you?

In my 1939 Inventory I see differs in one valuation which was unintentional. It is that of a horse stable which in the 1938 report I placed at 250.00 and in the 1939 at $300.00.

Then in the 1939 Inventory there is added a slaughter house which I valued at $50.00. This building was erected about three years ago and I did not report it before, as it was not built by Special Government Grant. I decided at last to report it as Government property as it is a fixture on the land.

I see there is another difference in my 1938 Inventory I omitted the one Government owned implement which is most appropriately called Silo Filler and Hammer Mill. When hearing from you again I shall endeavour to comply with your requests.

Yours very truly
E. H. Lockhart

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Ottawa,
February 9, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant forwarding copy of your 1938 inventory I may say that we have a copy of this on file but we did not keep a copy of the 1939 inventory. Consequently we are unable to compare it with your 1938 inventory. I feel certain that if you make the changes mentioned in your letter of the 2nd instant your inventory will be correct.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. E. H. Lockhart,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Birtle, Man.

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150-50

Ottawa,
February 9, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

I regret that it is found necessary to return the inventory which you forwarded for the year 1939. In several places this inventory differs from your 1938 inventory and as you were informed in circular letter of November last no allowance should be made for depreciation. Consequently any article placed on the inventory should be shown on subsequent inventories until of no further value. I have placed pencil figures in several placed on your 1939 inventory in order to make it compare with your 1938 inventory. It would be appreciated if you would revise the 1939 inventory accordingly.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. E. Rheaume, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Ermineskin Indian Residential School,
Hobbema, Alta.

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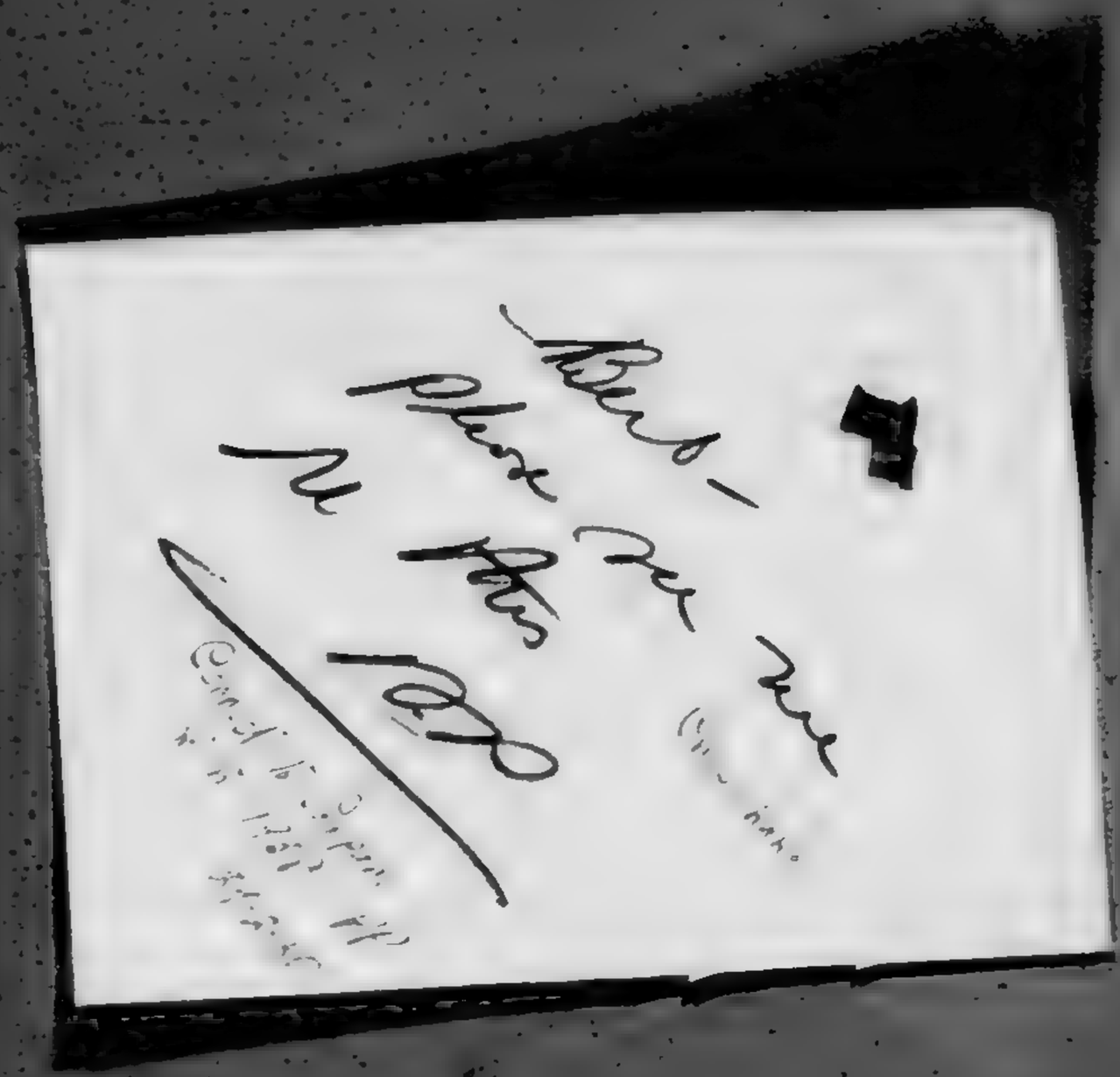
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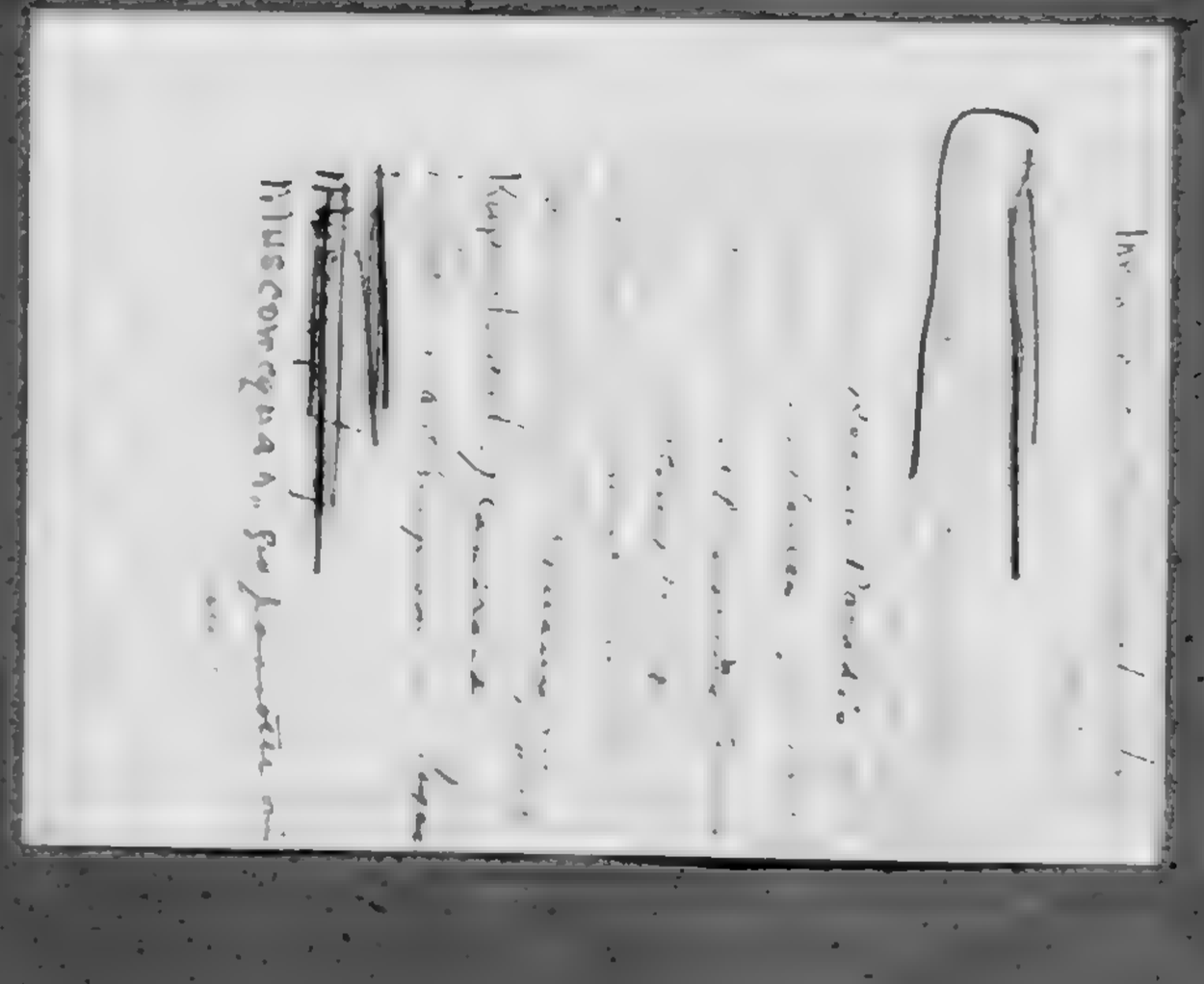


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150-50

Ottawa,
February 13, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the inventory which you recently forwarded regarding the Government supplies on hand at the Kootenay Indian Residential School.

As you were informed in circular letter issued last November no allowance should be made for depreciation and all articles included on one inventory should be included on the next at the same value unless they are no longer fit to use. You will notice several pencil entries on the attached form. These refer to articles which you mentioned last year but do not include this year. If these articles are still in use they should be shown on the inventory and valued at the same price as last year. If they are not in use you should so state on the inventory.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. P. J. Collins, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Kootenay Indian Residential School,
Cranbrook, B. C.

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X 0 E

Ottawa,
March 6, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

Last November you were forwarded the forms required for preparation of the inventory of Government property on hand at your school as of December 31, 1939.

We have not yet received your inventory and it would be appreciated if you would forward it immediately. In connection with the preparation of your inventory I would direct your attention to the attached circular letter copy of which you received.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Sent to the following residential schools:

~~St. Philips~~
~~Blue Quills~~
~~Wabasca C.E.~~
~~Morley~~
~~Old Sun~~
~~Sacred Heart~~
~~Kuper Island~~
~~Lejac~~
~~Muscowequan~~

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150-50

Ottawa,
March 19, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the enclosed inventory.

In several places you will notice pencil figures. These are the amounts shown on the inventory for 1938 and should be included on the inventory for 1939 unless the articles are not fit for use in which case a definite statement should be made to that effect. I enclose new inventory forms in order that you may prepare the inventory in the manner desired by the Department.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. L. Balter, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Blue Quills Indian Residential School,
St. Paul, Alta.

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150-50

Ottawa,
March 19, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return the enclosed inventory.

In several places you will notice pencil figures. These are the amounts shown on the inventory for 1938 and should be included on the inventory for 1939 unless the articles are not fit for use in which case a definite statement should be made to that effect. I enclose new inventory forms in order that you may prepare the inventory in the manner desired by the Department.

Yours truly,

JP

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. E. Rueux, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Sacred Heart Indian Residential School,
Brocket, Alta.

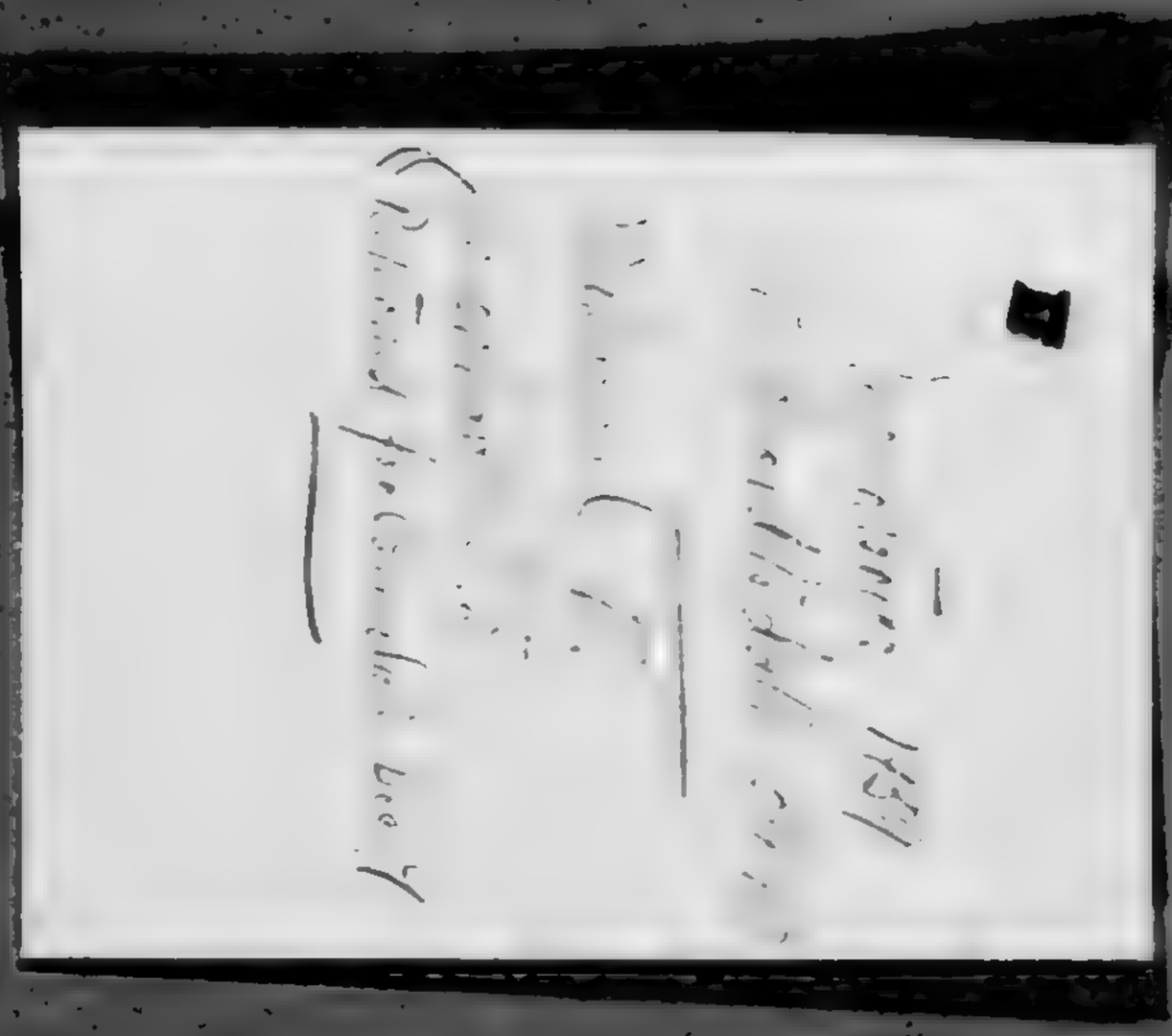
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Book Copy

150-50

Ottawa,
April 9, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

In my letter of December 7, 1939, I returned the inventory of the Government property on hand at the Onion Lake C.E. Residential School in order that you might make certain necessary corrections. As yet you have not returned the amended inventory and I should appreciate it if you would forward this immediately.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. H. Ellis,
Principal,
Onion Lake C.E. Indian Residential School,
Lloydminster, Sask.

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Ottawa,
April 9, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

Some months ago you were forwarded inventory forms in order that you might prepare the usual annual statement of the Government property on hand at the Wabasca C. E. Indian Residential School. As yet the completed form has not been returned to us and it would be appreciated if you would forward it immediately.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. K. L. Sandercock,
Principal,
Wabasca C.E. Indian Residential School,
Wabasca, Alta.

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The Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission
of the
Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

ST. BARNABAS' SCHOOL
Situated on the Onion Lake Indian Reserve
DIOCESE OF SASKATCHEWAN

LLOYDMINSTER. SASK.

16th. April 1940.

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge your letter No. 150-50 of the 9th instant concerning the inventory of Government property at the above school. In reply, I wish to inform you that your copy was amended and returned to Ottawa at the next outgoing mail, there being not the slighest delay in doing it.

Yours very truly,

Principal.

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150-50

Ottawa,
April 22, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

I have your letter of the 16th instant with reference to the inventory of Government property on hand at the Onion Lake C.E. Indian Residential School.

Our records have been very carefully checked and no trace can be found of the amended inventory which you state you returned to this office. It will, therefore, be necessary for you to prepare and forward a new inventory. The necessary forms for this purpose are enclosed.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. H. Ellis,
Principal,
Onion Lake C.E. Residential School,
Lloydminster, Sask.

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FOUR COPIES OF INVENTORIES FOR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS AND COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING, November 15, 1938:

<u>Nova Scotia</u>

Shubenacadie

<u>Ontario</u>

Cecilia Jeffrey
Chapleau
Fort Frances
Kenora
McIntosh
Mount Elgin
Moose Fort
Shingwauk
Sioux Lookout
Spanish

<u>Manitoba</u>

Birtle
Brandon
Cross Lake
Elkhorn
Fort Alexander
Pine Creek
Portage
Sandy Bay

<u>Saskatchewan</u>

Cowessess
Duck Lake
File Hills
Gordon's
Guy
Musoowequan
Onion Lake R.C.
Onion Lake C.E.
Qu'Appelle
Round Lake
Thunderchild
St. Philips

<u>Alberta</u>

Blood
Blue Quills
Crowfoot
Edmonton
Ermineskin
Lake Wabasca C.E.
Morley
Old Sun
Sacred Heart (Peigan)
St. Cyprian
St. Paul's
Whitefish Lake

<u>British Columbia</u>

Ahousaht
Alert Bay
Cariboo
Christie
Coqualeetza
Kamloops
Kootenay
Kuper Island
Lejac
Sechelt
St. George's

<u>Yukon</u>

Carcross

<u>N. W. T.</u>

(55)

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150-50

Ottawa,
December 2, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return your inventory for the current year.

I am also forwarding to you a copy of circular letter of November 15, 1939, and would request you to particularly note paragraph 5. Some items on your inventory have been changed to show less value than last year. I have supplied in pencil the values that you included on your last year's inventory and the same figures should appear on the inventory for the current year.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. P. Chatelain, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Fort Frances, Ont.

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150-50

Ottawa,
December 2, 1940.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return your inventory for the current year.

I am also forwarding to you a copy of circular letter of November 15, 1939, and would request you to particularly note paragraph 5. Some items on your inventory have been changed to show less value than last year. I have supplied in pencil the values that you included on your last year's inventory and the same figures should appear on the inventory for the current year.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Fort Alexander Residential School,
Pine Falls, Man.

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150-50

Ottawa,
December 6, 1940.

Dear Sir:

I regret that it is found necessary to return the inventory of the Alert Bay School. In four different places on pages one and two you will note figures entered in pencil. These are the amounts shown as the values on your 1939 inventory and should appear at the same amount on the 1940 inventory as you were previously informed that depreciation should not be considered when preparing inventory forms.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Mr. F.E. Amfield,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Alert Bay, B.C.

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Indian Residential School,
Fort Frances, Ont.
Dec. 4th. 1940.

Dear Sir; I50-50

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd.instant. Would you be good enough to forward me forms No.I.A.4IO in order to complete t ese forms with the corrections you pointed out.

Yours truly,

P.Chatelain,O.M.I.
Principal.

Philip Phelan,
Chief,Training Division.
Ottawa.

Sent 12.12.40

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

TO PRINCIPALS,

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

Re - "Inventory of Government Property".

1. Kindly insert name of School, with date, on each the three copies.

2. Considerable delay and confusion has been experienced in the past through failure to forward inventories promptly and lack of information therein.

3. You will note that Inventories read "Government Property on hand 31st December, 1939". Please act accordingly, forms to be completed and returned to this office promptly, and in no case, later than March 1st, 1940.

4. Automobiles and trucks, unless purchased by this Department, should not be shown on this form. All columns must be added correctly and certified by the Principal.

5. A memorandum has been received from the Auditor General and is shown here for future guidance, -

"As the policy of the Government, respecting the value of public property in general, is not to consider depreciation, I suggest that property values, once established, either on a cost or an estimated value basis, should be maintained unchanged in your records from year to year, until such property is finally disposed of, subject to any modification as a result of separations, additions or betterments."

Philip L Phelan

PHILIP L PHELAN,
Chief, Training Division.

Ottawa, November 15th, 1939.

505-913.

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150-50

Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

INDIAN & ESKIMO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION

Mr. F. EARL ANFIELD
Principal

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL
Alert Bay, B. C.

December 14, 1940.

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge your 150-50 of December 5, with returned Inventory forms for this School.

I would refer you to Paragraph 5 of circular letter dated November 15, 1939, in which I was informed that:

"Property values once established should be maintained unchanged in the inventory from year to year until such property is finally disposed of."

(1) In dealing with the items referred to in your letter, I would advise as follows:

Cooling and gas tanks - One tank was finally disposed of by collapse during the year, and the inventory value of the remaining two was shown in the form submitted. The tank omitted from the inventory has been entirely removed from the School, and is no longer part of Government property therein.

(2) Ovens, Bakery - The bake oven at the School collapsed during the year and was finally disposed of by removal to the School dump. Not being of further use, the item was removed from the inventory.

(3) Tools and Manual Training Supplies - The Department purchased for the Manual Training account $300.00 worth of supplies, and during the same period $500.00 worth were used in tuition. The items finally disposed of were deleted from the inventory, and the equipment as noted, provided by the Department during the year were included in the inventory.

(4) During the year, twenty-five old beds passed beyond any usefulness whatsoever, and were removed to the School dump as finally disposed of. Their value was deleted from the inventory, as they no longer form part of the property of the Government therein.

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I am utterly at a loss to know how these inventories are to be filled out if articles finally disposed of by use or otherwise, are still to be included therein, and if purchases made by the Government for the School are not to be added to the inventories each year. It would seem to me that if equipment completely useless and finally disposed of is to be retained on the School inventory, and, vice versa, new equipment purchased by the Government is not to be included, the inventory cannot possibly show a true picture of Government property at the School.

Careful record is kept within the School of all new equipment purchased by the Department, and of all equipment destroyed and finally disposed of for purposes of this particular inventory. If such is not required, and the Department do not wish new equipment added to the inventory or equipment finally disposed of deducted therefrom, I would appreciate hearing from you further.

I cannot conscientiously sign any inventory that does not represent the property of the Government in use, as stated above.

Faithfully yours,

PRINCIPAL

FEA:MP
ENC.

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150 - 50

Fort Alexander Indian Residential School,
Pine Falls P.O.,Man.,

December 7th 1940.

DEC 10 1940

Dear Sir,-

Re 150-50.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd. inst. concerning deductions made in the inventory,and to submit the following explanation for the three items thus concerned.

Engine,gas. 1 Engine deducted, $ 500.00.
This engine became completely ruined,so much so that, in order to be able to pump and produce light,we had to buy 1 10 H.P. Diesel Lister Engine at our own expense.
The engine pieces have been exchanged in payment for freight as common cast iron.
The old engine was presumed to have been bought by the Dep.
Sewing Machines. 4 Machines deducted $ 50.00.
These four old machines had been hard to run for some time already and they have become worn out.
Team of horses,1. $ 235.00. Deducted.
This team had become of poor service on account of broken wind and we found unexpectedly a good bargain to exchange them for better horses,young,sturdy and well trained.

Enclosed please find the inventory copies.

The other items are maintained as before.

Sincerely yours,

J. Brachet

Rev. J. Brachet,O.M.I.,

Principal.

Philip Phelan,Chief,
Training Division,
Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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Mr. Preston
Dept. of Mines
Ottawa, Ont.

Sample copy.

ELK ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT CONDEMNED

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1940

The following articles being of no further use for the purpose for which they were purchased or of use to this Park in their present form, have been inspected by a board of survey and the following disposal is recommended.

A. Material and equipment surplus to requirements of the station where it is located but which might be utilized in other branches of the Department.

B. Material and equipment of no further use for the purpose for which purchased but which can be reduced to parts locally and utilized on the station, or sold as salvage.

C. Material and equipment having salvage value as scrap.

D. Material and equipment lost and shortages found in stores.

E. Material and equipment having no salvage value.

We the undersigned, acting as a Board of Survey, have inspected and examined the above listed stores and equipment and find that they are of no further use to the Branch for the purpose for which purchased.

Mr. Preston —

Report could be signed by the Principal when dealing with school equipment - at points where a board could not be convened.

E. Lemmé.

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150-50

B

Ottawa,
January 8, 1941.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1940.

You will note certain pencil figures. These are the figures appearing on your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1939, and should also appear on the inventory for the year 1940. As you were previously advised no amount is to be deducted for depreciation of any article included on the inventory.

If there are any articles of Government property at your school which you consider as useless or beyond repair you should forward full particulars at the beginning of the year. Your recommendations will then receive consideration and you will be advised if you may delete them from future inventories.

Youre truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. J. Camirand,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Kuper Island,
via Chemainus, B.C.

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150-50

Ottawa,
January 2, 1941.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1940.

You will note certain pencil figures. These are the figures appearing on your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1939, and should also appear on the inventory for the year 1940. As you were previously advised no amount is to be deducted for depreciation of any article included on the inventory.

If there are any articles of Government property at your school which you consider as useless or beyond repair you should forward full particulars at the beginning of the year. Your recommendations will then receive consideration and you will be advised if you may delete them from future inventories.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Sacred Heart Residential School,
Brocket, Alta.

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Ottawa,
January 2, 1941.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1940.

You will note certain pencil figures. These are the figures appearing on your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1939, and should also appear on the inventory for the year 1940. As you were previously advised no amount is to be deducted for depreciation of any article included on the inventory.

If there are any articles of Government property at your school which you consider as useless or beyond repair you should forward full particulars at the beginning of the year. Your recommendations will then receive consideration and you will be advised if you may delete them from future inventories.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. P. Chatelain, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Fort Frances, Ont.

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150-50

Ottawa,
January 2, 1941.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1940.

You will note certain pencil figures. These are the figures appearing on your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1939, and should also appear on the inventory for the year 1940. As you were previously advised no amount is to be deducted for depreciation of any article included on the inventory.

If there are any articles of Government property at your school which you consider as useless or beyond repair you should forward full particulars at the beginning of the year. Your recommendations will then receive consideration and you will be advised if you may delete them from future inventories.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. E. Rheaume, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Ermineskin Indian Residential School,
Hobbema, Alta.

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Ottawa,
January 2, 1941.

Dear Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1940.

You will note certain pencil figures. These are the figures appearing on your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1939, and should also appear on the inventory for the year 1940. As you were previously advised no amount is to be deducted for depreciation of any article included on the inventory.

If there are any articles of Government property at your school which you consider as useless or beyond repair you should forward full particulars at the beginning of the year. Your recommendations will then receive consideration and you will be advised if you may delete them from future inventories.

The information contained in the preceding paragraph answers your statement regarding paragraph 5 of circular letter of November 15, 1939. Property is not finally disposed of until you have submitted your recommendation to this Branch and our approval has been received.

New equipment purchased during a calendar year should, of course, be included in that year's inventory.

Yours truly,

Mr. F.E. Anfield,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Alert Bay, B.C.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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150-50

Ottawa,
January 2, 1941.

Reverend Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 7th ultimo I again return your inventory for the year ended December 31, 1940.

The figures shown on the 1939 inventory should be retained. As you were previously advised no amount is to be deducted for depreciation of any article included on the inventory.

If there are any articles of Government property at your school which you consider as useless or beyond repair you should forward full particulars at the beginning of the year. Your recommendations will then receive consideration and you will be advised if you may delete them from future inventories.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Fort Alexander Residential School,
Pine Falls, Man.

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150-50

Ottawa,
January 4, 1941.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return your inventory for the year 1940. In three places you will find pencil figures. These cover values placed on articles shown on your 1939 inventory but not included on your 1940 inventory. As no official authority was given for you to delete any articles from the inventory it will be necessary for you to include on the 1940 inventory the three articles that were shown on the 1939 inventory.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. Jos. Angin, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Thunderchild Residential School,
Delmas, Sask.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-50, part 1)

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150-50

Ottawa,
January 4, 1941.

Reverend Sir:

The Department finds it necessary to return your inventory for the year 1940. In preparing your 1939 inventory you showed 3 typewriters valued at $50.00. The 1940 inventory shows only 2 valued at $40.00. As you did not apply for, or receive, official permission to make any deduction the 1940 inventory should also show 3 typewriters valued at $50.00.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. J.A. Doyle,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Brandon, Man.

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Fort Alexander Indian Residential School,
Pine Falls P.O.,Man.,

January 7th,1941.

Dear Sir,-

Re 150-50.

I beg to ask to be permitted to delete from the 1941 inventory the following items :

1 Engine,gas. Amount $ 500.00

This old engine had become to completely ruined that we had to tear it in pieces last July.

4 Sewing Machines. Amount $ 50.00

These four old machines are useless and beyond repair.

1 Team of horses. Amount $ 235.00

This team had to be disposed of on account of broken wind.

Yours truly,

J. Brachet

Rev. J. Brachet,O.M.I., Principal.

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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Thunderchild Ind.Res.School,
Delmas.Sask.

150-50

Jan.8th 1941

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
JAN 13 1941
RECEIVED

To Philip Phelan,Esq.
Chief,Training Division,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

I have your letter No 150-50,of 4th instant,relative to some omissions in my inventory of 1940.

The Delco plant and the batteries have been marked in the column total issues in the 1939 inventory.You know that in 1939,I bought a new Diesel plant to replace the old Delco which was absolutely worn out,and I spent for this new plant $ 1739.00.I asked even to Mr R.A.Hoey for help to pay for and I obtained $ 500.00.The old Delco was not suitable for use and I could not sell it,only for repairs parts.The batteries were sold just for the cells and their amount deducted from the cost of the new ones.So,I have no more this old Delco and the batteries,and I think that I had permission to get rid of these,because the Department allowed a grant toward the cost of the new one. What I can do on the 1940 inventory is to show this amount of $ 500.00 given by the Department,but as part only of the new Diesel.

As to the cows that not figure on the 1940 inventory,I have to say that these 4 cows,given by the Department 10 years ago cannot live up to the last judgement,and I imagine that I do not need any permission to slaughter cows that are 15 years of age.You could tell me that these cows had calves,but I say that the bull was not supplied by the Department but by the school.

Before making any correction to my 1940 inventory,I will wait for your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Rev.Joseph Angin,
Principal.

Authority for disposal must be issued [illegible]

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15-0 - 50

Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

INDIAN & ESKIMO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION

[redacted]

Mr. F. EARL ANFIELD
Principal

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL
Alert Bay, B. C.

January 11, 1941.

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
JAN 20 1941
REGISTERED

Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Your File 150-50 - Jan. 2nd. 1941

Sir:

Advice is hereby given that the following articles, on Government inventory at this School, have during 1940 become useless and have been removed to the school dump:-

1. Kitchen Range - one - replaced by the Dept.
2. Bake Oven - one - not replaced, though appeal made.
3. Beds, pupils - 25 - not replaced, though appeal made.
4. Tank, water cooling -1-- replaced from School fund.

Awaiting your advice as to the removal of these items from the School inventory, which is returned herewith, with requested alterations made.

Faithfully yours,

Principal.

FEA/B.
ENC.

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150 - 50

St.John's School,

Wabasca,Alberta.

Via Slave Lake.

March,3,1941.

Schools

Indian Affairs Branch,

Department of Mines and Resources,

Ottawa.

Department of Mines and Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
11 1941
REGISTERED

Dear Sirs:

Please find herewith corrected Government Inventory. Four of our desks are so old and outworn that they have had to be discarded.

Yours sincerely,

C. N. Middleton

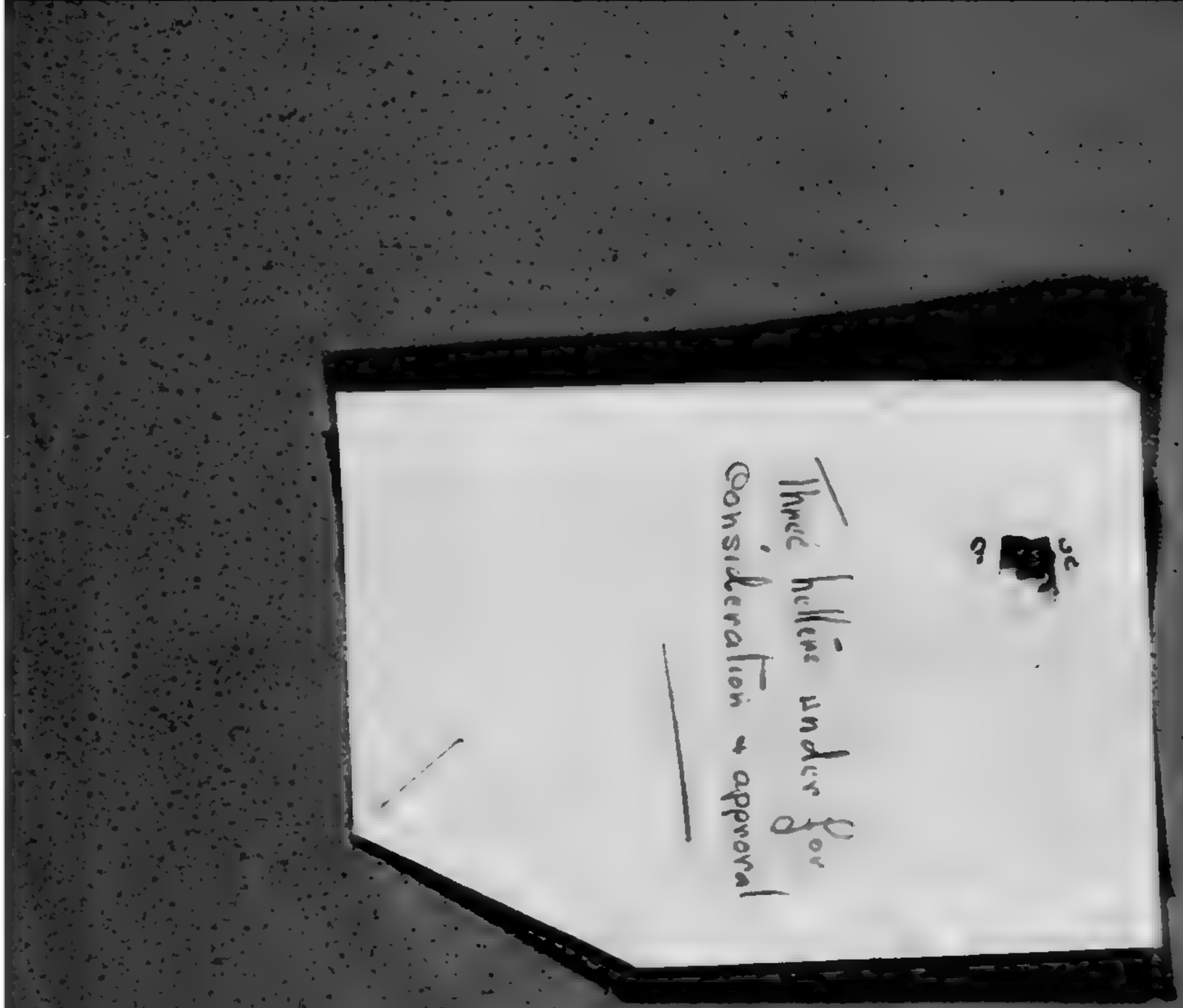
Principal.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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Re School Inventories - 1940 File - 150-50

Not Received to date - March. 3 - 1941.

✓ Gordons - Punnichy Sask.

Thunderchild - Delmas. Sask.

Crowfoot - Cluny Alta

Wabasca C.F. Wabasca Alta

St. Cyprian - Brocket. Alta

Whitefish lake - Whitefish lake via Calais Alta.

~~Alta.~~ - ~~Alberni - B.C.~~

St. Pauls. - Vandsloo. Alta

✓ Cecilia Jeffrey - Kenora. Ont

Sioux lookout - Sioux lookout. Ont.

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150-50

Ottawa,
March 5, 1941.

Reverend Sir:

The Department has not yet received the inventory of Government property on hand at your school for the year ended December 31, 1940.

Forms for completing the inventory were forwarded to you some months ago and should have been completed and returned to us early in January. It would be appreciated if you would finish the inventory for the year ended December 31, 1940, and forward it to me at once.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Sent to the Principals of the
following residential schools:

Gordon's
Thunderchild
Crowfoot
Wabasca C.E.
St. Cyprian
Whitefish Lake
St. Paul's
Cecilia Jeffrey
Sioux Lookout

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Thunderchild Ind.Res.School,
Delmas.Sask.

150 - 50

March 11th 1941

To Phillip Phelan,Esq.
Chief Training Division,
Indian Affaire Branch,
Ottawa.

Department of Mines and Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
MAR 15 1941
REGISTERED

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of 5th instant,stating you have not yet received the Inventory of Government Property of the Thunderchild School for the year ended December 31,1940.

I may say that I sent to you the 3 copies of this inventory soon in January,or rather at the end of December 1940.They have come back to me with a letter from you dated January 4th,for some corrections to make. Before making these corrections,I wrote to you on January 9th,explaining why some items had been withdrawn from the 1939 inventory,and I waited for your reply.

No reply having been received,I forwarded again the 3 copies of this inventory to you,but addressed as usual to the Secretary,Indian Affaire Branch,Ottawa.Therefore,you should have the copies of the inventory in your office,as the letter has not come back to me. They have been sent to you on February 12th.

Youre truly,

Rev.Joseph Angin,
Principal.

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150 - 50

Indian Residential School

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.

PHONE 2838

Brandon, Man., March 17 1941

Department of Mines & Resources
MAR 20 1941
REGISTERED

The Secretary,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to our letter of January 9th replying to yours of January 4th number I50-50, I beg to enclose herewith letter from the Underwood, Elliott, Fisher Co., concerning the typewriter which we turned into them hoping to be allowed something for it.

I am,
Yours respectfully,

J. A. Doyle.

JAL/TS

Principal

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UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER LIMITED



JOSEPH L. SEITZ, PRESIDENT

J. GIBSON, MANAGER

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS

Canada Building 340 Donald Street
Brandon, WINNIPEG, MAN.
TELEPHONES: 80-224

31 Ninth St.,
March 14, 1941.

Rev. J. A. Doyle,
Indian Residential School,
Brandon, Manitoba.

Dear Sir: Re Remington RD93572

This is to advise that the above typewriter is now obsolete and far beyond repair. It has no commercial value whatever.

Yours very truly,

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER LIMITED

W. R. Hoffman

WRH/J

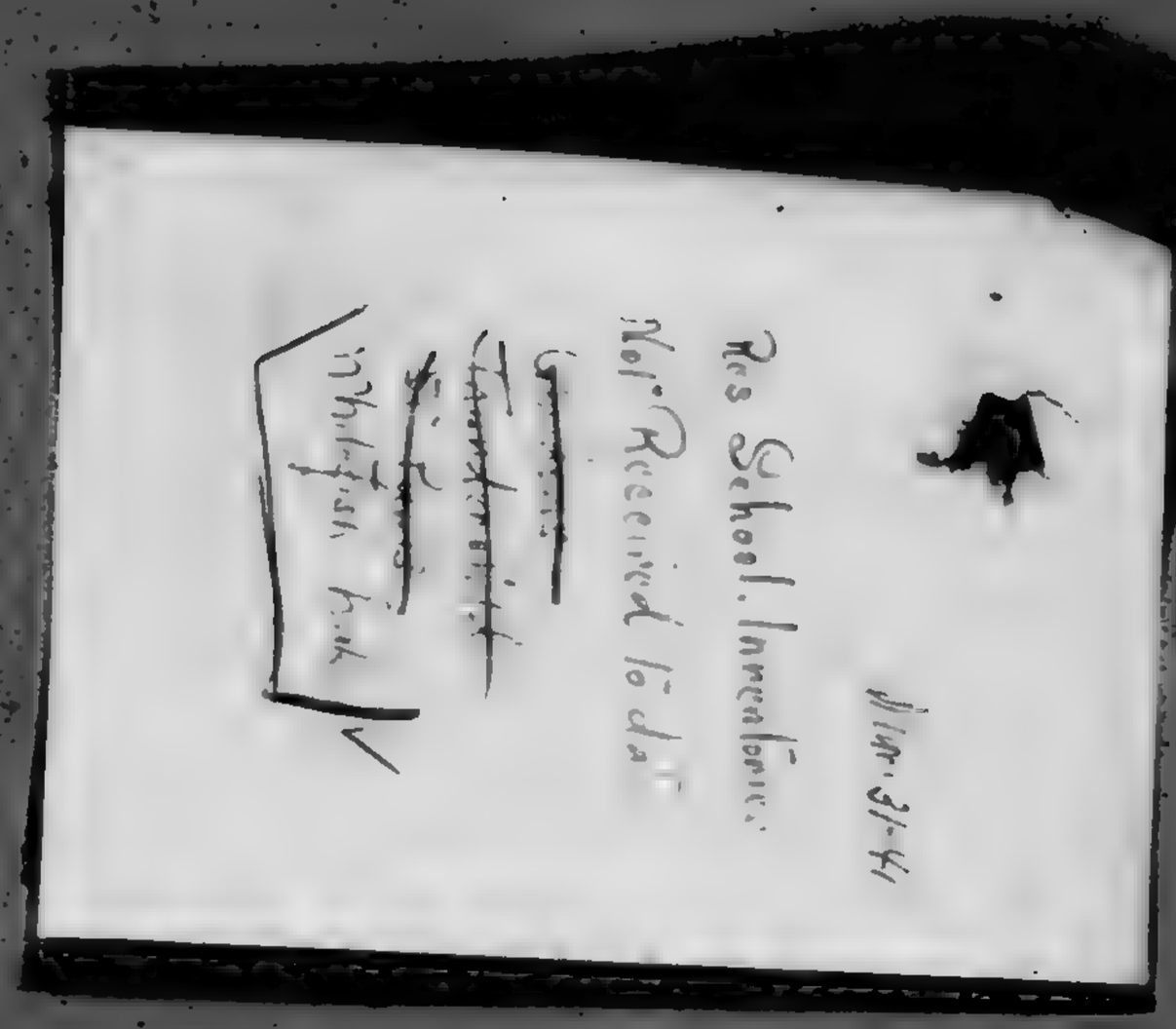
Branch Manager.

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150-50

Ottawa,
April 8, 1941.

AIR MAIL

Reverend Sir:

The Department has not yet received your inventory showing Government property on hand at the Whitefish Lake Indian Residential School on December 31, 1940. I enclose another copy of the inventory form and I should appreciate it if you would complete and return it as soon as possible. You will note that you should only record on this form the property owned by the Government in the school.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

Rev. R.T. Catheart,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Whitefish Lake,
via Grouard, Alta.

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NO FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE TO BE PLACED ON THIS FILE

SEE CURRENT VOLUME

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150-50 VOL. 1 CLOSED

4 APR 34

8 APR 41

INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

~~CLOSED 11 MAR 42~~

SEE VOL.2

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-50, part 1)

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Indian Affairs
School Files

(RG 10, Volume 6033)

File 150-44, part 2	Headquarters - Health - Dietary Service for Residential Schools. 1929-1947
File 150-50, part 1	Headquarters - Inventory of Government Property at Residential Schools. 1934-1941
File 150-60, part 1	Headquarters - Vocational Training and Follow-up System for School Graduates. 1937-1939
File 150-60B, part 1	Headquarters - Vocational Training and Follow-up System for School Graduates. 1938-1945
File 150-61, part 1	Headquarters - Monthly Reports - Welfare and Training Services Division. 1941-1945

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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FILE No. 150-60 VOL.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FROM

TO

CENTRAL REGISTRY	REFERRED TO	DATE REC'D	INITIALS	CENTRAL REGISTRY	REFERRED TO	DATE REC'D	INITIALS

FILE No. 150-60 VOL.

Vocational Instruction
Follow-up System for School Graduates

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-60, part 1)

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150-60

DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
CANADA

Ottawa, January 15, 1937.

I regret that the limited time at my disposal has not enabled me to write in a personal or introductory sense, until now, to the teachers in charge of our Indian schools.

I have had an opportunity to make a brief study of inspectors' and other departmental reports relating to the welfare of our Indian population and relating particularly to the work accomplished in our schools. This study has convinced me that the teachers in charge of our institutions have rendered, and are still rendering, conscientious and devoted service. Missionary zeal and the spirit of self-sacrifice have been very much in evidence.

I can state that the reorganization of the Department does not necessarily mean a drastic change in educational policy. If changes are found to be necessary from time to time, these changes will be worked out in cooperation with representatives of the churches and with their approval.

My personal opinion is that in our educational programme provision should be made for a course of study that would enable the pupils to spend at least one third of their time at manual training or vocational instruction. The general public have an impression that the instruction given in our Indian schools is altogether too abstract and academic. They feel that there should be a more direct relationship between this instruction and the tasks that confront the pupil after his departure from school. This criticism, I feel, applies with equal force to the instruction provided for our white children throughout the Dominion.

I am deeply interested, also, in a "Follow-up System". I mean by this a systematic method of supplying the Department, from year to year, with information that will enable us to know exactly what becomes of our pupils after they leave school. This work should be undertaken at once by the principals of our residential schools and by the teachers in charge of our day schools. We shall welcome any suggestions as to how this work can be simply and effectively accomplished.

I have been placed in my present position to help and encourage you. I am anxious to do this, in cooperation with the officials here, to the best of my ability. I want you to feel perfectly free to communicate with me at any time. I feel confident our relationships are going to be cordial and helpful throughout the period that may lie ahead of us.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training.

708-598.

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Residential
School
SPANISH, Ont.

Hon. R. A. Hoey
Ottawa

C/50-60

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1937
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Jan 20th, 37

Mr Hoey

Dear Mr. Hoey

I thank you for the kind and encouraging message you have sent to me. It's a great comfort for a principal to know that he will be listened to with a sympathetic understanding.

As regards the manual training you mention in your letter, I am anxious to give it as much and as early as I can. The smallest boys receive it and those in grades 6, 7, 8 are half-day workers i.e. that half the day is spent in class and half in manual work. This is further regulated by the rule that those in class in the morning in one week go alternately to class in the afternoon. They are trained

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in farming, poultry, carpentry work, shoe-making, tailoring, kitchen work and the mechanical work connected with running the light and water system of the schools.

In order to meet with your desire of a "Follow-up System", I shall keep a record of our ex-pupils' occupations. Unfortunately our ex-pupils have still to face the problem of unemployment.

I am most anxious to cooperate with the Department in the good work done for the Indians in our country.

Yours sincerely

Paul Mercy O.M.I.

Rev. Paul Mercy O.M.I.

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150-60.

Ottawa, January 22, 1927.

Dear Father Mary:

I desire to thank you for your letter of the 20th instant and for the information contained therein. I was particularly pleased to learn that you had already made ample provision for manual training at your institution. It is my hope that this instruction will show gratifying results from year to year. I want to thank you, also, for the assurance you have given us that you will keep in touch with the graduates of your school and supply us with information, from year to year, in respect to the progress they may be making.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Paul Mary, S. J.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Spanish, Ont.

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150-60

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION.
Missionary Society of The Church of England in Canada



REV. A. J. VALE—Principal

St. John's Indian Residential School

Chapleau, Ont. January 22-1937

R.A. Hoey
Sup[t] of Welfare and Training.
Department of Mines and Resources
Indian Affairs Branch.
Ottawa Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

I hereby very gratefully acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 15th in connection with the Education of the Indian Schools.

I want to thank you for the very generous offer of help. I am particularly interested in your paragraph on the need for more Manual Training. I a have advocated this for several years as the Reports sent by myself and the Public School Inspector will show. I do most heartily welcome your remarks along this line. I shall be glad to do all in my power to aid you in your effort to improve the School System. Our own school as you doubtless have learned from the reports is run on what is known as the Half day system. We have the pupils in the class room for one half of each school day and employ them at the work of the school and surroundings for the toher half. We would welcome a chnace to add more Manual Training to our Curriculum. To do this we shall require more room. I have asked repeatedly for this but so far it has not been furnished.

May I suggest, you come and see us, and our conditions at your earliest opportunity, you will then see what we need and we can confer on the best ways to obtain the desired improvements.

I shall welcome a visit more than anything. I do hope the way may open for you to come and see us. I regret I was absent last summer when Dr Magill came to our school.

Hoping to see you soon and have a chance to talk things over with you I am yours very sincerely

A[lf] J. Vale Principal.

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150-60.

Ottawa, January 25, 1937.

Dear Canon Vale:

I want to thank you very heartily for your prompt reply to my letter of the 18th instant.

I note, with interest, your suggestion that I visit and inspect your school. I may state, in reply, that it is my intention to visit a number of the schools in the province of Ontario, just as soon as I can conveniently do so. I am not at all sure, however, in view of my duties here, that I shall be able to pay you a visit in the immediate future. I have just been informed, however, that Mr. H. Christiansen, our General Superintendent of Agencies, will visit Chapleau in the course of a week or two. When you meet Mr. Christiansen, I wish you would discuss with him the matter of additional accommodation and any other matters relating to the welfare of your institution that you may have in mind. It is my intention to discuss the situation with Mr. Christiansen, immediately following his return.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Canon A. J. Vale,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Chapleau, Ont.

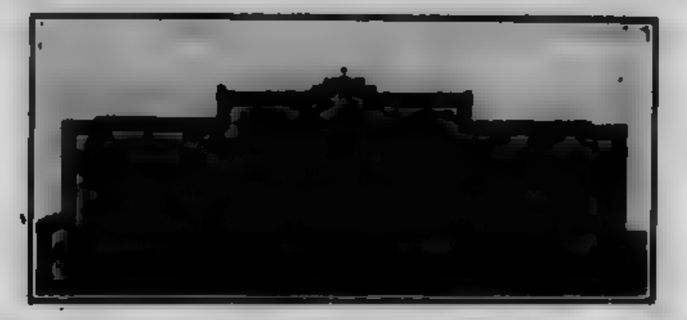
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150-60



Gordon's Anglican Indian Residential School

Punnichy, Saskatchewan

PRINCIPAL
R. W. FRAYLING

Reply: Letter 150-60
Jan.15/37.

PUNNICHY, SASK. Jan. 25th 1937

R. A. Hoey, Esq.
Sup't. of Welfare and Training
Indian Affairs Branch
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

My appreciation of the circular letter of above date and number, and your mention in the last paragraph of your desire for freedom and confidence, prompts me to remark on one or two of the suggestions (if they have not gone beyond that stage).

Does it imply that the Manual or Vocational instruction would be given at each I.R. Boarding School or at some centralized location after the child reaches the age eligible to leave school viz. 16 years? That something of this nature should be given has always been uppermost in my thought. After leaving school as at present the child is at a great disadvantage, can only and does revert to little better than their predecessors.

Re Follow-Up-System: I consider this most essential, though not from the School, but from someone else, say perhaps the Agent through the Farm Instructor, so long as they live on the Reserve. As for instance, there are children here from Fort a-La Corne, Pelly etc. 100 to 170 miles from here which I am never in touch with after leaving School. Tho' I always ask them on leaving to write me and let me know how they are getting along, invariably giving a stamped addressed envelope for that purpose but rarely getting a reply. Proving that it would be most difficult for the Principal of a School to get this much desired and needed information and advice, whereas the Farm Instructor is in touch with them throughout the year, I imagine.

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Mr. R. A. Hoey
Ottawa, Ont.

Prior to the elevation of His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, many of our conversations were on the same subject, "What can be recommended for the betterment of our Indians." Then came the hard times, leaving things at a stand-still. His Grace was, and I am sure, still is very anxious that our Indians should be helped in some manner to make better progress and eventually become good citizens.

In conclusion, I trust you will not think me presuming, but being interested in the future of the Pupils that pass through this School is the sole motive. It is possible that a Principal in some School may be helpful in solving this problem, if he were not thought to be exceeding his authority, or interfering in a matter outside of the school duties.

Yours very truly,

Principal.
Gordon's School.

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From Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.

EDUCATION

Integration with community life - During the past year a strong effort has been made to integrate Indian education more deeply with the actual living experiences and the environment of Indian children. With increased emphasis on community life, the school is becoming more and more the focal point for community interests and activities. No longer are classes held for the school children alone. The basic new is that of a parent-child cooperative program.

The school or community shop is becoming a popular place for the men to repair their tools; men and women come in to the school to sew, to bathe and wash their hair and clothes, for help on home problems, to attend clinics, and, in some cases, at night to learn to read and write. Nursery schools have been established in a number of the older boarding schools. Child care is part of every older girl's training.

Parents contribute a wealth of information on spinning, weaving, and dyeing materials, in drying foods, and in making pottery, basketry, and leather goods, in conjunction with the general program which is being encouraged in all of the Indian schools and communities. An increased effort is being made to preserve the rich contribution which Indian arts and crafts have to make to the culture of future generations.

A concrete example of community interest is the Red Lake day school, near Leupp, Ariz., where a group of several Indian families, interested in home gardens, built and paid for an irrigation dam, by means of which

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an ample food supply was provided for their school and community.

This changed emphasis on the interrelationship of school and community life is true not only of the day school but of many of the boarding schools as well. Greater emphasis is being placed on more practical work, such as special agricultural and homemaking courses. At one school, 3-week short courses were provided throughout the year for mothers and girls in outlying communities. School and home gardens have been made by children and teachers. School hothouses and hotbeds provide tomato, cabbage, berry, and flower plants for the home. Poultry clubs are a part of many homemaking courses. Home furnishing increasingly is taught in terms of the homes from which pupils come. The furniture and furnishings are simple, but of a practical and durable type that can be made and paid for by an energetic homemaker.

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Ottawa, January 29, 1937.

Dear Mr. Frayling:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 25th instant and for the suggestions contained therein.

I may state, by way of comment, that one or two thoughts I expressed in my letter of the 15th instant were submitted wholly by way of suggestion and designed to obtain from the Principals and Teachers in charge of our schools any views they might have in mind in respect to changes that should be made in educational policy.

The suggestion you make, in respect to the promotion of manual or vocational instruction, is pretty much in accord with my own views on the matter. It is my hope that, some day, the Department will be in a position to establish senior vocational schools and in this way prepare our Indian boys and girls for the tasks that lie ahead of them in life. In view of the economic depression in which we find ourselves, however, it is not at all likely that we can make provision for the establishment of such schools at any time in the immediate future. The demands for more liberal relief allowances and for additional health services are steadily multiplying. I am convinced, however, that, in the meantime, our residential schools can make a

- real

R. W. Frayling, Esq.,
Principal,
Gordon's Indian Residential School,
Punnichy, Sask.

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real contribution by making provision for manual training, even in the junior grades. I have in mind carpentry work, blacksmithing, auto mechanics, shoe repairing, and, in the case of girls, house work, dress making, crochet work and, in fact, anything that will contribute to the development of certain schools. At the moment, I am interested most of all in the cultivation and care of gardens. I have been simply amazed, since I entered the Department, at the inability of our Indian population to grow sufficient vegetables to maintain themselves even in the summer months. I am not a medical man, but I am inclined to think there is a vital and direct relationship between this failure on the part of the Indian to grow and consume vegetables and his very unsatisfactory physical condition. It is not my intention, of course, that you should attempt the impossible, but I have long since reached the conclusion that it is just a waste of time and effort to provide academic instruction for the average pupil who has no mental aptitude for such study. This applies to our Indian pupils, and it applies with equal force to the white pupils in attendance at our public schools.

I note, with interest, your comments on the "follow-up system". Your suggestion, that we obtain the cooperation of our agents and farm instructors, is one that I shall be glad to follow up. Is it your present practice to send to the Agents a list of the senior boys and girls who leave your school from year to year? It seems to me that, if a list such as this were sent, with comments on certain pupils who may require additional supervision and care, it would be well worth while. A suggestion has been made that a placement officer be employed and put in charge of this work, and this suggestion is now under consideration.

I am enclosing, for your information, an

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excerpt taken from the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, Washington. I am enclosing this with the hope that you will find it interesting and perhaps suggestive.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-60

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION.
Missionary Society of The Church of England in Canada



REV. A. J. VALE—Principal

St. John's Indian Residential School

Chapleau, Ont. Jan.30-1937

THE SUP'T OF WELFARE & TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA ONTARIO.

Dear Sir:-

I thank you most sincerely for your letter No.I50-60 under date of January 25-1937.

I am very pleased to learn of the possible visit of Mr Christianson to our school in the near future. I hope it may not happen during the week of Feb 8-13 as I shall be away at that time. If you can get in touch with him and arrange for some other date I shall appreciate your action very much.

Thank you for informing me of his coming at some near date. I will try to leave information here in case he calls during my absence.

I am yours very gratefully

Alf. J. Vale
Principal.

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Lejac Indian Residential School

Under Direction of The Oblate Fathers

LEJAC, B.C.

Jan. 27th 1937

Mr. R.A. Hoey,

Supt. of Welfare and Training,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hoey,

Your letter of Jan15th, addressed to Rev. Father McGrath reached our school yesterday and as the new Principal , it is my pleasure to acknowledge its reception and toassure you of my hearty co-operation in your work on behalf of the Indian children in our schools.

It will be three weeks to-morrow since I took charge of the school here and this is my first experience in this line of work. It will therefore take a little while before I get a thorough grasp of the conditions and needs of the School.

I was discussing your letter with Mr. Moore the Indian Agent and he explained to me that the problem of vocational and manual instruction is more difficult here than in most of the schools. The parents of many , if not most, of our children are engaged in traping and much of the farm work which the boys learn at the school will not be used.

This is true also of the girls. They will go back to their camps, where there are no cows, no poultry and therefore no question of butter-making etc. of course the training in cooking, sewing, mending etc will be invaluable to them and they receivea very thorough training [illegible] in these subjects.

The Sister Superior has already called my attention to one problem which is a constant source of worry. The baking is done at the school. Bread is made five times a week. at each baking 200lbs of flour are used. This is apparently a large quantity of dough and this dough is mixed by hand with a stick. This is such heavy work that the boys and girls are obliged to take turns and even at that I am told that it is too heavy for them. Using the boys for this work has many inconveniehces. We only have about twelve boys who are physically able to do this work. They are needed for the chores connected with the farm. There is the inconvenience of bring the boys into the part of the school reserved for the girls and there is also the disadvantage of compelling the boys to do work which they think is fit only for women and work which

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Lejac Indian Residential School

Under Direction of The Oblate Fathers

LEJAC, B.C.

they will never have occasion to do later on. I was told on my arrival at the school that this is one of their most urgent and difficult problems. The remedy suggested was that the work be done by means of an electrical dough mixer. I at once made enquiries about the possible cost. The result was not very encourageing. I found that there were two firms in Winnipeg handling these dough mixers but the cost is quite high..... $400.00 .

I mention these things because in the course of my conversation with Mr. Moore, we decided that you would be in a position to tell us what is dome to meet this problem in other schools and what remedy you would suggest. If we could get rid of this druggery it would save a lot of time and energy for other work and help the discipline of the School.

I am going to follow out your suggestion with regard to the "follow up" system and hope in the very near future to be able to give you a report on the subject. The information will have to be second-hand since I do not know the students who have gone through the school in recent years.

As far as the boys are concerned we are very fotunate in having a very able carpenter in charge of the manual training and the work done and learned is of a very practical character. Apart from that the boys pick up what they can round the farm. No doubt even here with our special problem there is room for improvement and I shall be only to glad to trry out any suggestions that you may make from time to time.

Possiblly you may have an opportunity before very long visiting the Schools. This will be the most satisfactory way of learning our problem and suggesting the remedies.

Yours very sincerely,

W Byrne-Grant OMI

Rev. W. Byrne-Grant, O.M.I.

Principalm.

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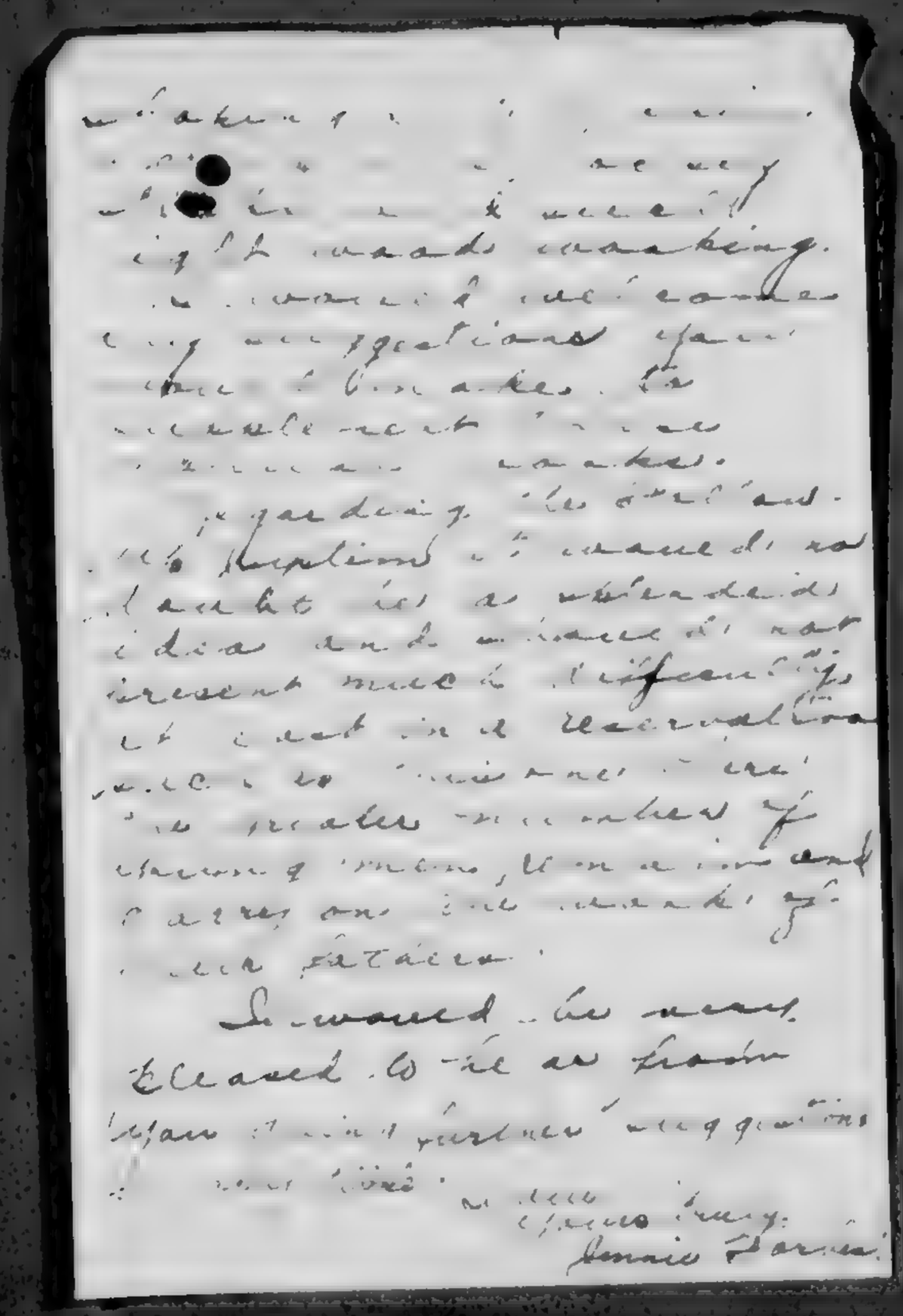
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Ottawa,
Jan. 29, 1937

(R. A. Hoey, Esq.
Supt. of Indian Training

Dear Hoey

Now that
visit of our usual Inspector
we spoke about
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



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THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

PRINCIPAL
P. RHODES

File Hills Indian Residential School

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

TELEPHONES
Office 49 R 3
Res. 49 K-3-1

BALCARRES,

Your file 150-60 **January 25th 1937.**

R. A. Hoey Esq,
Supt of Welfare & Training.
Department of Mines & Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch.
Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Sir;

I am in receipt of your circular letter of the 15th inst and am very glad to hear from you and make your acquaintance,even if only through the medium of a letter.

Referring to the third paragraph of your letter; I am also of the opinion, and have been for some considerable time, that some provision should be made in our educational programme for greater scope in vocational training, particularly as it applies to the boys, there is little doubt that the majority of the Girls in our Residential Schools get a thorough training in domestic science though sometimes this is carried out on a large or "Institutional" scale and much of the benefit to be derived from such training is then lost, it has been our policy for the past number of years to have the girls carry out part of their training in the Kitchen and under the supervision of a member of Staff prepare meals, mix and bake bread etc in small quantities such as would be used by the average family say of from two to five, this has been a great help to the girls when they have graduated and returned to the Reserves.

I am also of the opinion that the academic training of the Indian child in our Schools needs to be revised, there is much in the Curriculum as carried out to-day that can very well be eliminated insofar as it applies to the Indian Schools, an elementary education properly administered, the children thoroughly grounded in these elementary subjects so that they may go back to the Reserves and carry on is all that is required, I cannot convince myself that the average Indian Boy or Girl is ready to enter the competitive labour market just yet, there are the odd ones of course who have the ability to prepare themselves and to make the most use of the opportunities given them to go out and make their way in the world, but my experience is that the average Indian Boy or Girl will gravitate to the Reserves when they leave the Schools no matter how well they have been trained, this is the reason why I am not in favour of an extended academic training and if facilities were provided whereby students would be prepared to meet and to do the tasks which will face them when they return to the Reserves we will be meeting a long felt want in this Indian question, in this connection we have made a start here and at the present time the older boys are learning simple carpentry with tools such as they would be in a position to purchase if living on the Reserve, it is planned that they will also be divided into classes during the Spring & Summer months to take up the study of Farm Mechanics, Animal Husbandry etc, I do not think we should revert to the old type of Industrial School and attempt to train the boys as Carpenters,Blacksmiths etc with the idea that they will be trained to compete in the open labour market, if has, I think, been definitely proved that they have not those qualities of "stick-to-it-iveness" and are soon discouraged, but rather we should aim to prepare them to meet those ordinary emergencies encountered daily by the ordinary working man.

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Regarding the "Follow-up system" your plan could I think be followed with the co-operation of the Indian Agency staff and the Staffs of the Schools, in our case, we have several children attending this School who come from Agencies rather remote from the School, such as The Pelly Agency at Kamsack, The Qu'Appelle Agency at Muscow, the Carlton Agency at Leask and The Duck Lake Agency at Duck Lake, it would be somewhat difficult for the Principal of the School to give accurate reports of his ex-pupils living on these Agencies but with the co-operation of the various staffs on these Agencies who are, or should be, thoroughly conversant with the ex-pupil the Department could have information which would keep them up-to-date, as far as the File Hills Agency is concerned I could obtain the information without a great deal of difficulty, in this respect I will appreciate it if you will advise me how far back you wish these reports to extend. the Pupils who have graduated in the past five or six years have had some very difficult times to contend with as you having lived in the West are fully aware, the Indian has been no exception and with the necessary curtailment of finances the younger people in many cases have found it impossible to even get a start, however if you will give me some idea of the period you wish to have covered I will endeavour to suppky the necessary information.

If you are in the vicinity of File Hills at any time in the future I shall be pleased to have you visit us and become personally acquainted with us and with our work here, I feel that relationships are more closely cemented with the handgrip of friendship and a discussion of the problems one is meeting with.

Yours sincerely.

J R Rodd

Principal.

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[redacted]

Indian School

January 26 th 1937

Dear Sir ,

Re- Yours 150-60 January 15 th -

I beg to advise you that in answer to your letter mentionned hereby , I do not find any better suggestion than the ones pointed out in a kind of survey made by my own brother , the Rev. F.GUY DE BRETAGNE ,O M.I .

As you will notice yourself by the remarks of this Missionary the facts mentionned in the same report are concerning especially the Reserves closely situated to the Lebret School .

My Superiors have appointed me only lately to my present situation but I have mostly worked in Manitoba for many years , where I have visited many Reserves and do perfectly know their material progress . The sources of revenues were different;of course,for the people living around the Manitoba and Winnipegosis Lakes(that I thoroughly know) and this fact is calling another adaptation to the solution of the problem presented by your sollicitude to the welfare of our Indians .

In the Rainy River district , where I was Principal at Fort Frances , the problem has other presentations in each Reservations .

But all this is only a question of adaptation and the actual great need is the System you are looking for and we hope will come after your research will be completed .

Yours very truly ,

M. de Bretagne

Rev. M de Bretagne O.M.I
Principal .

R.A. HOEY
Supr. of Welfare and Training
Indian Affairs Branch .

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We, who have spent our lives among the Indians, realize that, while something has been accomplished to train and educate them, a great deal has yet to be done. We are also aware of the fact that real educational work among the Indians is of recent institution and that we cannot expect to transform the Indian nation from a state of semi-barbarism into full civilisation within the short period that we have been working for and among them.

Having all this in mind, your letter came to me as a pleasant surprise and also as an encouragement of a high order, for now, myself and my co-workers, are assured of heartfelt cooperation, something which has been, in the past, rather sadly lacking.

Wishing you the very best of success in your new field of endeavor, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. E. Baillargeon O.M.I
Principal.

ST. MARY'S INDIAN SCHOOL
KENORA, - ONTARIO

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150-60

Kenora, Ont.
January 26, 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Superintendent of Welfare and Training,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Canada,

Dear Sir;

I take great pleasure in acknowledging your circular letter of the 15th instant addressed to all the principals of Indian Residential Schools.

May I be permitted to say that I greatly appreciate its very sympathetic tone. It does look as if we were last to have in the Department a man who will appreciate the work done by Indian missionaries and teachers regardless of their religious affiliation and who can acknowledge that the work of these same missionaries and teachers has been one replete with a great deal of devotedness and a vast amount of self sacrifice. Speaking for all my co-workers in this field I can say without fear of contradiction that their motives have always been of the highest order and that they have always seeked in the first place and foremost the welfare of their charges.

Their work has not always been appreciated, the results obtained have often been criticised by those who know nothing or very little about the Indians, who never had sufficient moral courage to devote their lives to their welfare and who have too often classed Indian missionaries among the simple of this world, who though well intentioned, can only be classed among the poorly equipped intellectually.

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Ottawa, February 2, 1937.

Dear Father Byrne-Grant:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo and to state, by way of comment, that I appreciate very fully your prompt and courteous reply to my circular letter of January 16th.

The circular was sent out wholly by way of suggestion and designed, primarily, to establish a more intimate contact between the Schools Branch and the teachers in charge of our schools. It is not my intention, of course, that you should attempt the impossible, but I do feel that our schools must move steadily in the direction of more vocational instruction. The needs of our Indian population demand this, and I feel confident that the response on the part of our school principals will be very encouraging. I was particularly pleased to note that you have a capable carpenter in charge of manual training. Carpentry work is well worth while and should be encouraged, even though this may mean less time devoted to the ordinary academic studies.

I have been interested in your reference to the need for a dough mixing machine in your institution. I am personally opposed to the installation of power machinery in our residential

- schools

Rev. W. Byrne-Grant, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Lejac Indian Residential School,
L e j a c, B. C.

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schools, except in cases where the need is very urgent. I have asked Mr. Phelan to look up what the approximate cost of a hand operated dough mixing machine would be. If the cost of this machine is at all reasonable, I can see no reason why you should not have one installed.

Many thanks for your invitation to visit British Columbia and inspect your school. I shall certainly embrace the first opportunity that comes to me to do so, although it is not at all likely that I shall be able to do so at any time during the year lying immediately ahead of us.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, February 2, 1937.

Dear Miss Forbes:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of the 29th ultimo and for the information contained therein. I was particularly pleased to learn that you are making provision for manual instruction at your school and that you had already discussed the subject with your Inspector. Knitting and sewing are both well worthy of encouragement. Should you desire materials to enable you to proceed with this work, please take up the matter with the Indian Agent, either personally or by letter, and have him obtain the necessary authorization from the Department for these supplies.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Jennie Forbes,
Teacher,
Indian Day School,
A f t o n, N. S.

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Ottawa, February 3, 1937.

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo and to state, by way of comment, that I appreciate very fully indeed your courteous and prompt reply to my circular of January 15th.

You will be interested to learn that the views you express in respect to educational policy are wholly in accord with my own views. I have not had an opportunity, of course, to make an extensive study of the subject, but I do feel that the opinions you express are very much in accord with the needs of our Indian population. My personal opinion is that each residential school should be almost wholly autonomous in so far as educational policy and the arrangement of a curriculum are concerned. I make this comment because the needs of our Indian people are in no sense uniform throughout the Dominion, nor are they uniform even considered in a provincial sense. It is not at all likely, however, that I shall be permitted to suggest anything quite so radical in my attempts to change the policy now in force. I do feel, though, that we must move steadily in this direction.

I had nothing very definite in mind when I suggested the necessity for a "follow up system", other than the desire to obtain information in respect to our pupils during the years immediately following their departure from school. I am interested,

- particularly

F. Rhodes, Esq.,
Principal,
File Hills Residential School,
Balcarres, Sask.

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particularly, in the pupils who leave our residential schools from now on. I have no desire to put the Principals of our schools to the trouble of going back and obtaining information in respect to the pupils that have graduated from year to year until now. I am inclined to think, from one or two suggestions that have reached me, that a fairly effective system might be worked out between the Principals on the one hand and our Indian Agents on the other. The Agents might be supplied with a list of those graduating from the schools at the end of each school year, with the request that they report back to the Principal on the progress, if any, made by these pupils on the reserves or at other work. The Principal could then add to this information any facts he himself might have and forward the information to the Department. I feel that you might perhaps start off in some such way as this, in an attempt to obtain the information I have in mind.

Many thanks for your invitation to visit File Hills. I shall certainly embrace the first opportunity that comes to me to do so, although it is not likely that I will be in a position to do so at any time during the year lying immediately ahead of us.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, February 3, 1937.

Dear Father de Bretagne:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 26th ultimo and also the memorandum attached thereto.

I simply desired, in this letter, to assure you that the suggestions contained in this memorandum have been given very careful consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

D. A. Macy,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. M. de Bretagne, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School,
L e b r e t, Sask.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 3, 1937.

Dear Dr. Westgate:

I am enclosing, for your information, copy of a circular letter sent out by me to the teachers in charge of our residential and day schools a few weeks ago.

The proposals contained in this letter are made wholly by way of suggestion and sent out in the hope that they may prove interesting and suggestive. You will be glad to learn that I have had a large number of replies, particularly from the Principals of our residential schools. These Principals seem to be interested particularly in the suggestion I make in respect to a well organized follow up system. It is my hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these proposals with you, personally, when you visit Ottawa.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

D. A. Kelly,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. T. B. R. Westgate, B.D.,
Field Secretary, M.S.C.C.,
32-42 The Bible House,
Alexander Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 3, 1937.

Dear Mrs. McKerrell:

I am enclosing, for your information, copy of a circular letter sent out by me to the teachers in charge of our residential and day schools a few weeks ago.

The proposals contained in this letter are made wholly by way of suggestion and sent out in the hope that they may prove interesting and suggestive. You will be glad to learn that I have had a large number of replies, particularly from the Principals of our residential schools. These Principals seem to be interested particularly in the suggestion I make in respect to a well organized "follow up system". It is my hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these proposals with you, personally, when you visit Ottawa.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mrs. D. T. L. McKerrell,
Women's Missionary Society,
Presbyterian Church,
19 L a w s Street,
Toronto, Ont.

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Ottawa, February 3, 1937.

Dear Father Scannell:

I am enclosing, for your information, copy of a circular letter sent out by me to the teachers in charge of our residential and day schools a few weeks ago.

The proposals contained in this letter are made wholly by way of suggestion and sent out in the hope that they may prove interesting and suggestive. You will be glad to learn that I have had a large number of replies, particularly from the Principals of our residential schools. These Principals seem to be interested particularly in the suggestion I make in respect to a well organized "follow up system". It is my hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these proposals with you, personally, any time at your convenience.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Jos. Scannell, O.M.I.,
St. Joseph's Rectory,
141 Laurier Avenue East,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Ottawa, February 3, 1927.

Dear Father Ryan:

I am enclosing, for your information, copy of a circular letter sent out by me to the teachers in charge of our residential and day schools a few weeks ago.

The proposals contained in this letter are made wholly by way of suggestion and sent out in the hope that they may prove interesting and suggestive. You will be glad to learn that I have had a large number of replies, particularly from the Principals of our residential schools. These Principals seem to be interested particularly in the suggestion I make in respect to a well organized "follow up system". It is my hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these proposals with you, personally, when you visit Ottawa.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. F. C. Ryan,
Inspector of Indian Schools,
Red Bank, North. Co., N. B.

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Ottawa, February 3, 1937.

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

I am enclosing, for your information, copy of a circular letter sent out by me to the teachers in charge of our residential and day schools a few weeks ago.

The proposals contained in this letter are made wholly by way of suggestion and sent out in the hope that they may prove interesting and suggestive. You will be glad to learn that I have had a large number of replies, particularly from the Principals of our residential schools. These Principals seem to be interested particularly in the suggestion I make in respect to a well organized "follow up system". It is my hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these proposals with you, personally, when you visit Ottawa.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

D. A. Kelly,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

C. F. Schmidt, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
C a l g a r y, Alta.

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Ottawa, February 8, 1937.

Dear Dr. Robertson:

I am enclosing, for your information, copy of a circular letter sent out by me to the teachers in charge of our residential and day schools a few weeks ago.

The proposals contained in this letter are made wholly by way of suggestion and sent out in the hope that they may prove interesting and suggestive. You will be glad to learn that I have had a large number of replies, particularly from the Principals of our residential schools. These Principals seem to be interested particularly in the suggestion I make in respect to a well organized "follow up system". It is my hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these proposals with you, personally, when you visit Ottawa.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Dr. Thomas Robertson,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Regina, Sask.

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Ottawa, February 3, 1937.

Dear Mr. MacKay:

I am enclosing, for your information, copy of a circular letter sent out by me to the teachers in charge of our residential and day schools a few weeks ago.

The proposals contained in this letter are made wholly by way of suggestion and sent out in the hope that they may prove interesting and suggestive. You will be glad to learn that I have had a large number of replies, particularly from the Principals of our residential schools. These Principals seem to be interested particularly in the suggestion I make in respect to a well organised "follow up system". It is my hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these proposals with you, personally, when you visit Ottawa.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

D. A. Kerr
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

D. M. MacKay, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner,
Victoria, B. C.

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2

Ottawa, February 3, 1937.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I am enclosing, for your information, copy of a circular letter sent out by me to the teachers in charge of our day and residential schools a few weeks ago.

The proposals contained in this circular are submitted wholly by way of suggestion. I am particularly interested in the organization of a worthwhile "follow up system". I am anxious to learn from you if it would be possible to work out some effective plan between the Principals of our residential schools on the one hand and our Agents on the other. Any suggestions you have to offer in this connection will be very deeply appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

A. G. Hamilton, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
5th Floor, Dominion Public Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

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February 3, 1937.

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. McGOOKIN,-

I am attaching, for your information, copy of a circular letter sent out by me to the teachers in charge of our residential and day schools a few weeks ago.

The proposals contained in this letter are made wholly by way of suggestion and sent out in the hope that they may prove interesting and suggestive. You will be glad to learn that I have had a large number of replies, particularly from the Principals of our residential schools. These Principals seem to be interested particularly in the suggestion I make in respect to a well organized "follow up system". It is my hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these proposals with you, personally, any time at your convenience.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Indian Residential School Commission

of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

ST. BARNABAS' SCHOOL

IN YOUR REPLY, PLEASE SPECIFY
ANGLICAN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
LLOYDMINSTER, SASK.

ONION LAKE, SASK.

27th. January 1937.

R. A. Hoey, Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge your letter No. 150-60, dated 15th inst., with reference to the re-organization of Indian Education.

I agree that more emphasis should be given to vocational and manual training; whereby, pupils not only make a certain article, but plan and design or draw the same to scale before being made. The instruction to be given as in the class-room.

We have the 'Follow-Up System' here so that all ex-pupils of the school receive the School Gazette from time to time as funds permit to print it. An annual visit is made to the different reserves in order to meet all graduates.

Yours sincerely,

Principal.

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C150-60

Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION

Mr. F. EARL ANFIELD
Principal

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL
Alert Bay, B. C.

30th January, 1937.

Mines and Resources Branch.
5 1937

R. A. Hoey, Esq.,
Superintendent of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hoey,

Many thanks for your circular of January 15th introducing yourself as the new Superintendent of Welfare and Training.

It is indeed a pleasure to know that at long last a successor to the late Mr. Russell Ferrier has been appointed. It will be both a duty and pleasure to co-operate with you in every way possible.

Your emphasis, though personal, on the subjects of vocational training and follow-up makes interesting reading, as both these matters are much to the fore in our work on the Pacific Coast. It is much to be hoped that worthwhile solutions may be found for these great needs.

Sincerely yours,

F. Earl Anfield.

Principal.

FEA/L.

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Lorette Indienne, 27 janvier 1937

Indian Affairs
41

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Ottawa.

Cher Monsieur,

Mes sincères félicitations pour l'intérêt que vous portez aux élèves des Ecoles indiennes ainsi qu'au travail des institutrices.

Le développement et le bien être que vous voulez procurer à nos écoles est en tout point louable, et je me fais un plaisir d'y collaborer en vous faisant connaître les obstacles qui empêchent le bon fonctionnement et l'avancement des élèves d'après expérience personnelle.

L'idéal serait la séparation des sexes, afin de pouvoir donner un enseignement approprié. Nos garçons, branches principales en

BUREAU FOR TRANSLATIONS
FEB 4 1937
11 10
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

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de leur admission au collège. Aux filles, enseignement ménager en vue d'en faire d'habiles femmes de ménage, ce qui leur permettrait de faire honorablement leur chemin dans la vie.

Pour nous, à Loretta Indienne, la réalisation de cet idéal est irréalisable pour les raisons suivantes:

1° Le local est trop restreint,
2° Les divisions trop nombreuses.

Nous n'avons que deux classes pour six divisions. Dans des classes de 24 X 26 pds loger 35 élèves indolents de nature, ennemis de l'étude, pendant 6 hrs de classe avec trois divisions, il est impossible de rendre les élèves capables de changer de cours chaque année. De là la nécessité d'un agrandissement pour au moins une troisième classe, que nous avons demandé à notre agent M. Maurice Bastien; agrandissement jugé nécessaire par M. Armstrong lors de sa visite en octobre dernier et pour lequel nous réclamons avec instance notre indispensable appui, car si l'intérêt que

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vous nous portez est réel, nous sommes persuadées que vous prendrez les mesures nécessaires pour mettre nos projets d'agrandissement à exécution. M. M. Bastien lui-même en a fait la demande dans ses appropriations en décembre dernier.

3° Autre moyen qui contribuerait au développement des élèves serait une bibliothèque scolaire. Comme nous n'enseignons l'anglais qu'une heure par jour, ces livres devraient être bilingues pour suppléer au peu de temps donné à chaque division.

Nous espérons être comprises et approuvées. Nous serons heureuses de vous fournir d'autres renseignements si vous les jugez nécessaires. Nous croyons que ce serait le seul moyen d'améliorer la situation et de contribuer au développement de nos classes pour lesquelles vous semblez montrer beaucoup de dévouement.

Bien obligée
Sr Ste Rimée du Sacré-Coeur,
Lorette Indienne,
Québec.

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150-60

School

41
11140

Loretto Indienne, Jan. 27, 1937.

Department of Mines & Resources
Ind an Affairs Branch
FEB 4 1937
RECORDS

Mr. R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
O T T A W A , Ont.

Dear Sir,

Permit me to offer my thanks for the interest you have shown in the pupils of the Indian schools, as well as in the work of the school teachers. The progress and the well-being that you were trying to create in our school is very commendable.

I take great pleasure in collaborating with you to this end by bringing to your attention the obstacles which I know from personal experience to be opposed to the best interest of the school children.

The ideal would consist in keeping the sexes apart to this end that the boys might receive an education which would prepare them for college, and, on the other hand, the girls might be taught to become especially good housekeepers.

Now for us, at Indian Lorette, the realization of this ideal is impossible for the following reasons:
Firstly, the school is too small,
Secondly, the grades are much too numerous.

We have only two classrooms for six grades. It is practically impossible to educate the children when there are 35 of them of three different grades living for six hours a day in classrooms 24'x26'. That is why we have asked our Agent, Mr. Maurice Bastien, to request that you make provisions for the enlargement of the school, in order that we may have at least another classroom. Mr. Armstrong judged this enlargement to be very necessary during his visit here, last October.

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Therefore, we ask you to kindly see to this matter, if you are really interested in the good education of these children, and we are sure that you will take the necessary measures to have this enlargement made.

Thirdly,a school library would be a great help for the education of the children.

As we only teach English for an hour a day, these books would have to be bilingual in order to make up for the little time we can give to each grade.

We hope you will understand this and grant our request. We will be glad to furnish you with any other information on request.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Sr. Ste-Aimée du Sacré-Coeur,
Indian Lorette, Que.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 5, 1937.

Reverend Sister:

I appreciate very fully your prompt and courteous reply to my circular of the 15th ultimo.

You are aware, of course, that in this period of economic depression the money at our disposal is decidedly limited and the demands for relief amongst the members of our Indian population seem to be steadily increasing. I am assure you, however, that the request you make for additional accommodation will be given careful and sympathetic consideration, just as soon as the appropriations at our disposal enable us to consider such extensions.

You might, at your convenience, select a number of suitable books, giving the names of the publishers, to the amount of, say, $10.00. If you send this in, we shall be glad to comply with your request.

Yours very sincerely,

D. A. Kelly,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Sister Ste. Aimie du Sacre-Coeur,
Loretto Indian Day School,
Lorettoville, Que.

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Gordon's Indian Residential School
Punnichy, Saskatchewan

Principal
R. W. Frayling

9th Dec 1937

Re. Alice Mooney

Dear Sir.

Mr Indian Agent Wadding informs me that if the above cannot be handled here that she be sent home and attend the Day School, she will be kept here, this case is by no means so difficult as others have been in the past.

Yours truly

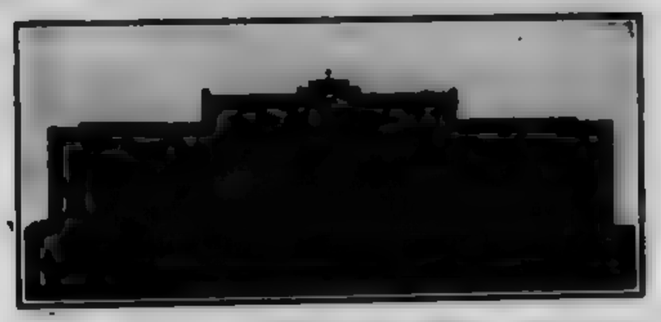
R W Frayling

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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Gordon's Anglican Indian Residential School

Punnichy, Saskatchewan

PRINCIPAL
R. W. FRAYLING

PUNNICHY, SASK. Feb. 1 193 7.

R. A. Hoey, Esq.
Sup't. of Welfare & Training
Dep't. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

It is a matter of considerable thought as to what steps can be most usefully and economically worked out for the Indian Boy or Girl to be taught what to do to maintain themselves in their future life and take their part with the rest of the Community.

(1) The age set by the Indian Act is 16 years for leaving School. Still quite children, at present where or what can they do other than go home. The Parents all too eager for them to leave the School, the father becomes less energetic than ever, sends the boy out to cut hay or wood (at present practically the only source of income) soon the lad is back to the old state of life and becomes satisfied. There is no furthur aim, because he has never had the opportunity to reach out for something fresh or more appealing.

(2) My idea is something of this nature:
That a piece of land be set apart for a given number of boys as they leave School - on each Reserve or Agency - purchase of Horses, Cows, Brood Sows and Equipment. Every Boy to take part in Raising Stock, the Breaking up and Conditioning of the land, Seeding, Harvesting etc. etc. The land to be cropped with various grains, grasses and roots, marketed and the monies kept in trust.

This outlay for equipment, seed etc. could be repaid under similar conditions such as the Hudson's Bay or C. P. R. (not the land) or interest only paid, from the Crops and increasing Stock after the first year or two, and as the Boys leave to take up land for

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Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Ottawa, Ont.

themselves, the surplus - apportioned - would help toward the purchase of their own equipment.

Buildings needed for the accomodation of living would be kept clean and in good order by the Boys, (they being taught this in the School) , to be erected near the Farm Instructor for Supervision and restriction of visitors. The Barns etc. to be built from logs cut from the near by woods, by these boys; teaching them how to set about such work for themselves later. This breaking up and cultivation would also make the land a greater asset to the Department, whilst proving to the older Indians what can be accomplished by a little perseverance - with a possible inducement to improve their own conditions.

Trades could be taught; among those most needful - Wheelwright and Blacksmithing - Harness Making; Repairs for implements, wagons, sleighs, harness etc. are daily needs. Repayment for such work being made by the trading of pickets, wood, hay, etc. which would be allowed to accumulate in shipping quantities and for which there is always a ready demand.

There are many callings that could be named, but until there is a far greater advancement from the old regime than at present shown, it would be waste of money to venture on same. So that there seems little outlet other than those I have mentioned, which are both needful and beneficial.

To equip the boys leaving School with horses, harness, wagons etc. would be useless to 90%, as the great majority of the Indians will not provide for Winter care,and as in the past, turn the horses out to shift for themselves and die from exposure and lack of food. This I feel sure can be verified by figures you will have on file, by taking the number of Families, and what each family has in the way of Live Stock - Horses etc. and until they realize the value of these animals the provision for same would be ruinous.

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Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Ottawa, Ont.

Trapping doubtless could be successful if conserved for a period, and the pelts shipped or sold by a responsible representative of the Department as in the case of the Grain at present.

Indian lumber camps under trained Supervision could be lucrative in time.

My endeavour is to try to suggest something that seems useful and practical. If there is any part in it that may lead to a furthur thought of someone else, I should feel gratified by this small contribution. As to the future of the Girls it is far more difficult than the Boys, more especially through the lack of interest by those who have given them a short trial when positions have been procured for them.

Yours truly,

Principal.
Gordon's School.

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GORDON'S SCHOOL.
JAN.23/37.

(January - February)

B O Y ' S C H O R E LII S T . Ending Feb. 20/37.

* * * * *

FIRST SUNDAY		Sidney C. Dannie	SECOND SUNDAY		Ralph Wellesley
	Extras	Hector Henry B.		Extras	Kenneth McN. Horace.
"	Monday	Clifford Wilbert	"	Monday	Raymond B. Henry
	Extras	Ralph Dexter		Extras	EdwinMcN. Jack T.
"	Tuesday	Kenneth McN. Horace	"	Tuesday	Clifford Kenneth Ray.
	Extras	Wellesley Jack T.		Extras	Douglas Dexter C.
"	Wednesday	Raymond Kenneth Ray	"	Wednesday	Sidney C. Wilbert
	Extras	Douglas Edward S.		Extras	Edward S. HectorP.
"	Thursday	Wilfred P. Wm. Bitternose	"	Thursday	Wilfred Edwin McN.
	Extras	Edwin McN. Hector		Extras	Horace Johnnie McL.
"	Friday	Henry B. Dannie	"	Friday	Henry B. Kenneth Ray.
	Extras	Johnnie McL. Wilbert		Extras	Wilbert. Jack T.
"	Saturday	Ralph Jack. T.	"	Saturday	Wilfred Johnnie McL.
	Extras	Hector Dexter		Extras	Dannie Edwin McN.

* * * * * *

REPEAT: FIRST week for THIRD week

and

SECOND week for FOURTH week.

* * * * * *

Those marked Extras go on duty from 9 till 11.45 noon.
The next month I change them all around, that every body gets the same knowledge when old enough to work.

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GORDON'S SCHOOL.
JAN. 23/37.

(JANUARY - FEBRUARY)

BOY'S DAILY CHORE LIST. Ending Feb. 20/37.

MILKERS.
Henry B. Wellesley Wilbert
Hector Raymond Edwin Freddie B.
Horace Sidney Johnnie McL.

HORSE BARNS.
Kenneth McN. - Dannie - K. Ray
Edward S.

FEEDERS.
Clifford - Lenoanrd McNab.

PIG PENS.
Wilfred P. - Kenneth P.
Jack T. - Wm. Bitternose.

CHICKENS.
Douglas.

ENGINE ROOM.

First Saturday	-	Henry B.
" Sunday	-	Wilfred P.
Second Saturday	-	Clifford L.
" Sunday	-	Horace H.
Third Saturday	-	Wellesley F.
" Sunday	-	Hector P.
Fourth Saturday	-	Wilbert F.
" Sunday	-	Raymond B.

ALL BOYS WORKING AT THE BARNS TO STAY UNTIL
MR. WALLACE LEAVES FOR THE SCHOOL.

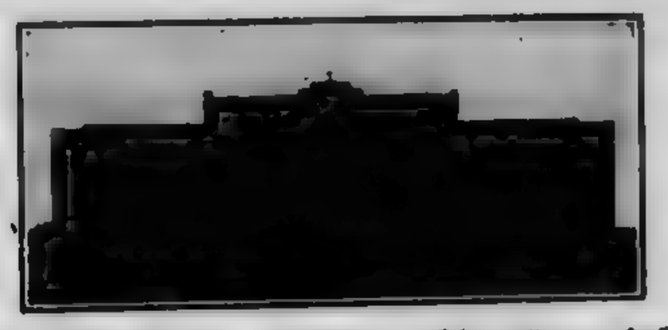
D. L. Douglas
Principal Kootenay School

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Gordon's Anglican Indian Residential School

Punnichy, Saskatchewan

PRINCIPAL
R. W. FRAYLING

Reply to No. 150 - 60
Jan. 29/37

PUNNICHY, SASK. Feb. 4th 193 7.

R. A. Hoey, Esq.
Sup't. of Welfare & Training
Dep't. of Indian Affairs
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

I thank you very much for considering the suggestions of mine regarding a more useful future for our Indian Children.

Prior to receiving your letter dated the 29th of January, I had just finished an outline of what could be considered in this nature, without a very great expenditure and am attaching same to this reply.

This School, for instance, has not an employee who could give the elementary tuition for any trade, or room for the accommodation of an extra help in residence and we are situated 7 miles from a town.

The Girls are now taught General House Work, Bread making by hand, Cooking, Sewing - in the School Sewing Room, Cutting out and making Garments, as well as by the Officers of the School's Junior W. A. in which there are 35 girl members.

Gardening - preparation of Soil for Seeding, Cultivating etc. is in full swing by the Boys, from seeding time to the gathering in of same - equally so in the grain and root fields. Few Gardens are seen on Reserves, either Flower or Vegetable.

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Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Ottawa, Ont.

I am attaching a monthly chore list - it may be interesting - which conveys the daily work of the Boys; the inside work includes making Beds, cleaning the Dormitories, Wash Rooms, polishing floors etc. etc.

Re "Follow Up System" - All Children on leaving School are entered on a Department Discharge Sheet. Two are sent to the Indian Agent for approval, one of which is for the Department in Ottawa, the other for the Agent's Office files. No child leaves this School (when eligible) unless turned over to the parent or guardian, which then ends the responsibility of the Principal, as at present standing.

Re "Washington Report" - Conditions in the U. S. are so totally different that comparison is impossible, though to know what is being accomplished is most praiseworthy and interesting. May I furthur suggest that firstly our Canadian Indians be brought into line with the object, or better still be compelled to live under a more healthy condition with improved surroundings, which would eventually lead them up to the standards of their U. S. brothers.

Concluding with the reminder that these expressions are my own, and in no way intended to be adverse to any other suggestions, only hoping that something may come of it.

Appreciating this opportunity of rendering my ideas on this question,

Yours very respectfully,

Principal.
Gordon's School.

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Pyuza, Sk.
Feb 1. 1937

R. H. Hoey,
Supt of Welfare & Training
Dept of Mines & Resources
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

In replying to your letter of January 15th I may state that I am deeply interested in any new system suggested for the teaching of the Indian Children.

Although I have been engaged in teaching for several years, this is my first year teaching Indian children, and so far I have found that they like very much to do handwork of any kind. I always devote a certain amount of time each week to that work such as making baskets, paper belts, slippers, weaving etc. Besides for the girls I have recently organized

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a rowing club and they are doing splendid work for beginners I should welcome any suggestions of any kind especially for the boys. I shall be pleased to hear from you at any time.

Yours very sincerely.

Mary E. MacLeod

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THE MOUNT ELGIN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

MUNCEY • ONTARIO

REV O B STRAPP PRINCIPAL

Febry. 3rd. 1937.

Mr. R.A.Macy.
Supt.of Welfare & Training.
Indian Affairs Branch.
Ottawa.
Ont.

I50-60 January I5th. 1937.

Dear Sir;

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the above date and file. In reply may I first assure you of our earnest desire to co-operate to the fullest extent with yourself and the members of your staff in providing and carrying out an adequate program of education for our pupils.

I have read your letter carefully and beg to offer the following suggestions;-

1. Visits should be made at intervals by a member of your staff for the purpose of inspecting the residential school and discussing matters affecting the discipline and general atmosphere of the school,also possible improvements in methods and administration.

2. Regional conferences of principals should be called at five year intervals for the purpose of discussing [redacted] and methods.The meetings could be held at the residential schools in rotation during the pupils' vacation periods and the expenses of the principals met out of their own school's budget.

3. Provision should be made for removing pupils from the public school classes who demonstrate their inability to make satisfactory progress at age I5 or attainment of grade 6.These pupils should be given intensive training in a trade,farming or dairying for the boys and domestic science and gardening for the girls. Such pupils should not be discharged until properly trained or at I8 years of age.

4. Residential schools should not be permitted to become a 'Dumping Ground' for children who are 'Non Band Members' or who may be problem children on the reservations. Non band members upon discharge from the school are faced with the fact that they have no legal right to hold land upon the reservation nor to even live there.If they are able to find employment at a distance from the reservation they are acceptable as workers but are barred from the social life of the community. The result is that they are dis-satisfied and unhappy and it is not long before they begin to drift to and fro between the reservation and the white communities, and,as an economic unit cease to be of value and instead become a burden. The problem children constitute a real menace to the wellbeing and safety of all the pupils in residence.

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THE MOUNT ELGIN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
MUNCEY • ONTARIO

REV O. B. STRAPP, PRINCIPAL

4. There should be a full time 'Vocational Officer' employed for Ontario whose duty it should be to visit the residential school, interview all pupils who are to be discharged during the year, obtain from the principal their rating in public school and vocational work and then consult with their Indian Agent and parents as to the advisability of arranging for their settlement upon the reservation or placement in a position away from home. It is obviously impossible for the principals of the residential schools to keep in close touch with all their former pupils owing to their responsibilities in connection with their schools and the extent of the territory from which the pupils are drawn. Close co-operation between the local agents, missionaries and a vocational officer would, I believe, do much to help the graduates find their place in life and attain ultimate independance.

We as a staff at Mt. Elgin are intensely interested in the pupils committed to our care, their joys and sorrows we endeavour to share and for their problems we earnestly seek solutions. May I again assure you of our willing co-operation and express the hope that you will shortly find it convenient to pay us a visit.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Principal.

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150-60

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Ottawa, February 8, 1937.

Dear Mr. Frayling:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant and to state, by way of comment, that I appreciate very fully the information and suggestions contained therein.

I simply want to assure you that these suggestions submitted to me will receive very careful and very sympathetic consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

R. W. Frayling, Esq.,
Principal,
Gordon's Indian Residential School,
Punnichy, Sask.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 8, 1937.

Dear Miss MacLean:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the first instant. I was more than delighted to learn that you are seeking to promote, in your own way, a certain amount of vocational instruction in your school. I do not know that I can tender you any specific advice at this time, other than that you continue along your present lines. It is somewhat difficult, as you know, to extend vocational instruction in a small day school. You appear, however, to have been very successful in the work you have attempted.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Mary E. MacLean,
Teacher,
Middle River Indian Day School,
Wycmaa, C. B.

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Ottawa, February 9, 1937.

Dear Mr. Strapp:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the third instant and to state, by way of comment, that I appreciate very fully the information and suggestions contained therein.

I am writing at this time to assure you that the proposals you have submitted to me will be given very careful and very sympathetic consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

3 letters

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. O. B. Strapp,
Principal,
St. Elgin Indian Res. School,
M u n c e y , Ont.

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C150-60

Indian Residential School Training
Fort-Frances

To R. A. Hoey
Esq. of Welfare and Training
Indian affairs Branch

Dear Sir.

Your circular letter of January 15th 1937 has been duly received. In reply I wish to thank you for your appreciation of the demonstrations and training given our Teaching Staff towards our School Pupils.
I am certain by your opinion that noted shows our Educational Programme has been too abstract and academic and should be made more practical for the future of our School Children.
I wish to say that I am more willing to co-operate with you in supplying the desired answers with information regarding our Pupils after they have left the School. So you may adopt this follow-up system and help the Pupils in their future career.

Thanking you once more for the interest you take in the Welfare and Training of our Residential Schools.

Yours truly
J. A. Lamarche O.M.I.
Principal.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

CANADA

Ottawa, January 26, 1927

The Honourable T. A. Crerar,
Minister of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Crerar,-

I have recently received a memorandum with regard to game protection by an Indian as one of the causes of dissension among the Indians.

My informant points out that although this may look a matter of small importance, that for years other causes more fundamental in character have been at work. Among these, one of the most serious is the unscrupulousness of the traders in exploiting the Indians. I feel sure, from my own knowledge, that there is a good deal in this charge.

My informant states that in 1923 the Steamer Montgomery took out the supply for the Hudson Bay Company and charged the following cents per 100 lbs. from Winnipeg to Fort Hope Landing.

Winnipeg Prices on Commodities		Fort Hope Landing prices to Indian	
98 lbs. 1st grade flour	$2.75 -	98 lbs. flour	$6.50
100 lbs. sugar	(.00) -		27.00
1 lbs. butter	.28		.60
1 " tea	.40		.95
1 " lard	.10		.20

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Winnipeg Fur Prices		Poplar River Prices to Indians
Al. Silver Fox	$75.00-	$25.00
Al. Otter	32.00-	16.00
Al. Red Fox	14.50-	8.00
Al. Mink	14.00	4.50
Al. Weasel	1.25	.35
Muskrat averaged	1.00	. 25 first in spring, .50 later.

"I have given the prices only on a few items just to show the difference. All commodities sold to the Indians are all on the same basis, and the same with the fur they have for sale. The lowest price for a red fox received by an Indian was 25 cents that winter."

My informant gives a further instance:

"One of the traders had fifty-four fox skins stored in the basement of the missionary's place. Of these seven were cross foxes, this was all 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade fur valued by my son and I at $360.00. The trader informed me that he had paid for the 54 foxes fifty dollars in trade to the Indians, which would approximately come to $20.00 to $25.00 by Winnipeg prices in groceries."

I understand that large territories have been set aside especially for the Indians to trap, but unless there is [redacted] control over the trading, it is obvious that the benefit goes not to the Indian, but to the trader.

Further, with regard to health matters - Tuberculosis has, of course, been prevalent among the Indians ever since I was a child, and the government has done a good deal in the way of sending in medicines, but it is surely obvious that tuberculosis is due in part at least to the low standards of living. So far, very little has been done in a practical way to improve these standards.

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The Indian schools have done something to train the younger people in sanitation, and to accustom them to higher standards. Unfortunately, however, these young people go back to the reserves or to villages where they have no opportunity of practicing what they have learned. Indeed, in many cases, their education would seem to be a handicap rather than an advantage. As an illustration I turn to the West coast where young people, after they leave the schools, are forced to live with their parents many of whom are living in villages in very wretched conditions. The result, especially upon the girls, has been disastrous - many of the graduates of the schools preferring a life of prostitution in the cities to that of the very bad conditions in the villages.

[redacted] are matters that cannot be taken up with advantage on the floor of the House, but I would urge that your Department give more careful consideration to these questions than has been the case in the past. May I ask particularly with regard to the charges of exploitation referred to in the earlier part of this letter.

Yours very truly,

J. S Woodsworth, M. P.

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February 8, 1937.

Memorandum:

Dr. McGill.-

I have given careful consideration to the complaint sent forward to you by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., in respect to waywardness and immorality amongst the younger people of our Indian population on the Pacific coast.

I may state, by way of comment, that the problem to which Mr. Woodsworth directs your attention is not an educational problem in any basic sense. His contention is that living conditions in certain Indian villages lend themselves to immorality amongst school graduates who return there to reside. In as much, however, as we are responsible, not only for the education of Indian children, but their general welfare as well, the criticism, if well founded, should be given consideration.

I regret to state that we never have had, nor have we now, an effective "follow up system" that would enable us to know exactly from time to time what progress, if any, the graduates of our schools are making. In this connection you will be interested to learn that, this month, I have sent out a circular letter to the Principals of our Residential Schools and the Teachers in charge of our Day Schools, containing the following paragraph:-

> "I am deeply interested, also, in a "follow-up system". I mean by this a systematic method of supplying the Department, from year to year, with information that will enable us to know exactly what becomes of our pupils after they leave school. This work should be undertaken at once by the principals of our residential schools and by the teachers in charge of our day schools. We shall welcome any suggestions as to how this work can be simply and effectively accomplished."

In addition to this, we have undertaken an experiment at the Kispiox reserve, Babine agency, northern British Columbia. On this reserve, arrangements have been completed for the organization of classes in the school, twice each week. Instruction will be given to 'teen age boys and girls and to adults, in sewing, dressmaking, nursing and other subjects. If this experiment, which is very inexpensive, is successful, it is our intention to extend it to other districts.

The assumption that economic conditions

- contribute

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contribute to immorality may or may not be valid. It is significant that the Deputy Minister of Health for the province of Manitoba, in his report of this year, refers to the alarming increase in delinquency and immorality amongst the school population. It would appear, from the report, that this tendency is not peculiar to any particular district. If such conditions exist amongst the white population, the task of correcting them amongst primitive or semi-primitive people, such as our Indians, is going to be exceedingly difficult work. It is my intention to give the whole matter careful consideration, just as soon as the time at my disposal will enable me to do so.

Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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2 Records to please file

Copy for [illegible] Hamilton

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150-60

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ORIGINAL ON
File 64-123

February 8, 1937.

Dear Mr. Woodsworth,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 26 last, dealing with several matters pertaining to the administration of Indian Affairs, particularly in the Lake Winnipeg district and in Indian Villages on the Pacific coast.

Concerning exploitation of Indians of the Poplar River Reserve by traders, this matter was brought to the attention of the department some time ago and was referred to Mr. A. G. Hamilton to express his views as to the adoption of some procedure other than that now in vogue of disposing of Indians' furs for them, provided any recommended change would benefit them.

Mr. Hamilton in reply stated that he would like to give the matter further consideration and would later submit a report. He has not as yet done so, however, and has been again written to on the subject.

I am sure that you will readily recognize that this is a somewhat difficult matter to deal with in a manner that will insure equity as between the Indian and the trader in transactions which take place personally between these two parties. We have already made a step in advance in The Pas agency where the Indian agent is exempting to some extent the sales of the furs collected by his Indians and it is hoped that we may be able to extend the system where it is practicable to do so. We trust that our inspector will be able to submit some proposal that will be acceptable and feasible.

Your remarks with regard to . . . . . .

J. S. Woodsworth, Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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Your remarks with regard to the prevalency of tuberculosis among the Indians are noted. We are doing what we can to combat this disease with the limited funds at our disposal and we quite subscribe to your remarks that tuberculosis is in part at least due to the low standards of living among these native people.

I was quite disturbed to note, from your letter of recent date, that you had learned of a marked tendency toward delinquency and immorality on the part of certain girl graduates of our Indian schools, who reside in villages on the Pacific coast. May I express the hope that this tendency is local and in no sense general amongst the Indian population of British Columbia. I should state, in fairness to the officials here, that we have received no reports from our Indian agents, indicating that such conditions exist.

You will be interested to learn that, this month, we have circularized the principals of our residential schools and the teachers of our day schools, asking them to cooperate with us in the organization of an effective "follow-up system", which system should enable us to follow intelligently the progress made by the graduates of our schools during the years immediately following their departure from our institutions. This month, also, we have undertaken an experiment in adult education at the Kispiox reserve, designed to encourage teen age boys and girls to take up courses in sewing, dressmaking, nursing, auto mechanics, boat building, etc. If this experiment is measurably successful, it is our intention to extend it to other districts.

It is our intention to communicate with the newly appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs in British Columbia, Mr. MacKay, asking him to make a careful investigation of the prevailing economic conditions on the reserves, particularly the social and economic conditions in the Indian villages, and to report to me just as soon as he can conveniently do so.

I am sure that Doctor McGill, Director of Indian Affairs, and Mr. R. A. Hoey, the Superintendent of Welfare and Training would be glad to discuss these matters with you personally should you find it convenient to visit them in their offices in the Booth Building.

Yours sincerely,

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150-60

The Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission
of the
Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

GENERAL SECRETARY, M.S.C.C.
REV. CANON S. GOULD, M.D., D.C.L., D.D.

EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY, M.S.C.C.

FIELD SECRETARY, M.S.C.C.
REV. T. B. R. WESTGATE, D.D.
THE BIBLE HOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GENERAL TREASURER, M.S.C.C.
J. M. McWHINNEY, ESQ.

ACCOUNTANT, M.S.C.C.
R. A. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

TELEPHONE 94 812

38-43 THE BIBLE HOUSE
184 ALEXANDER AVE. EAST

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, M.S.C.C.
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THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ARCHBISHOP OF RUPERT'S LAND
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THE BISHOP OF SASKATOON
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MAJOR E. A. HETHERINGTON
J. W. C. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., K.C.
MRS. R. E. WOODHOUSE
MRS. O. B. DONALDSON

WINNIPEG, MAN. February 8, 1937.

H. A. Hoey, Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hoey:-

I have received your letter of the 3rd. inst. No. 150-60 enclosing copy of your circular letter of the 15th. ulto embodying certain proposals in connection with that sphere of the Department's activities over which you have been called to preside. If there is any way in which our Commission can assist you in the discharge of your responsible duties, you may be well assured that this assistance will gladly and freely be given.

In your circular letter reference is made to further manual training in the Indian Residential Schools, and also to the very important question of a "follow-up system" in connection with the graduate pupils. Our Commission has already given very considerable attention to both of these questions, but only at one of our schools, namely, at Alert Bay, has anything worthy of the name of manual training been undertaken. Even here, this would have been quite impossible without the help provided by the Department in meeting half of the Instructor's salary. The development of this branch of education has seemed to our Commission to be very important, if the Indian peoples of this country are to be fitted to take their place as citizens of the same.

With regard to the system of follow-up work, our Commission are convinced that no system will succeed without the co-operation of your Department's representatives, namely, the Indian Agent, and the missionaries of the different churches who are engaged in purely missionary work. After the pupils

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leave the school they require guidance and encouragement, and these may best be given by Indian Agents and Missionaries. The Woman's Auxiliary of our Missionary Society has a special Committee which is doing quite a good work amongst the girl graduates, and their one regret is that they have not sufficient funds at present to provide "Field Matrons" or "Deaconesses" to carry on this work as they feel it should be done.

It has been the policy of our Commission to place the health of the Indian children in the schools in a position of primary importance. Registered Nurses have been given the Head Matronships and other staff positions. Instructions were issued to the various school managements to keep careful record of the weights and measurements of children from the time of their admission until the time of their discharge. The Alert Bay School adopted a record sheet, sample of which is enclosed herewith, and it was the intention of our Commission to have a sheet of this kind prepared for all of our Society's Schools, after it had been in use for a year or two at Alert Bay, with a view to ascertaining whether it required further revision or not. As you will, no doubt, receive replies from many of our Principals to your circular letter, I will not write further at present, but will be very glad indeed to confer with you at any time I may be able with regard to the proposals set forth in your circular letter.

With very good wishes,

Yours very truly,

T B R Wadsworth

TBRW/W

Field Secretary, M.S.C.C.

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Boys

JONES, William

Pre - School History

Name ..... Tribe ..... Agency.....
Date of Birth . . . . . 19 . . . ..
Father's name ..... Age ..... L. living D. Dead.
Mother's name ..... Age ....
Paternal grandparents ....
Maternal grandparents ....
Brothers living ..... Dead ..... Cause of death .....
Sisters living ..... Dead ..... Cause of death .....
General health of parents ..... Type of home .....
Educational standing of parents .....
Moral standing of Home ..... Church in home village .....
Missionary in charge ..... Is there Day School in village .....
Standing of Day School with the Department.....
Has Child attended Day School ..... How long ..... Grade attained .....
Does Child speak English ..... General health of Child .....
Height ..... Weight ..... Physical Type .....
What childhood sickness?.....
Is Child vaccinated ..... When .....
Doctor's Report ..... Doctor .....
Is child baptized ..... Date ..... By whom .....
Is child confirmed ..... Date .....19...
Where confirmed ..... By whom .....

General impression of Child as a Residential School pupil.

Above par ..... Below par ..... Normal .....

Post School History.

Date of Discharge ..... Age ..... Years ..... months....
Reason for Discharge ..... Depart. Authority for Discharge .....
Location of Pupil ..... Agency .....
Agent ..... Missionary in Charge .....

Follow Up Information.

Marriage date ..... 19..... at .....
Name and tribe of marital partner .....
Education standing of ..... Church standing of .....
Married in Church? ..... Indian Custom .....
Children born -..... - ..... - ..... - ..... -

Date of entry of Graduate's children to School

Day School ..... - ..... - ..... - ..... Age .... - .... - ...
Residential School at ..... - ..... - Age ..... - ..... - .....
Date of Baptism of children ..... - ..... - ..... - .....

Date and cause of graduate's death ..... 19 .....
If girl did first confinement take place in Hospital or at Home .....
Serious epidemics in village .....
Remarks on graduates health on discharge .....
GeneralOccupation of graduate ..... History rec'd by correspondence or contact.

Date	Information	Remarks Noted .....
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School History

Admitted ..... Register # ..... File # .....
Depart. Authority for Admission .....
Baptized ..... Date ..... By .....
Confirmed ..... Date ..... By .....
First Communion ..... Placed on MSCC Adoption Scheme .....
Church or Sunday School ..... Correspondent .....
Date and cause of death if pupil dies in school .....
Burial at ..... by .....

Health Record for Ten Years.

Year	School Opening H	W	Mid Year H	W	School Closing H	W	Sicknesses, Operations or Other Remarks
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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On admission posted to grade .....
Promoted to grade ..... Date .....
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Teacher Remarks .....
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Vocational Training, Domestic Science Etc.

Year	Work Taken	Remarks on Progress
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Special Studies, Music, Etc.

Year	Work Taken	Remarks on Standing, Exams.
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Conduct and Deportment, Etc.

Date	Remarks
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Special notes re Character of pupil..

Date	Remarks
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Director of Welfare & Training 150-60

Sydney Indian Reserve
Sydney, Nova Scotia
February 2, 1937

Supt. of Welfare and Training
Department of Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Canada

R

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 15th. ult. re the educational system carried out in the Indian Schools. I agree with your personal opinion that some provision should be made for a course of manual training for the boys, and a course of dressmaking and domestic science for the girls.

Early in the fall I took up the matter of dressmaking etc. with the chief of this Reserve explaining to him that I had taken a course in these branches and that I was sure that the taking up of this work by the school children and other young ladies of the Reserve would be very beneficial to them. Owing to lack of funds and material we let the matter drop. Re vocational training for the boys, probably some provision could be made at the Manual Training Classes in the City of Sydney.

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I: d be only too glad and willing to cooperate in the Follow-up System as it would not only keep a check on pupils who leave school having attained the required age, but also on those who leave before attaining it. I would suggest that strictes methods as compulsory attendance be used in such cases. Re the young people over 15 years of age a census of such could be taken by the teacher, and necessary information concerning their occupation at the present time.

Respectfully Yours,
Catherine Gallagher.

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150 - 60

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

OFFICE OF
INDIAN AGENT

Indian Affairs Branch
FEB 12 1937
RECORDS

Welfare Training

Fort Frances Ont.
Feb 9/1937

Supt. Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

R.

Dear Sir, I think the appointment of such an official as yourself will prove a benefit to the many Indians in a great many ways. As for the Fort Frances Reserve, I had numerous conferences on the subject the past two years. with some of our Dominion Fellow, but always found an attitude of isolation towards Indians that made me think often that some day however late we must do something ourselves. and hope for which a co-operation after we make a beginning. I defend opening the subject until the department first I be thought meddlesome.

If I may, however I shall write you a letter about some of the things I have thought

Joseph Maine
Agent.

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A. G. HAMILTON
INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES
MANITOBA

150-60
IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No 200-11B
ALSO TO BE QUOTED ON THIS LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

Dept. of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch.
FEB 11 1937
RECORDS

ED WINNIPEG, MAN. February 9th, 1937.

Welfare Training

Dear Mr. Hoey:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter 150-60 dated February 3rd, together with the enclosed circular.

A large percentage of the teachers in our day schools are women and I am afraid they will have only a vague idea of the difficulties encountered in establishing school graduates. I am sure the Indian Agents could offer helpful suggestions and letters from our Farming Instructors would at least be interesting.

First, I would like to discuss the boarding school graduate. The boys know how to farm, garden, and care for stock. They have been accustomed to the most up-to-date implements, tractors, good horses, and a Farming Instructor always at their call. They get up in the morning when called, eat when told, and work as instructed. When the work is finished, they amuse themselves until told to do something definite. If sick, they receive care and attention. It is a life where everything is planned and provided. After eight or ten years in this environment, the boy is turned back on the reserve and expected to make good.

In some cases, he has been provided with a team, harness, wagon, and plough. He is expected to go to work and make a living. The close supervision is gone - the boy knows he cannot be made to work a definite number of hours each day. Then there is the question of food and his desire to attend all Fairs and Sports Days within a seventy-five mile radius of his home. The result usually is a failure and yet I am not prepared to altogether blame the Indian. The parents usually have little, if any, control as the child has been away from home influence too long. He has been educated and is not willing to take advice from his old father. I agree that at least one-third of the boy's time, while at school, should be devoted to manual training. He should graduate qualified to do ordinary carpentering, blacksmith work, and painting. He could then build his own house and do the ordinary repair work necessary in operating machinery. The bush Indian should be educated in the north and not taken from that environment. They will never be able to farm in those parts and, while away, lose the early home training in

R. A. Hoey, Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
OTTAWA.

regard to

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regard to hunting, trapping, and fishing, which training is most essential.

The day school pupils receive less academic training, but are better fitted to make a living in their particular district because of home training. They face with their parents the problems of providing food, clothing, and shelter, and I believe appreciate more any assistance granted.

In many cases, I think it much better to make the graduate prove his worth before assistance is given. I have suggested supplying the Agents with an accountable advance (not large) in order that they might start a community farm. The best boys could be sorted out and, as the scheme enlarged, they could be given 50 acres of cultivated land and some equipment. I find the Indian rarely has enough horse power and, by the time he gets 20 to 40 acres broken, he has ruined a horse or one is dead and the work stops. We cannot expect Indians to greatly exceed the white man's ability in this respect and one has only to make a few enquiries to find out how much it cost to start one man on the "Back to the Land" plan. The expense does not end when he is placed, but seed, food, and clothing is often provided for some time, and in many cases exemption is made in interest and taxes.

Assistance granted in a haphazard way, without being followed up, does not amount to much. These grants of horses and machinery do not bring the desired results, only in a few exceptional cases. The community farm would try the boys out - give them a chance to find their own feet and see for themselves what is required of a good farmer. I think, after the first two years, these farms would pay their way and the scheme could be carried on by the Agent without assistance.

If this plan were adopted or tried out, we might further encourage the graduates by giving the girl some house equipment when she marries. This would not involve much expense and would be something to look forward to. I believe, if this matter were handled carefully and under close supervision, we could gradually settle a large percentage of the graduates and at small cost. However, with the Agents having very little authority and no funds with which to start such plans, it is impossible to get anywhere. This is a big problem and one deserving much careful thought and study. It constitutes our most important problem - "The establishing of home life".

It is impossible to do anywhere near justice to the subject by writing and I hope soon to have the privilege of discussing thoroughly this matter with you.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Hamilton
Inspector of Indian Agencies
Manitoba.

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150-60

Maltese Bay Reservation,
via MacDonald, Ont.,
Feb. 11, 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey,

I have received your letter of January 15th, and the excellent ideas it contains concerning work in the Indian schools leave me very much impressed and encouraged.

I believe the Indian Department's aim is to prepare the children for the problems of their adult life, at work and at home; to give them a fine standard of health, cleanliness, and general living conditions; to make them self-supporting and upright. The present course of study ignores an important means of reaching this goal; and that is, sufficient manual training. All Indian children in the range of my short experience form habits through their hands, and I am convinced that only a well-planned manual course can succeed in installing life-long habits in their minds.

The change to an improved system will probably be slow, and any practical suggestions I might make have doubtless been thoroughly considered by your department. Each school should devote at least two hours a day to manual training. Those children who, at the age of eleven or twelve years, show a particular aptitude in any direction, whether it be in woodworking,

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survey, etc., or in academic study, could be sent to a special training schools, established by the Department at chosen points in the Dominion. At these schools the children could be trained individually for that vocation to which they are best suited.

The disadvantage of such a plan is the expense of building and operating special schools — or even one experimental school. The advantages are that all the children obtain the practical and moral benefits of the manual training, while the particularly adept ones are not held back by the others.

I hope I may be forgiven for writing at such length on the subject. My only excuse is that since accepting a position on an Indian school I have given a great deal of thought to the matter.

Before closing, I should like to enquire regarding seed for our school garden. Should I address my application for government seed to your department or to the Department of Agriculture?

I should like to speak again of the encouragement your letter brought to me. I am sure that with the added zest of your advice and assistance, the work in our schools will be happier and more successful.

Yours very sincerely,

Norman Van Patten.

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150-60

Walpole Island, Ont.,
Feb 12, 1937.

Mr. R. A Hoey
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;

Your letter dated January fifteenth received and have been debating whether an answer was expected or not. I finally decided I would write anyway, hoping that in the rush of your new duties it will not take too much of your time.

Your opinion as to changing our system and giving the pupils one third of their time at manual training and other forms of Vocational training I think is a splendid idea. So much seems to depend on this early Vocational training. We have several men here, around the age of forty, who received that training at the Shingwauk boarding school and are today the outstanding men of our island. This appears to be putting our day school on a lower plane of eduction, but of course at that time our day school here was not getting really qualified teachers which accounts for this fact.

I have felt for the past few years that manual training was necessary so last year

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we rigged up a bench across the back of the room and bought a few tools, which I personally financed, and made a start. The children were, and are, happier because of it. I have never felt like taking much time for this however, as the entrance examinations are a black cloud always on the horizon and I have felt that we are expected to pass pupils through these exams.

In regard to these entrance pupils, it might be interesting to you to know what happens to them after they reach High School. I think in the past five years, we have had eight who went on to High School and without any exception they were a disappointment. They had the ability to learn in fact some led their forms but quit after two, three or four years, right when the goal was in sight.

To me ~~this~~ it is obvious; that it is a mistake to send on the majority of these pupils. If the length of time they stayed in this school was increased by two or three years and the work more of a hand nature it would be better. But they would pile up here so that another two room school would have to be built, Because we already have approximately sixty.

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As to the "follow up system" suggested; it would be a simple matter for me to give names and occupations of all pupils who have passed through Mrs. Daley's room and my own since we have been here. We could also furnish if necessary, their general outlook on life and mordl tendencies. And believe me, Sir, that is the heart breaking part of this teaching Indian children. We teach a child, who has every indication of growing into a man or woman who will be a credit to any community and he gets out of school and in one or two years is no better than the rest. We feel of course, that in time this will be overcome or it would all be a farce, this work being carried on year in and year out.

We have been hoping that a change would be made, a drastic change if necessary, and believe me if Mrs. Daley or myself can be of any assistance, we will be only to glad to help.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Daley

Principal-No 1 School

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15-0-60

Whitefish Lake School
Naughton, Ont.
Feb 12, 1937.

Dear Mr Hoey,

I would heartily welcome any provision made on our educational programme concerning manual training.

I too have the opinion that our pupils would benefit more from that training than they are from our present course of study.

For instance take the boys and girls that left this school five years ago. What are they doing now and what are their living standards up to? You will find most of them living in a small, one room shack very peacefully and contentedly.

Their houses are sadly in need of soap and water, clean household articles and well cooked meals. This is because they have never been taught the value of good housekeeping and how to improve and beautify their homes.

They spend their money buying ready made clothes for all the family

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The women do not sew, mend or knit.

They have no gardens of any kind on this reserve with the result that they are very often short of food. They seldom ever have any vegetables.

Now this has led me to wish for a school garden this summer. I have been planning for one but I didn't know whom I should ask for that. Can you or are you in a position to give me any help?

Last fall when I began teaching I gave the girls a few lessons on sewing and they were very delighted and eager to learn. As I cannot afford to keep it up because I could not stand the expense as I was supplying all the necessary material.

There is one other reason why I would like to have manual training here. It would be an incentive for the children to attend school regularly. They are very poor in attendance.

I would be very glad to receive any helpful suggestions you may have to offer me.

Yours Sincerely

Miss M. Kinoshameg.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 16, 1937.

Dear Mr. McKinnon:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter of the 9th instant and for the kind references to myself, contained therein.

I should certainly appreciate any information and any suggestions you may care to submit to me for consideration, from time to time.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Jos. McKinnon, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Sydney, N. S.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 16, 1937.

Dear Miss Gallagher:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter of the 2nd instant and for the information contained therein.

I was particularly interested in learning of the attempt you had made to promote dressmaking at your school. I am sorry to learn that the attempt had been abandoned. You might, if you can conveniently do so, take up the matter with the Agent. We would be prepared to supply you with a small amount of money for material, if you and the Agent together would consider it advisable to proceed with this instruction.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Catherine Gallagher,
Teacher, Indian Day School,
S y d n e y, N. S.

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200-113. 150-60

Ottawa, February 16, 1937.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 9th instant and for the information contained therein.

You may be interested to learn that I discussed the subject matter of your communication with Mr. Christianson, and the views you express are wholly in accord with our own. I shall certain embrace the first opportunity that comes to me to discuss these matters more fully with you. In the meantime, I simply desire to assure you that the suggestions you have submitted will be given very careful and very sympathetic consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

A. G. Hamilton, Esq.,
Inspector of Indian Agencies,
Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, Man.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 16, 1927.

Dear Mr. VanHatten:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 11th instant and for the information contained therein. I can assure you that your prompt and courteous reply to the circular letter I sent out a few weeks ago was very deeply appreciated.

I note your reference to seed for your school garden. You should forward your request for this seed to the local Agent, who, in turn, will forward it, with his recommendation, to the Department.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Norman Van Hatten, Esq.,
[redacted],
McIntyre Bay Indian Day School,
Macdiarmid, Ont.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 16, 1937.

Dear Mr. Daley:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 12th instant and for the information contained therein. I can assure you that your prompt and courteous reply to my circular letter is very much appreciated.

I was particularly pleased to learn of the experiment you had made in manual training. It is my hope that we shall be in a position to extend this training, not only in our residential schools, but in our day schools as well.

I simply desire to assure you, in this letter, that the suggestions you have sent forward will receive very careful and very sympathetic consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

James W. Daley, Esq.,
Teacher,
Walpole Island No. 1 Indian Day School,
Wallaceburg, ONT.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 16, 1937.

Dear Miss Kinoshameg:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 12th instant and for the interesting information contained therein.

I am writing at this time to assure you that the suggestions you have sent forward will receive very careful and very sympathetic consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss M. Kinoshameg,
Teacher,
Whitefish Lake Indian Day School,
H a u g h t o n, Ont.

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no 4

Carcross Indian Residential School,

CARCROSS, Yukon.

February 10th 1937.

R.A. Hoey Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:-

Many thanks for your friendly and interesting letter of January 15th. I have read this letter very carefully and find it a pleasure in answering same. One of the criticisms often voiced here in the Yukon is that our ex-pupils are unfitted to adapt themselves to a home environment so different from what they have been used to at the school. It seems that the best word that can be used to describe their attitude of mind on reaching home is - DISSATISFACTION. Not only are they dissatisfied with home conditions so different from what they have been used to for so many years at the school but they find it extremely difficult to earn a living.

At the school here the boys are taught farming and gardening. Well, whilst gardening can be undertaken on a small scale in the Yukon, early frosts and a very limited market, would make it a precarious way of earning a living. As far as farming is concerned it is my personal opinion that such is out of the question, for the Indians in such a mountainous country as this. The obtaining of hay to feed stock is very difficult. Hay shipped in from 'Outside' costs over a $100.00 per Ton landed in Carcross and local hay, only found in a very few places, costs from $40.00 to $50.00 per Ton.

The price of lumber in the Yukon which ranges from $60.00 per M. up would be a decided obstacle to any boys learning carpentering with a view to adopting the trade of a carpenter after leaving school.

I have just been talking with the Classroom Teacher about the mentality of the pupils now enrolled here. Her opinion is that of one who has

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had many years experience teaching in residential schools in various parts of Canada. It is her opinion that they are of a very low mentality compared with Indian children she has taught in other schools. If a child reached Grade VIII or even Grade VII they would be outstanding. This alone would tend to bar them from following any profession or trade after leaving school.

About the only pursuit that the Indians in the Southern Yukon follow and I believe the same is true of the Northern Part, is hunting and trapping. In this connection I feel that a residential school could help them. During past years both the boys and girls here have spent considerable time during the winter in snaring rabbits. These rabbits have been purchased from them not only by the school but by those in Carcross and vicinity who engage in Mink and Fox Farming. There is no doubt in my mind but that this form of activity should be encouraged and occupy a prominent place on the curriculum and if the Department could supply the boys and girls with snare wire and traps they would be rendering the pupils assistance well worthwhile.

It might be of interest for you to know that a dog - team is kept at this school, not so much with the idea of using it for school work but to give the boys an opportunity of handling a dog team a thing that they will most certainly have to do after leaving school.

In connection with that paragraph of your letter in which you mention the "Follow - up System" I would like to make the following suggestion. The missionaries in the various settlements who are or should be in close touch with ex - pupils could make an annual report at the close of each year to the Principals as to the activities, conduct etc. of those who have left the school. This information could then be passed on to your Department and I am sure would also be of value to the school management. Such a system would of course have to be arranged through the Bishops of the various Dioceses or other Church Leaders.

Yours respectfully,

H. C. M. Grant.

H.C.M. Grant, Principal.

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REV. J. F. WOODSWORTH, B.A.
PRINCIPAL

OFFICE PHONE 972-1122
RES. PHONE 972-1124

Indian Residential School

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

EDMONTON

ALBERTA

Feb. I3th I937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Hoey,

Your letter of January I5th to hand. Since then I have been very busy with our "FLU" epidemic, which has fortunately passed without any very serious aftermath.

I must thank you for your letter. It was very refreshing and heartening. It means much to me because of its "understanding2 and spirit of cooperation. I have been nearly twenty five years in Indian Educational work and I am still anxious to see progressive movements. I appreciate your letter for its spirit and suggestions.

While still retaining our church relations, I have been impressed for some time with the need of our Indian Schools , with all their equiptment, becoming more an intergal part of the life of the reserve. This applies more particularly to follow-up work. Too much of the work of the school is lost with the discharge of a pupil. I believe that with the backing of the Department, much can be accomplished by a larger cooperation between school managements and Agency officials. This is just one suggestion to start with.

I trust before long that we may have the pleasure of a visit from you. The function of this particular school in the whole scheme of Indian Education can then be discussed at greater length.

Sincerely Yours;

J. F. Woodsworth.
Principal.

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150-60

Box 1163,
Cornwall, Ont.,
Feb. 15/37.

Mr. R.G. Hoey,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hoey,

I received your letter some time ago and I intended answering sooner but I have been very busy.

I noted the contents of your letter and I am very much interested.

Our educational programme is a bit off. It would be rather hard to change our course of Study owing to the very few Indian Children that are really interested in continuing their education in High Schools and Colleges.

Your idea of spending about 1/3 of the time in manual training and vocational work is very good. One-third of the time is

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a whole lot though. I presume you mean to have this sort of work related to the other subjects - that is manual training would necessitate a certain amount of work in Arithmetic, - Spelling, - Geog. etc. Then 1/3 of the time wouldn't be too much. Just what kind of work do you mean by, "Vocational work"? I have a fair idea but I would like to know what you have in mind.

To get the school children really interested in manual training etc one must show them how they will be able to make money out of this kind of work. My idea is that we should try and locate a market for little trinkets that can be made

I have been assisting some Indians in disposing of hand made lacrosse sticks and I am getting along very nicely in this line.

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There are a few other items I have in mind but I ~~am a little of~~ hesitate a bit about going ahead with it as I haven't enough capital (money) to finish the thing ahead in case some trouble turns up.

If we get the adults working on something they can make money out of then we have the children interested in this sort of work too. Co-operation means a whole lot in anything.

The Department was good enough to supply me with some tools and lumber for a work bench for my school and when I get things working properly I believe it will be a big aid to my children.

It would be a good idea to send out some very simple blue print plans to some of the teachers. I mean, very simple ones at first because most teachers know nothing about blue prints. I must admit that I know nothing about

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them myself. But, teacher and pupil could both learn at the same time.

If there are any other things I can think of at a later date I shall be only too glad to write you.

I trust that you will overlook errors in this letter as I am writing in a hurry.

Yours very truly,
Colin J. Chisholm, teacher,
Cornwall Island East Indian
Day School.

P. S.
Miss Moody has no doubt spoken to you about certain things I mentioned to her and I trust you will understand why I told her to speak to you.

C. J. Chisholm.

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Hobert Ontario,
Feb. 14/37.

K.A. Hoey. Supt.
Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Jan 15. wet. to hand, and I regret, I have not been able to answer sooner. I have been absent from duty owing to the sudden death of my brother, and therefore your letter didn't receive my attention until my return.

However I might say that I am also interested in what you term a "Follow-up System". And I assure you that I will gladly supply you from time to time, with the nekessary information concerning the graduates of this school.

Although when I consider the youth whose school age, who are on is Reserve, it is with

some disappointment, as they are a hapless lot. Fifty percent of whom, do not even try to practice the Forest craft of their fathers. It is amazing to learn that some do not even know how to hunt or trap.

This Reserve is extremely unfitted for agriculture in any form. The only profession open to the Indian youth in this area is to be a successful trapper and hunter. I believe that wood-craft and other Indian Arts (e.g.) basketry, etc. would be a great improvement to the course of study - if included. Also, trapping methods could be taught in conjunction with Nature Study. Thus giving them a more humane idea of the profession.

As for the girls who graduate, their one ambition is matrimony, and yet they cannot cook, other than for the bare necessities of a livelihood. A model kitchen and lessons in preparing wholesome yet plain dishes would help them greatly in their

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after life.

I have been on Indian Reserves before, but never have I witnessed such shiftlessness and poverty as I find here. A course of study, which is less academic, and more vocational, would certainly help rectify conditions for the future at least.

In due course, I shall prepare a list of ex-pupils of this school, ones who graduated before my appointment here, and I shall endeavour to also list their present occupation if any. I shall also note any suggestion which might add to the pupils efficiency in after life, that might aid in any reconstruction of the course of study.

Now might I draw your attention to a literary aspect to the Course of study and in connection, with suitable books. I find in diffrenlt to obtain suitable text books from the Dept. The supplementary reading books, should I think, take in

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Extract Made 22/1/37

stories in connection with the Indian childs environment. The authorized Ontario History and Geography texts are printed in a vocabulary much above the average intelligence of the Indian. Yet the Dept. does not supply such books as "Dents Geography & History Readers" which are less costly and more suited for the purpose. The Indian child is always attracted to things of a colorful nature, and certainly cannot interest himself in text books which would tax the intelligence of a senior pupil from our white schools.

If you could assure me of shipping us books that I could list, I'm sure you would be doing the Indians here a favour.

When a lesson is taught, it is a great source of satisfaction for a teacher to interest the class in books from which the class can further their knowledge, not above their comprehension.

Extracted Mot. 22/1/37

So in closing, I hope

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that you can understand things as I have explained, and I thank you for the opportunity you have afforded me; I assure you I shall communicate with you as often as I find the necessity to do so.

Yours Very Sincerely,
J. K. Douglas.

Teacher. Indian Day School.

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150-60

9 Doyle St. Truro
Nova Scotia.
Feb 14th 1937.

Dept Mines & Res.
Indian Affairs Br.
Ottawa.

Dear Mr Hoey—

Your letter of Jan. 15th was received and greatly appreciated. I feel that in view of your statements, our relationships are going to be cordial and, to me of least, helpful. I thank you for it, and you may depend that I will enjoy co-operating in any way with the Indian Affairs Branch.

From the records you will see that this is my first year in gov't service. In fact my first year of teaching and as yet, I am loathe to make any suggestions other than concerning those things with which I have daily contact. Some times I feel very much in the need of suggestions and would appreciate them myself.

Speaking of the N. Scotian Indian [illegible]

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I think that the "follow-up system" yourmentioned would, in a few short years, tell even a far off Australian all he would want to know concerning the work and life of our Indians. The lot of the father seems the accepted lot of the son; like wise the mother and daughter. Baskets, handles, ect seem to be their only resource outside of their "order." All of it can not be attributed to there alone. Our "colored freends" will get the preference every time when there is any work to be done. This serves to shove the Indian down farther from lords of this country. They have, in the eyes of the man in the street, sunk to the level where they are beneath our African Brethern. The Indian scourged with T.B. "pedd ling" his wore is an object figure. I would here like to mention the up hill fight the Local Indian Agent is waging continually to instill some feeling of self-respect and honest pride in his charges. But it seems to be of no avail. The morale seems to be gone and little wonder. His hope is in the school. The present system of school has failed. Will there be any changes? will there be vocational schools for boys? and home

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training for girls? Shouldn't Indian boys be taught cobbling, masonry, carpentry, plumbing, blacksmithy, mechanix etc and installed as helpers or given half achance to rise? Or girls taught sewing, knitting, sanitary home keeping, dressmaking? Those things are taught in reform schools, in prisons, in our institutions for blind, deaf, mentally deficient, etc and Why not the neglected Indian?

Now I'm sorry to say this missal has taken form other than what I intended. But I must mention to some one in authority the most important needs of my school and from all the letters I certainly asked you. I probably took too much advantage of your generousness when you said "I want you to feel perfectly free to write me any time" so now in conclusion I'll confine myself to my school. the building itself is in very good shape the grounds are meagre and being on a hill (slight) are damp; however drains have been dug and help considerably.

But first on my list I would like a little school library and supplementary reading matter. I had quite a seige bringing the children up to where

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they are now, clamoring for Silent Reading. They thoroughly disliked it at first and it was almost considered punishment to have them read. But now they ask for it daily and are eager for any new reading matter. The only outside reading they have is the occasional book I can buy and on my salary minus board, and travelling expenses and a large family of brothers and sisters those books are of a necessity quite occasional. If any grant is possible I would like to select the books myself as these children grasp remarkably little of what they read and only the simplest stories and reading matter could be chosen.

The next case on the docket is the need of a jacket for the stove which throws off a scorching heat to the (intense) discomfort of children seated nearby.

The third item is mentioned, not expecting to throw the Ind. Affairs Br. into confusion but to call attention to the fact in case repeated demands come from inspectors or doctors. The present desks have seen service since somewhere in the eighteen hundreds. Over fifty years

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"in his majesty's service." Now I feel that anything in Gov't service that long should be retired on a pension. They are too worn to be repaired and like all things doing fifty years uninterrupted service are beginning to bend under the strain, and are beginning to look some thing like this Sketch. the children touch about where the X's are, which may possibly result in curvature of the spine. Any Doctor or inspector would advise new desks and seats. If there should be any action taken I would like to select the type of desk or at least would want them individual types and movable. For classroom activities, drills, projects &c the movable desk is invaluable

The last but not least I think you will find is in line with your suggestions. Namely a start on some manual training Equipment. You see, Our Agent has arranged with the Town of Truro for me to instruct nine of their children in close proximity to my school in return for the privilege of sending our bigger boys to their manual ta school. With this start we hope to have those boys

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help our younger ones in the school. Besides, though being no artist myself in that line I have friends who specialized in that work and I feel I could call on them for a start. Later on those boys may take their course in Town quite well prepared. I might mention that the Agents wife and her sister are starting a sewing and knitting class on the reserve for only two women of them can knit and, to all appearances, less than that can sew. Those boys who are attending class. Tr are doing very well and are mixing in quite easily.

Now that is all I want to say concerning school. I want to ask a few questions and wind this missal up. Are - Indian school - teachers (that is phrased wrongly) - I mean we teachers of Ind. schools - in the habit of getting passes or reduced fares travelling to and from our schools? I heard we were but no body seems to know definitely. And don't you think it

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would be a good idea to have Teachers' Institutes or get-Togethers where we can all exchange our difficulties and have some experienced Teachers — in Indian Teaching — help us by Their experiences? This is the accepted thing, regularly, in provincial schools and young teachers look forward to an opening to air Their difficulties. The Indian school teachers are more or less isolated

Another device which I think is admirable for experience and Some Travelling, and which stimulates teaching is the exchange of teachers. It is quite possible for Teachers to get into a "rut", roughly speaking, by teaching year after year facing the same problems, personalities in the same school. But No prov. teacher likes to be moving continually because he soon acquires a name and faces the risk of not getting a school for next year. and Sometimes I think it's not fair to have one cooped up in one place. He has no raise in pay and so he doesn't advance himself in any way. He doesn't meet new situations, or sees nothing new and I think

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he suffers by it. In the Indian Schools things would be different. They don't have tempermental parents who if they didn't like the Teacher because of some little difference would demand his release. etc etc. As far as I can see things are quite different on Reserves. The parents don't take it in their heads to tell the Teacher how this should be taught etc. And consequently teachers could move without fear of being idle

Now Mr. Hoey I thank you for your time – if you have reached this page. I wish too that you don't refrain from commenting on anything I've said. As I said earlier, I'm only a beginner and am likely wrong, and some older, wiser person could convince me of that; which I would be glad for. I hope to hear from you soon, in regards to those things for my school at least.

Yours very sincerely

F. B. McKinnon.

Teacher Millbrook Reserve

Truro. N. Scotia.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 19, 1937.

Dear Mr. Chisholm:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant and to thank you very heartily for the information contained therein.

When I expressed the view in my circular letter that approximately one third of the regular school period should be devoted to manual training, my intention was to suggest this as an objective toward which our schools should move gradually. A great deal, of course, will depend upon local conditions, the facilities at your disposal, etc. It is somewhat difficult to define vocational instruction. I like to think of it as a philosophy of education. In practice, however, it should result in provision for instruction in carpentry work, auto mechanics, blacksmithing, handicraft work, elementary agriculture, and, in the case of girls, sewing, crochet work, elementary domestic science and, in fact, any subjects which will enable them to become better home makers. It should be comparatively easy to convince the Indian pupil that his chance of success in modern society will depend largely upon the development of certain skills, the acquisition of which must, of necessity, make him more useful to society.

Miss Moodie, when she called upon me a few days ago, intimated that you were anxious to be excused from taking a summer school course at one of the training colleges. If you have this in mind, you should send in a formal request for this exemption, giving in detail your reasons.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Colin J. Chisholm, Esq.,
Teacher,
Cornwall Is. East Indian Day School,
Box 1163, Cornwall, Ont.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 19, 1937.

Dear Mr. Douglas:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant and to thank you very heartily for the information contained therein.

I note, with interest, your reference to the advisability of promoting instruction in handicraft and your reference to textbooks. I am writing at this time to state that the suggestions submitted by you will receive very careful and very sympathetic consideration.

I appreciate very much indeed your willingness to prepare a list of ex-pupils, with a report of the progress they have made since their departure from school. I feel confident a report such as this will be very valuable to us when we have under consideration changes in educational policy.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. J. R. Douglas,
Teacher,
Hobart Indian Day School,
H o b a r t, Ont.

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150-60

Ottawa, February 19, 1937.

Dear Mr. McKinnon:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 14th instant and for the very interesting information contained therein.

The funds at our disposal during the present fiscal year are not sufficient for the purchase of library supplies. We have, however, a miscellaneous collection here, and it is our intention to forward this collection to your school, just as soon as we can conveniently do so. It is my hope that you will find these books reasonably satisfactory.

I note your reference to the stove and certain repairs that should be made to it. May I suggest that you take up this matter with the Agent and have him send in a requisition to the Department for these repairs. You should do the same thing in respect to the desks, intimating to the Agent that he should draw this matter to the attention of the Department early in the next fiscal year, beginning April first.

I knew of no provision whereby teachers of Indian schools can obtain reduced railway rates. There are, of course, the regular excursions, arranged by the railways from time to time, which,

- if taken

Mr. F. B. McKinnon,
Teacher,
Millbrook Indian Day School,
T r u r o, N. S.

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if taken advantage of, might enable you to organize a teachers' convention with comparatively little expense. The time at my disposal has not enabled me to make a careful study of the district in which your Indian schools are located. If, however, you could arrange to have a number of teachers in your province meet at a convention for a one or two day study of the problems peculiar to Indian education, you would be accomplishing something well worth while. As a matter of fact, a teacher in southwestern Ontario is making arrangements, at the present time, for such a convention in his district. Until now, I understand it has been the practice of our Indian day school teachers to attend the regular conventions, held from year to year by the provincial authorities. There is no provision here, of course, that would enable us to defray the cost of a convention, but I am inclined to think that the actual costs to teachers would be very small.

Yours very sincerely,

3 letters

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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The Country Indian Day School,

Oka, Que., Feb. 5th., 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

First of all let me thank you for your letter of Jan. 15th. May I wish you all success in your work. I wish also to pledge my support to you in our work.

Your "Follow-up System" is a good idea. I have thought that this should be done and have taken pleasure in keeping "tabs" on the pupils who have graduated from this school during my work as teacher here since 1930. There would, however, have to be a limit of let us say five years. The best way would be to supply every teacher with a form on which he would note the progress of pupils who have left school during the past five years. Another form could be forwarded showing the work and the progress of those who left school ten years ago. That means that once a pupil was off the five year list he would not appear on the records until he had been out for ten years. Of ecurse each pupil would have to have a permanent number. Or each pupil could have a sheet of his own and it could be in the possession of the teacher until the end of the five years. I am very much interested in this work and would like to see it under way in the future.

I am more interested and gratified to see that you favour Manual Training and Vocational work among the pupils. This certainly is badly needed and is, I think, of more importance than years of memorising dates in History and wrestling with analysis of sentences ,etc. It is my wish that my pupils will know how to read intelligently, work problems in their grade in Arithmetic and above all be good spellers. Health and P.T. are important as is also study of the Scriptures but for the other subjects I try to make them as interesting as I can by projects. Work that the children can do. I wish you could call some time and see the relief maps that my pupils are working at now in Geography. They enjoy this kind of work too.

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I make a specialty of the teaching of Agriculture. I feel that this is one of the ways in which we can instil the lesson of independence in later life. I like the subject and as I have a special certificate for it I find that I can get more from the pupils in this than in anything else except the bit of manual work I can sneak in. I say " Sneak in". I have had to do just that because there were a couple of the parents objected to it and the agent asked me to discontinue it. We have made some very nice little raffia baskets and some picture frames from thin wood.

I should like to take a course this summer in Toronto in Auxiliary class work at the Junior Vocational school. There is, however, not much use in my taking this course if I am to continue on here. I would be willing to go ahead with it if you could see your way clear to giving me a transfer from here to a reserve near London or Brantford. If I were over there near other schools I could be of help to the other teachers in the same part of the country and give them hints and helps if they wanted it,on Saturdays. I feel that this work should come to the fore in our schools and I think that I could do more in a place where the people were a little more broad-minded than they are here. If I were in a place where I could contact the other teachers I would be in a position to let them have the benefit of my experience and the special training which I should have after taking the course referred to.

Please accept this letter as I have written it. For the sole purpose of letting you know that I am with you in all you try to do and also to ask your advice along the lines mentioned above. Again let me thank you for your kind letter.

Yours very sincerely,

Albert E. Smith.

F. Hawkins
Indian Agent

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150-60

Ottawa, February 19, 1927.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant and to thank you very heartily for the information contained therein.

It is my hope that the time at my disposal will enable me to give some thought to the preparation of forms suitable for a "follow up system". I am not so much interested, however, in going back over a period of years. I think the system would perhaps prove more effective if we concentrated our attention upon the pupils who will graduate from our schools in the future. This, however, is simply my own personal opinion.

I was encouraged to note your reference to manual instruction. It is my hope that you will be able to extend this instruction, despite local prejudices you may encounter from time to time. I am convinced that a great deal of the instruction for which provision is made at the moment is altogether too abstract for the average Indian pupil.

I regret that your chances of obtaining a transfer to another Indian day school in the province are in no sense encouraging. We have actually dozens of applications for positions on file here. A great deal of local pressure is exercised upon us when a vacancy occurs. Your only possible chance would be to work out the transfer between yourself and some other teacher

- who might be

Mr. Albert E. Smith,
Teacher,
Country Indian Day School,
O k a, Que.

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who might be prepared to take up duties at Oka. I would like, however, to see you take the special course at Toronto this summer, if you can possibly do so. This course would probably prove very valuable to you, in view of the fact that vocational instruction is likely to be more emphasized in the future than it has been at any time in the past.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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SIOUX LOOKOUT INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL.

Feb. 18, 1937.

R. A. Hoey, Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of January 15th, which I was very interested in getting from you. I must apologize for not acknowledging it before.

I thoroughly concur with you that our educational program with the Indian Children might be made much more practical to them when they get back on the reserve if we were able to give more technical and manual training.

Chiefly I should suggest carpentry work which would enable them to build themselves decent shacks or houses to live in, and then as much general knowledge as we could given them in cultivating the land for garden products.

We have always been very much handicapped in that respect here in the lack of material to work with.

These two things I think will be primary in starting them to be able to support themselves.

Of course these things I mention only refer to the boys. It has always been the custom in these schools to do all that could be done in instructing the girls in housekeeping, cooking, mending, sewing, and such like. They are not very much use to them unless they have somewhere to do it in.

It has been my experience to see that Indian children, both boys and girls, are much more clever working with their hands than with their heads.

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If at any future time you are able to pay us a personal visit it will be very much appreciated. You will be able to see things for yourself first hand.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Fred A. Mayo.

Fred A. Mayo,
Acting Principal.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-60

Ottawa, February 20, 1937.

Dear Mr. Maye:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your prompt and courteous reply to my circular letter of January 15th.

I shall certainly embrace the first opportunity that comes to me to visit a number of our residential schools and also our day schools. In the meantime, however, I am making a somewhat intensive study of the reports here, in the hope that I will be able to work out certain modifications of the educational policy now in force. I am simply writing at this time to assure you that the suggestions contained in your letter will receive careful and sympathetic consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

D. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Fred A. Maye, Esq.,
Acting Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Sioux Lookout, Ont.

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150-60

Indian Residential School

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.

PHONE 2038

Brandon, Man., Feb. 10, 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Superintendent of Welfare and Training,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

I have been longer than I expected in replying to your letter of January 15th, #150-60.

In the first place, let me express again my great appreciation of the action of the Minister in placing you in this position of responsibility and opportunity. Many fine expressions of appreciation have come to me, especially from officials of our Home Mission Board.

I thoroughly agree with the personal opinion you express in regard to the educational programme which should be adopted stressing manual training, all kinds of handwork and vocational instruction. Ifeel, however, that a certain percentage of our brighter pupils, who are free from that inferiority complex which is so characteristic of many of them and who are in every way as well qualified as the best of our white children to make their way in the world in teaching, nursing or other professions, should be given the regular academic training and all opportunity and encouragement possible to go ahead and make good.

In regard to the "Follow-up Work" to which you refer, I feel that more should be done than is being done at the present time. I am very doubtful

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about the wisdom of employing placement officers to carry on this work but I think it must be done by the very diligent application and co-operation of everyone concerned in the development and safeguarding of these young lives. The principals of schools, the superintendents of Indian schools and agencies, the agents on the reserves with their farm instructors and ministers and field officers of the Churches concerned must work together in this matter and some campaign of education and agitation must be carried on to lay this matter on the heart and conscience of those who might contribute to the care and safeguarding of our Indian young people when they leave school.

When you are on your next Western trip, we will be very glad to have you visit our school here and will be pleased to talk over any of these matters which concern the welfare of our young Indians.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

J. A. Doyle.

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.,
Principal.

JAI/W

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ANGLICAN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, ELKHORN

PRINCIPAL:
~~Rev. Canon C. J. Whitcombe, B.A., D.D.~~
Rev. A.E.Minchin, B.A., L.Th.

OFFICE TELEPHONE : 27
PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE : 19

ELKHORN, MANITOBA February 19th, 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Superintendent of Welfare and Training,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hoey:-

Thank you very much for your letter of January 15th.

In reply, I should like to say that I am fully convinced that manual training is one of the most important branches of education for the Indian children. We are at present giving the girls a fairly comprehensive course of domestic science, but we have no facilities for manual training for the boys. The school was built originally for less pupils; and even playrooms are not provided for. Of course, the boys get training in farm work, teaming, gardening, etc.

With reference to the "follow-up" system;an effort has been made to keep in touch with graduates of this school by circular letters from time to time;but I think that it is only by close co-operation by Indian agents and the clergy on the Indian reserves that much can be done in this direction. It is, indeed, one of our most serious problems. Most of the reserves from which our children come are so far away that it is not possible for me to visit them. I know that the Indian Residential School Commission is giving a great deal of attention to the after-care of graduate pupils,and I shall always be ready to co-operate in any scheme that may be adopted for the better carrying out of this work.

Yours very truly,

Arthur E Minchin.

AEM/MK. Acting Principal.

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Lake Helen Indian Day
School,
Nipigon,
Ont.
20th. February, 1937.

R. A. Hoey, Esq.
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir, Many thanks for yours
of the fifteenth of January,
received last Saturday.
I quite agree with you
that it would be very desirable
for the Indian pupils to spend
a larger part of the time on
manual training or vocational
instruction.
The same applies to the education
of white children, as you remark,
but I certainly think it applies
with great force to Indian children.
For instance, here the trapping
is not very good, being too
close to the settled part; and to
hunt and trap a little, or guide

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on occasion, appears to be about all there is; except work in the logging camps.

These occupations are all seasonal; leaving frequent periods of unemployment.

If the boys could learn a trade it might help a great deal.

In many cases, I believe, if the last two years, say from fourteen to sixteen, were given principally to vocational training, for the boys, that it might have very beneficial results.

I shall be glad to give you any information I can regarding old pupils, etc.

Yours truly,
Dougall Leary

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St. Peter's Saint Lee
Dec 15. / 1937

Kipepeiwan. P2.

Supt. K. A. Davey.

Dear Sir.

In answer to your very interesting and instructive letter. Re. your "Follow-up System." I am sure no doubt will be effectively accomplished with a little co-ordination.

The Indian Pupils as a rule continue attending school till they have completed the Eight Grade and then go back to the ordinary routine of House keeping or trapping. I would like to see them receive at least a few years High School. I have heard the pupils remark that it was a little use to work hard to pass the Entrance examination as that is as far as they ever get. So you see there is ambition.

I would like to hear more concerning your course of study.

Thank you,

Christian M. Naplin.

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THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

245 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Hoey

February 20, 1937.

Dear Sir:

We are forwarding herewith a letter which was opened in our office by mistake. This was received Feb. 20, 1937.

THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

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150-60

Ottawa, February 22, 1937.

Dear Miss Nephin:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant and to thank you very heartily for your prompt reply to my circular letter of January 18th.

I am writing at this time simply to assure you that the suggestions contained in your letter will receive careful and sympathetic consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss C. M. Nephin,
Teacher,
Indian Day School,
Hunter's Point, Ont.

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150-60

Whycocomagh, N. S.

February 22nd, 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

I have received your letter No. 150-60, dated January 15th, and in accepting your kind offer to communicate with you, I now take the liberty and pleasure of writing this personal letter regarding this school and educational matters, here.

I have taught in this school for over thirteen years and during that time , although I have experienced some difficulties, I feel confident that progress has been as satisfactory as could be expected under existing circumstances. None of my former pupils have achieved any high educational degree but I feel satisfied that all who have left school had a common school education.

During the first few years I was here, nearly all the reading and writing of letters etc. was done by me as only a very few Indians were able to either read or write. Now, it is only on very rare occasions that I am called upon to either read or write for the Indians as the younger generation can do that themselves. A few years ago , newspapers were unknown in Indian homes, but now the majority of the families are receiving them either daily or weekly.

In making these statements I do not mean to belittle the teaching ability of my predecessors or to have you imagine that I, and I alone, have resurrected the Indians of this Reserve from a grave of total ignorance and placed them above the standard of others but I will frankly and truthfully say that each and every one of the younger generation, who have completed this school's course of studies, have what is considered a fair education and are capable of teaching their parents.

A teacher here is confronted with many difficulties unknown to teachers in white schools, the first and foremost

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being that the children cannot speak or understand any English when they first come to school on account of there being no other language but Micmac spoken in their homes. This being so, the average child has attended school for a year or more before he or she is on a parallel with a "white" child on the first day of attendance. I must admit that I have found it impossible to have the children use English in ordinary conversations, outside of the school. That this is a handicap has been proven to me by the early advancement of the children of a family who live near my home, play and talk English with my own children. I now have a limited knowledge of their language and I often wonder how I ever taught the junior children during the first few years I was here, when I could not understand them and they could not understand me.

Another difficulty I experienced was the lack of home study as the children did not, and could not, get any assistance from their parents. The children of today are not so handicapped in this regard as every home has at least a few members who are educated enough to help them.

As regarding suggestions for improvement, I have very little of offer as I consider that everything possible is now being done by the Indian Department and all concerned. However, I am of the firm opinion that this school-building should be enlarged, devided into two rooms and a second teacher employed. I do not say this with the idea of lessening my own work and duty but with the firm belief that it is next to impossible for any one teacher to give sufficient time and attention to such a large number of pupils as are attending this school. At present there is an enrollment of forty three pupils and within the next few months I expect to have eight or nine more. My earnest suggestion is that one teacher have charge of the beginners and Grade 1 and after they have learned to speak and understand English, as well as being able to do some reading, writing etc., that they be transferred to the other teacher, in another classroom, for general studies. In this manner each teacher would have about twenty-five pupils (the average in local white schools), there would be sufficient time for the teaching of vocational training etc. in addition to regular school duties and I feel assured that each and every child would leave school far in advance of the present standard. Visiting school officials and Indian Agents have often remarked that I had too many pupils to teach in a proper manner and that the schoolroom was overcrowded. In bringing this matter to your attention, I am not doing so as a complaint but as a suggestion for the improvement of educational conditions, knowing that same will have the support of the Indian Agent and School Inspector.

However, it would be impossible to have a second teacher without having the school building enlarged by the addition

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of another classroom. The building has a floor area of 875 sq.ft. (35 by 25 ft.) and that includes space for a stove, two cupboards, a lunch-table, four aisles and a platform 25 by 5 ft., leaving a very limited space for the twenty-two seats and desks now in use.

Regarding the "Follow-up System" referred to in your letter, I can supply you with particulars regarding each one of my former pupils if seperate individual reports are required. Generally, they are married at an early age, especially the girls, and carry on with household duties and the making of baskets etc. as they have learned at their homes when very young. A few leave home to do common labour and household work in nearby towns but as a general rule, they soon return to this or some nearby Reserve, are married and thereby a new home is established.

Before bringing this letter to an end, I wish to say that I have always found the Indian children to be as bright and intelligent as the average white ones and I like my position as their teacher. Of course they have their own distinctive and natural peculiarities but I am now so familiar with these that I find very little difficulty in mastering them.

I welcome this opportunity of writing to you in a personal manner and thank you for your kind invitation to have me communicate with you at any time, an offer I will be only too glad to take advantage of when I have an occasion to do so. I wish to assure you that I will always be glad to carry out any instructions you may give or give you any information you may require and that I can supply.

Yours truly,

Alexander MacDonald

Teacher

Indian Day School,
Whycocomagh, C.B., N.S

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Katrie Indian Day School,
Port Hammond, B.C.

Feb. 22, 1937.

R.A. Hoey Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hoey:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Jan. 25th. I am very interested in the proposed introduction of manual training and vocational instruction into the educational programme of Indian Schools.

I will endeavor to supply any information about our r eservation that may prove helpful, as you have asked for. The Indian boys from this day school, have all been engaged in fishing after leaving school, but have had no other pursuits or occupations with which to occupy the season when fishing is slack. The Indian girls do some knitting and simple needlework and embroidery, for which they show considerable interest and aptitude. They seem anxious to dress just as the white people do, and are very interested in needlework for these practical reasons.

The Indians of this reservation are very anxious for instruction of this kind, such as lace-making, knitting, glove-making, dress-making, embroidery, basketry, and leatherwork for the girls. The Indian boys and men are especially interested in manual training which will enable them to make furniture for their homes, - and for those who excell in this work, to sell to the stores. They also expressed wish for even such advanced instruction which would enable them to build nicer homes, with some knowledge of interior decoration.

Hoping that this satisfactorily answers your enquiry, and with every good wish for the success of this splendid addition to Indian education,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mary Winter

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150.60

United Church Indian Day School,
Berens River,
Manitoba.
Feb.19th,1937.

Dear Mr.Hoey:

I appreciate the letter which I have just received from you. It is a satisfaction to me to know that you are Supt.of our work. Manual training has a great future as an educative art.It has a special appeal and worth to Indians.In introducing it I hope you will give their own crafts precedence.

Indian handicraft has a very strong appeal.A few years ago our Junior Red Cross sent a small present of this work to Winnipeg.On its merits it found its way to Toronto and thence to the International Red Cross Conference at Tokyo.The Japanese requested to keep it and sent us a present in return.

A year ago we prepared our first portfolio for exchange under the Junior Red Cross.Again we had the joy of seeing it approved very well. It went to New Zealand.Some months special portfolio was received at Toronto for exchange.Miss Brown, the National Director, surprized us by asking us to accept it under the condition that we send a return.In her letter she said that she had chosen our school from allt he schools in Canada that she had special knowledge of.Our Church later commended us that we had been selected from about 800 schools,many being city schools.Last October we sent our return via Winnipeg.It was held there and displayed at The Bay for some days.Our work has mostly been:bead-work,silk-work,knitting,painting, moccasins,and snow-shoes.

I believe that this work has a special place to fill.It is this work which should be followed if manual work is to be stressed.There are Indian women who cannot make a pair of moccasins because their lives in youth were spent in schools away from home where these crafts were not practised.The best snow-shoe makers are the most illiterate.Ask a young graduate from a boarding school to make a net and watch him blush.

The three most valuable sidelines we have followed apart from the above are: stamp-collecting,scrap-book work,and typewriting.All these are appealing to Indians and big assets in themselves.

We must not expect the Indians to make their gifts through us.They will make them when following their own instincts.Inept efforts to conform them by our visions,impulses and anecdotes will always bring the wrong results.The Follow -Up- system may reveal this.

Wishing you the very best success in your great work.

Yours very respectfully.

Colin Douglas Street.

Teacher

Mr.R.A.Hoey,
Supt.Of Welfare and Training,
Dept.Of Mines and Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa,Canada.

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150-60.

Ottawa, February 27, 1937.

Dear Mr. Street:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 19th instant and for the information contained therein.

I was particularly pleased to learn of your handicraft work and of the success that had come to your pupils. It is somewhat difficult, of course, with the equipment at your disposal, to promote this work in the sense that it should be promoted. I am hopeful, however, that, in the rehabilitation programme we have now under consideration, provision will be made for the further extension of this work, especially in the outlying districts.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Colin D. Street, Esq.,
Teacher,
Indian Day School,
Berens River, Man.

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Big Island Lake Indian Day School
Beacon Hill, Sask.
Feb. 20th, 1937.

Hon. R.A. Hoey, Supt. of Welfare and Training.
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re 708-598

Honorable Sir;

Your circular letter to the teachers in charge of the Indian schools was received on the 16th inst. I am answering to it at once, on your request and also as a proof that I am much interested in the welfare of our poor Indian pupils.

I made a careful perusal of the contant of this highly inspired letter. Sincerely I felt much encouraged because I noticed that our highest official wished to cooperate efficaciously with us. Something was being done in the right direction before; but there is much to do yet in the reorganization of this "Band".

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"You are right in stating that most of the teachers in charge of Indian institutions have rendered conscientious and devoted service. That their missionary zeal and self-sacrifice have been much in evidence."

To my humble knowledge I might state sincerely that your success will depend pretty near entirely on what you say plainly in your letter, viz. "Changes will be worked out in co-operation with representatives of the Churches and with their approval." You could not say better. There should be no room for bigotry and fanaticism, who are causing hindrances to good results in this said Branch. The missionaries are working devotedly without counting their pains for the welfare of the Indians do certainly know what should be done for their welfare. If not much result was obtained in raising the Indians to a satisfactory standard of life, considering the length of time that the Government formed an Indian Dept. is due largely to the lack of co-operation

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of the officials with the representatives
of the Churches and I will add up
with the representatives among themselves
I am very well aware that
you have a gigantic task in
your hands and it will take much
courage and strenght of character in order
not to be discouraged easily in working
for the Indians. We have to work
for their welfare often against
their own will.

You are entirely right in stating
that: "an educational programme
provision should be made for a course
of study that would enable the pupils
to spend at least one third of
their time at manual training or
vocational instruction." It will require
expenses in order to equip schools
with necessary material for such
manual work; but it should be done
anyhow. The right way to go at it is
to begin slowly in each school and
progress little by little; for example
supplying, one year, garden tools, the

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tools for wood work etc. For girls supply knitting needles, yarn, print etc so that they can knit stockings, mittens and make their dresses aprons etc. A hand sewing machine should be supplied to each school etc etc. I might state that if you have not married teachers you will have hard job in your Day school to have manual training done for both boys and girls. It is very important that teachers have their residence on the Reserve otherwise they cannot follow up their pupils. They should have access to the farm, stable, shops of the Farm instructor. For the school curriculum it is ridiculous to follow up the course of the Province we live in, as the needs of the Indians are not the same as those of the White People. A summary Course of studies should be planned by the experts of your dept of Education. Although lots should be left to the initiative and judgment of the teacher. As you state correctly: you cannot make brick

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changes: It would not be wise neither. Some of your Indian agents should be trained not to only reduce expenses but to supply promptly the necessary things for the good operation of the schools and reserves. There should be more supervision in order to find out if schools are equipped properly and promptly. I do not here want to accuse anybody in particular.

It is in the mind of some of your officials that the teachers should be just confined to their school room, not to have any other work to perform on the reserve. This is false! Teachers should be the very soul of the Reserve. Thus the necessity to hire only teachers well recommended by the Church Representatives and well qualified for this important employment. Regarding your "Follow up System" I might say that it is of the greatest importance for your Indian Affairs Branch to do this "Follow up" as it will enable

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you to see where the mistake are made either in the Boarding schools or the Day schools so that they may be corrected. What I will suggest is to have a "questionnaire" not too complicated and short once in a while sent to the teachers of the Day schools regarding the best means to obtain the maximum success in such a purpose. Also to the Principals of Boarding Schools in order to find out the best means to accomplish a certain work. Questions can be sent also to the Representatives of the Churches for the same purpose. By having the ideas of many you can pick up the best and suitable in order to put them in function. I think that the teachers on the Indian Reserve could keep you posted on the conduct and the work done by the children after they left school both of the Boarding and Day school pupils as well. A blank could be supplied by the "Indian affairs Branch" to that effect so that the teacher would fill it in at

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least once a year.
As both Boarding and Day schools
should operate and are necessary, regu-
lations should be made to define
which children should attend the
Boarding School in the Agency or
the Day School on the Reserve. In
~~small~~ places the Boarding School
is ruining the Day School as
it is making a huge campaign,
a mad run after pupils for
the said Boarding School. In my
opinion children under 12 years of
age who are not orphans, destitute,
abandoned should assist to the Day
School on their Reserve. For this
point also you can get in touch with
the Church Representatives who could
give you suggestions on the matter
Something very serious must be done
in order to have Day school pupils
attend school more regularly. That is
a great proposition.

I have over twenty years experience
in teaching and have also been in business

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for over fifteen years trading with Indians of the North West Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan. I understand the character and the needs of the Indians very well. It is a sad thing to see how the Indians have been abused by some traders and merchants robbing them of their wood, cattle, horses etc. Now the Dept. have to give relief to them who should be very well off. This is another thing that the Dept. should see to in a wise manner.

In the medical branch of your Dept. something must be done in order that the enormous sum of money spent each year for the sanitary and health condition of the Indians, produce a better result. Since about 70% of the Indian children do not reach the age of going to school, dying before being 7 years old, there is surely a very great reform to work out. Medicines that are sent to the agents should not be retained at the Agency but distributed right off when they are needed.

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I am living here with my family on the Big Island Lake Indian Reserve in North Western Saskatchewan, right in the bush. Indians are full-blooded Indians. Some wearing their long hair and quite a few are still keeping their old traditions. The Day school is open since 2 years. Everything here is at a beginning. The Reserve is about 42 square miles. If you wish to make a trial test of some kind for a Day school I will be pleased to co-operate with you very heartily.

One thing I like to bring to your attention is: not to try to make White People with the Indians but just lift them up to a better standard of living mentally and physically and this in remaining Indians.

Of course I am writing all this on the strength of your letter stating: I want you to feel perfectly free to communicate with me at any time." I hope that this

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letter is in order! Your field of action is so vast comprising the whole Dominion and the needs of one Agency is sometimes contrary of another making things very complicated to settle up. The wants of the agencies and reserves are not always alike. Pretty near every agencies have their own particularities.

Wishing you success in your new field of action and hoping to have the pleasure to read you soon again,

I am,
Yours Respectfully.
J. H. Lirette.

Teacher of
Day School.

Beaver Hill,
Sask.

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150-60.

Ottawa, March 1st, 1937.

Dear Mr. Lirette:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 20th ultimo and for the information contained therein. I can assure you that your prompt and courteous reply to my circular letter is very deeply appreciated.

I am writing at this time to assure you that the suggestions contained in your communication will receive very careful and very sympathetic consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. J. H. Lirette,
Teacher,
Big Island Lake Indian Day School,
Beacon Hill, Sask.

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Indian Day School,

Restigouche, February 25,1937.

Mr R.A. Hoey,

Superintendant of Welfare and Training,

Department of Mines & Resources,

Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your honored letter of January 15, (150-60) and beg to assure you of my heartfelt gratitude for the interest you so kindly expressed in behalf of the teaching body of Indian schools.

Your opinion regarding our educational programme is in perfect accordance with my own. Our own pupils have proved to be much more inclined towards manual training than intellectual science, the former being more necessary to them in their postschool years. This is why we have made it our duty since several years to train the girls of this school in household science, as much as circumstances allowed; this explains also why we lately sollicited, and "easely obtained " from the Department, the means of purchasing a few tools and a little wood to

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provide the boys with manual work, which contributes largely in keeping them to school.

I very respectfully take advantage of this opportunity to recall the honorable Board of Indian Affairs the urgency of building here a new school provided with special rooms for the training of boys and girls to manual work peculiar to each sex. The room measuring 16 x 9 ft actually at our disposal for such purpose is barely sufficient to give a decent domestic training to the little girls of our day school. If it were suitable in size and had more accomodations the Indian girls could be invited to come several times a week, after they have left school, and under the direction of a special teacher devoted merely to post-school work, they could continue their course in domestic science : viz. cooking, sewing, gardening,etc. and be incited to good behavior in their respective employments; their"postschool" teacher could see by herself, either by visits to their homes or skilful inquiries, how they profit by the lessons received, and search means of improving their ways if necessary.

Would this not be a practical means of getting in touch with our pupils after they leave school, and of realising the "Follow-up System" you are logically planning. Most of our pupils, on leaving school, are hired as servants in Campbellton and surroundings.

I would be pleased to know your opinion about my respectful suggestions, and I trust you will kindly present to the consideration of the Department the question of a new building

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here and favor it as best you can.

Thanking you once more for your benevolence I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Sister Mary of St Leo. Principal

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WILLIAM BOOTH
FOUNDER

Evangeline Booth EDWARD J. HIGGINS

The Salvation Army

Glen Vowell Mission,
Hazelton B.C.,
February 20th.1937.

Mr.R.A.Hoey,
Supt.of Welfare & Training,
Ottawa Ont.

Dear Mr.Hoey:

Yours of January 15th.to hand.Glad to note your interest in and appreciation of the work of the various Churches and their representatives.This is encouraging indeed.

I am interested in your plan to devote more time to manual training and vocational instruction.

This is the first intimation I have received of such a change and would like to hear more about it and to know what equipment a teacher may apply for.At the present there is no equipment here of any description.

You speak of the "Follow-up System"That should benefit both the Department and the Indians.As there is nothing the Indian girls can do after they leave school and until they are married,they are forced to sell their bodies and soul for a living.This is no idle statement and there is plenty of evidence in this country.The boys,as a rule go trapping and fishing with their father and also work at odd jobs at pole camps etc.Any effort for the betterment of the girls, children or anyone,will receive our hearty co-operation.

Hoping to hear from you again,

I remain,
Adjutant A.F.Parkinson. A. F. Parkinson.

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Please check Ends

Red Bank,
Northumberland Co°,
New grunswick, Canada,

Feb. 24th, 1937.

Dear Mr. Moey :-

Your communication No-150-60 ,received ,inviting my idea on an educational system of welfare and training for Indians Although having lived many years with the Indian and having labored educationally and otherwise for some thirty years among them,I feel my knowledge is nevertheless rather provincial which nodoubt gave rise to our present educational system,Astill I feel that it is not impossible to have some kind of a standardised system for the Dominion of Canada as a whole .

Our present system logically has no other end in view, then the ultimate absorbing in time of the Indian within the ranks of the Whites which today is being done, Naturally therefore a system of education had to be inaugurated partly on the same base as our Provincial white schools ,yet flanked by a strong domestic training ,with the whole firmly bound together by sound religious principles thus bringing out everything and developing every power of the soul so that one faculty ,or power ,may not be developed at the expence of the other ,with ,of course ,due attention given to the education of the heart,the affections and the will , Such an education ,I feel ,far surpasses ,in the end that of the intellect ,since no amount of knowledge can,in se, make a man good, pure, honest or obedient,-this is too often demonstrated by the all too many moral derelicts that have through life menaced sound society by not a few of the world"s intellectual"BRIGHTS"

If to the above system were added manual training which the Ind Dept.at Ottawa ,to date , has refused ,If also the system of dole, to our Indians that has so undermined our teaching of thrift,were checked ,Again if proper supervision by Ind° agents were given to the Ind° home in general -E.G., seeing that seed given by the Dept. was really planted ,not eaten nor sold ,that crops so planted were properly cared for and harvested,likewise inducements held out for tidy thrifty homes ,etc, etc, etc, -if finally a few of the very small reserves could be moved to larger ones -then we would have a system that would open a better road on which the Indian here could more surely walk side by side with his neighbor the white man thus tending to the end I had in view when I inaugurated our present system . Even now under present conditions many of our young Indian boys and girls ,in work ,thrift, style, dress, habits, etc, etc, far surpass the average whites .

It would here require many pages to explain in detail our present educational system ,however a glance over my biannual reports that should be found in the Dept. of Ind. affairs would quickly give you a good insight into this system .Inclosed you will please find a few of our teacher"s monthly reports that may explain matters somewhat ----There could be another system based on the fact that it was the intention of the Goverment to ever keep the Indian as an Indian yet in a somewhat civilized form .In this case I feel aDominion standard could be utilized .All Indians of the Maritime provinces might be placed on one Reserve ,or for that matter ,from four or five provinces ,or grouped together by denomination ,or tribes, etc, etc, ,-then upon these large Reserves churches, schools hospitals,could be constructed, mills ,machineshops,woodworking factories ,etc, could be erected ,farm machinery supplied, etc, -thus while carrying out their own craft ,they could also become somewhat acquainted with that of the whiteman ,In this case a limited academic education ,sufficient to carry on their affairs , would be quite enough ,since they would have apart their common life while greater attention could then be given to manual training in all kinds of craft work .

Respectfully and humbly submitted for your kind interest,

Yours devoutly,

F. C. Ryan M.

R.A.MOEY,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Ind. Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
OTTAWA, Can.

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150-60.

Ottawa, March 1st, 1937.

Reverend Sister:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 26th ultimo and for the information contained therein.

I note, with interest, your reference to the desirability of additional school accommodation in your district. You will be glad to learn that this matter has been carefully reviewed and that the appropriation necessary to proceed with the work was included in the Estimates now before Parliament. It is reasonable to suppose that the building will be erected in due course.

I was particularly pleased to learn of your interest in vocational instruction. It is my hope that you will be able to gradually extend this work when you are provided with the necessary equipment.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Sister Mary of St. Leo,
Principal,
Indian Day School,
Restigouche, Que.

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150-60.

Ottawa, March 1st, 1937.

Dear Mr. Parkinson:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 20th ultimo and for the information contained therein.

When I expressed the view that approximately one-third of the regular school period should be devoted to manual training, I had in mind a general objective toward which we should work gradually. I am not, of course, expecting the impossible, particularly in the case of the smaller day schools. The Minister, speaking in Parliament a few days ago, took the position that our course of study would have to become gradually more practical and more vocational in character, and it is our duty, of course, in so far as is humanly possible, to carry out his wishes in this regard.

We are prepared, from time to time, to make a small allowance for vocational equipment. This policy has been followed for a number of years, I understand, in the province of British Columbia. If you feel that the pupils in attendance at your school would profit from a course in, say, carpentry, you should discuss the matter with the Inspector when he calls upon you and, with him, work out a programme adapted to the peculiar needs of your district. Any request for vocational equipment should really be endorsed by the Inspector and forwarded to us through the Agent. I have learned, from experience, that it is best to start in a small way, particularly when the accommodation at your disposal is limited.

Again thanking you for your letter, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Print

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. A. F. Parkinson,
Teacher, Glen Vowell Indian Day School,
Hazelton, B. C.

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150-60.

Ottawa, March 1st, 1937.

Dear Father Ryan:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 24th ultimo and for the monthly reports, attached thereto, which I found very interesting.

You will be interested to learn that the views you express, in respect to a worthwhile educational programme, are pretty much in accord with my own. My limited experience, however, does not permit me to comment upon the suggestion you offer with regard to the centralization of Indian administration in the Maritime Provinces.

I understand that Mr. Christianson, the recently appointed General Superintendent of Agencies, will visit the Maritime Provinces in the course of a few weeks. He will be sure to call upon you at that time. I want you to feel perfectly free, when you meet him, to discuss with him any problems you may have in mind, and particularly, of course, the problems relating to the welfare and management of our schools. If you do this, I shall be glad to discuss the situation in the Maritimes with Mr. Christianson, immediately following his return.

Again thanking you for your letter, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. F. C. Ryan,
Inspector of Indian Schools,
Red Bank,
Northumberland Co.,
N. B.

3 letters

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Wikwemikong. Ontario, February 22, 1937.

Dear Mr. Hoey,

I appreciate very much your kind introductory letter of January 15, and I regret that I have been unable to answer it sooner.

It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you on your present appointment and I reciprocate your kind wishes regarding our relationships in the work that lies ahead of us.

I shall be glad to avail myself of the privelege of writing to you from time to time, in order to receive or impart any information that may prove useful in our work.

The more experience I have with Indian children the more am I convinced that the educational programme should be so arranged as to allow a considerable time for vocational instruction as well in the Day Schools as in the Residential Schools.

Regarding the "Follow_up_System" I would suggest that since the parents or guardians of the children generally reside on the Reserve permanently, it might be arranged to have the teachers visit them, and in this way secure the desired information regarding the pupils who have left school during the previous year or years.

Yours very sincerely.

Catherine D'Aucell

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Fisher River Indian School
Koostak, Man.
Feb. 22. 37.

Hon R. A. Hoey
Supt Welfare & Training
Ottawa

Hon. Sir,

I have for acknowledgment yours of Jan 25. 37. Permit me, Sir, to say that during my seventeen and half years service with the Department of Indian Education I have endeavored to perform my duties faithfully and satisfactorily to my pupils and to my Superior Officers and wish to assure you that I shall do the same for you and trust that I may be privileged to continue my services and that they may meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
W. G. Long

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INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

KUPER ISLAND, B. C. Feb.22nd 1937.

R.A.Hoey Esq.,

Supt.of Welfare & Training,

Dpt.of Mines & Resources,

Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Mr.Hoey:

In answer to your fevored of 11th inst. re vocational instruction I am glad to hear that great interest is taken in this branch, and that the work as organised in the schoâl under my charge was to the satisfaction of the Dpt. At present the work is conducted in very much the same way and by the same instructor.

As to the progress made by the pupils after they left school,not one has made a trade of it. But what they have learned has helped them a great deal in their own way.Three of them have been able to put up a fairly good size house.Two others helped their parents in puting up new houses for themselves.One shortly after he left school made an addition to his father's house to accommodate his grand mother.

My humble opinion is that,the indians around here lacking ambition and initiative, will not go beyond this for some time to come .

The general attitude of the pupils towards this kind of work is good. They like it.-Their parents,ex-pupils of long ago,have said many times that they were sorry for not having had such an opportunity.-And whenever white visitors come to the school and see what is done for our Indian children they envy their lot,as compared to what is done in most places for their own.

May I mention that apart from the main building all the others h.ve been put up and are kept in repair by the manual training instructor and the pupils.

Trusting that these few remarks answer the purpose of this letter I beg to remain , Dear Sir,

Yours obediently

Jos. Ernest

Principal.

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150·60.

Kitwanga B. C.
17 Febry '37

Dear Mr Heeney.

Yours under date of Jan 25. '37. just received. I shall be glad to consider some of the 'notes' in your circular letter & write later.

My wife & I have for several years been actively engaged in Indian work and make it our personal endeavours at all times to co-operate with their advance as far as possible in every way.

There are several suggestions I may write later.

At all times willing to help: especially if specifically required to are given.

Yours faithfully
R. Shearman

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Little Grand Rapids March 5thi 1937

R. A. Hoey Esq.
Supt.of Welfare and Training
Department of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Dear Sir-

Your letter Januaty I5thi just received, it had been addressed via Berens River hence the delay we have absolutely no comunication with Berens River in the Wintermonths,via Winnipeg ensures quicker service during winter.

I am very thankful to know that You are deeply interested in regards to our Pupils,this gives me a chance to lay before You our problems here.

First-I am of the same opinion namely that the Indian children ought to have Instructions in Gardening Carpentry and Mechanics the Girls in Sewing Knitting and other Household Duties.

Secondly -The pupils that leave School ought to be helped and encouraged.

But our big problem is this -Our people here are hunters and Trappers ,we have helped a few in building of homes and the making of gardens but the majority are still leading a very nomadic life,never home very long they move about continually trying to make a living. This does not give their Children a chance to attend School hence very poor progress,I do not know how long a School has been established here butt at least several Decades yet there is not one Indian here that speaks or understands english.

This is our tenth year here and we have tried hard,we have tried to get a Truant Officer (as the Parents of Indian Children do not seem to have any control over them)(for whenever a child does not wish to go to School it just wont go,but without Success.A lotnof our Pupils do understand english,yet You cannot get them to talk it outside of School.

I feel that the money spent here could be used to a much better Advantage then it is at present re Education.

There are two Schools here yet a third of the Children belonging to this Reserve never receive any Education as their parents settled about 9 miles nosast from here.

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After being ten years on this ground I have come to the Conclusion that the only remedy to ensure better education here is this-

To have only One School here and a good One in fact a Boarding School,where the Children would stay when the Parents go hunting,there are about one hundred Children here all told,the most of whom receive hardly any education and are dreadfully neglected.

There should never be two Schools of different faithespecial Protestant and Catholic allowed on one Reserve as there is continual friction.for instance here,we are very tolerant and never say anything re the R.C.s here,yet they tell our people that their religion is wrong those that are married by us are told they are not married atall pictures are given to the people showing them that the only way to heaven is past the pope that Martin Luther with Budda and others are on their way to hell e.t.c. which is very confusing to the Indian people to say the least.

As the Methodist School was here first and has the most Adherents and as the best way for all concerned would be one School in which all the Children would receive proper attention and care I move that thes Charge over this School would be given to the United Church of Canada,who would supply about 80 eighty children form their people.

Another item in favor of a Boarding School here would be that the Parents could see their Children be satisfied of the welfare(they never consent to have their children sent out to another Boarding School)further by spending their Summer holidays at home they would not be taken out of their environ mentand could keep in touch with their surroundings,we have seen pupils return from Industrial Schools on to the Reserve the only place where they could go)absolutely helpless and useless.

Financially it would not cost much more as the two Schools combined now cost as a lot of the food gould be grown here quite successfully also fish and quite a bit of meat. Today we are giving our Schoolchildren for their Middaymeal Potatoes(grown)in our garden and Whitefish of which I caught a thousand last fall,we also have about twenty goats half of them milking and some poultry all of these do quite well here.

Pupils graduating from these Schools her would have a good chance to secure work in the different mines here not far from their homes.

I am writing this in haste but would be very glad to furnish You with any particulars that You may be interested in.

Yours very truly

Leslie L. Clutchey

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Indian School,
Red Pheasant,
Sask.
March 1st, 1937.

R. A. Hoey Esq.,
Dept of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir, In reply to your letter with reference to the Educational Programme.- Although the general public think the education given to the Indians too abstract and too academic personally I feel that time spent on the academic portion of the studies, especially English, is very necessary. My reason for this, is the English language is essential. With my own pupils, I have found them reluctant to converse with strangers visiting the school, even though I know they understand everything that is said to them. I have struggled to overcome this difficulty by encouraging them to ask me questions. I use pictures to illustrate happenings, sport, and scenes in other countries, thus trying to show them how other people live. Most of my pupils have never been farther than 25 miles from the Reserve. I may say here the reluctancy to converse is not confined to the pupils of this day school. I have found pupils here on holiday from the Residential Schools have the same handicap, and I feel this is a drawback for as they grow older they lose their English, instead of becoming more proficient, and so cannot express their thoughts clearly when conversing or making deals with white people-the result the Indian becomes suspicious even though there is no reason for it.

If the pupils ask questions it shows their minds are working, they are not taking things for granted, and their English is not "parrot fashion".

I have had experience in several New Canadian schools and most decidedly more repetition is needed with Indian scholars-this delays progress.

The Manual Training and Vocational Instruction showed help with English as well: if the pupils are encouraged to ask questions and give their ideas.

Manual Training for boys, say, from Grade IV onward would be splendid, serving perhaps as an incentive to more regular attendance and advanced study.

I have given much thought to the results of the Residential and Day Schools. The Residential School is fine but I do feel it must be quite a hardship for a pupil to return from a school that has every modern convenience to a one room house on the Reserve-this one room housing the whole family- with the most necessary utensils and Conveniences lacking. It means the ex-pupil has to completely readjust himself-or herself-and in some cases the readjustment results in going back further than if he or she had never left the Reserve.

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Would it be advantageous to have pupils attend the Day School until they reach Grade III? (I do not mean orphans or those who have lost their mother) I have often thought this might have a stabilizing and disciplinary effect on the parents causing them to realize their responsibilities toward their children. Some of them think that once a child has reached school age the responsibility re food, clothing, and shelter lies with the Residential School (and not with the parent) until the child has graduated. If they found their children had to attend the Day School until they reach Grade III the Indians would make an effort to see their children were punctual, regular and hardworking at lessons.

I find the Indians are not able to act on their own initiative - they seem to want a guiding hand - but even here their suspicions are aroused. Though the guiding hand is all for the good of the Indian.

The Follow-up System should tend to give the ex-pupils the idea the Indian Department is interested in their doings and watching to see if they make good. At present dancing is their chief recreation and the morals of some of the younger generation are not all they should be by a wide margin. If they knew morals were included in the 'Follow up' report surely this fact would be a great help. The Follow-up System could easily be filled in by the Teacher on the Reserve using various headings as to number of cattle, horses etc; acres in crop, married or single, general behaviour, work carried on in summer, in winter etc and forwarded to Ottawa.

It must be taken into consideration that at the present time boys leaving school have nothing to start out with - no horses, no cattle, no implement of any kind, no money, and a very small chance of earning any, so no wonder their morals are at fault - they have nothing to occupy their minds.

If a lantern were placed at the schools, education could be carried on among the older people in the winter by means of slides. These slides can be obtained from the Provincial Govt. at Regina. The lantern could be used for the school children to help in their study of Geography and History.

I trust what I have written may be of some little help to you in your future plans. I have tried my best to get the pupils to be open, straight-forward, and honest. The children are not as energetic as other races. I often think this is due to poor living conditions with scarcity of food, as my pupils always seem more alert after their noon meal.

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Henry Reynolds

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- C O P Y -

Anglican Ind. Day School,
Garden River, Ont.,
Mar. 5, 1936.

Mr. R. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Dept. Ind. Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

At first I felt your letter re vocational training in Indian Schools required no answer, but, on thinking it over, felt perhaps you wished for some opinion of teachers.

As I try to train these Indian children and see how readily they change from seat work to vocational (they welcome anything from boiling their own dish towels, granite cups, etc., to working in a little garden), I realize the importance of your letter.

With their own knives, the school saw and axe, the boys work a little at manual training, while the girls learn to sew. I do feel a lot more could be done, but we have an inspector who demands we give, and expects as much of these children, as he gets with white ones. It does not come natural to them, they have little behind them. They love freedom of action.

Of course, I have come across a few, interested in and ambitious for academic work, about 5% of all I have taught. These I would give time to, as I find when they are interested the work is easy and pleasant.

The follow up work might be done through the teachers keeping in, or with, their registers, an up to date account of pupils passing out. I find most of these children willing and glad to keep in touch with a teacher by mail, especially, too, would they if some scheme were carried out in the way of suitable employment for them.

- - My work was

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My work was carried on as senior teacher at the Shingwauk School, part time with Rev. Mr. Fuller as Principal, and, since 1929, Rev. C. F. Hives, who is one of the most interested and best authorities on Indian work that I know of. I enclose a list of my Entrance pupils, which I thought might interest you, who have made good and otherwise. I fancy some of them and dozens of others that I could mention would have done differently, had there been anything to offer them.

I have been at Garden River since 1935.

Very respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) Alice Davies,

Teacher.

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Dan Thandabusca - Spent one year at Technical School, one at C. A. C., is now married to a white girl (nurse) and works in a greenhouse.

Philip Montour - Spent some time at Tec. last heard of, kept books in a lumber camp.

Mary Simon - Nurse for over eight years in an Indian hospital at Oheweken.

Evelyn Tobicos - Went home after passing Entrance, married, keeps a good home, at last report, over nine years ago.

Laura Eskimo - Went home, was married, keeps a fair home.

Eva Cree - Married to a white man, reports not so good.

Helen Johson - Married to a white man, life fair.

Agnes Johson - Career excellent training at Civic Hospital, Ottawa.

Beatrice Quachagon - Graduated from Women's College Hospital, medalliat, married and living on reserve.

Emily Oke - Working in a home at ten dollars a month.

Erna Montour - Living in Toronto, reports not so good.

Dorothy Montour - Living with her mother, who was no good.

Myrtle Solomon - Living with white man - no good.

Loyd Logan - Graduated from Soo Tec. - last heard of, taking a special electrical course in Hamilton.

Violet Brant - Attending collegiate at Soo, in Shingwauk Home, almost ready to graduate and train for nurse.

Marjorie Solomon - Married to a white man, living well, and very kind to other Indians.

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Bertha Fisher - Somewhere in Detroit.

Kalva Lewis - Record bad - in care of Indian Agent, no real home.

Louisa Oake - Working at housework in Toronto - record good.

Francis Altiman - At home with her mother, seemingly just loafing.

Bernita Tooshkenig - At home, helping her mother.

Thelma Solomon - Drifting, record not so good as far as we could hear.

Russell Oke - Farming, married and doing well.

Isaac Nagum - Last we heard, assisting his father, a guide at a summer resort.

Marcella Ford - Attending Tec from Shingwauk School.

James Nagum - At home on reserve, after one year at Tec.

Clyde White - Attending Tec.

Lily Nicholas - Died in 1935.

Georgina Nagum - Married, record good.

Nellie Okas - Training for nurse in London Hospital

Nellie Aliasappi - Married, record not so good.

Ada Bonspiel - One year in training in Woman's College Hospital, Toronto, now on staff at Shingwauk.

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Dan Thandabeeces, spent one year at Technical school, one at D. A. C., is now married to a white girl (nurse). and works in a greenhouse.

Philip Hunters spent some time at Tee, last heard of, kept books in a lumber camp.

Mary Dunn, Iroquois for over eight years in an Indian hospital at Ashwegan

Evelyn Tibbs, went home after leaving. Entrance married, keeps a good home, at last report, over nine years ago.

Laura Johns went home was married keeps a farm home.

Eva Cree married to a white man, reports not so good

Helen Johnson, married to a white man, life fair,

Agnes Johnson Career, excellent training at Civic Hospital Ottawa

Beatrice Quachagon graduated from Women's College Hospital, medallist married and living on reserve

Emily Ahe, working in a home at ten dollars a month

Emma Hunters, living in Toronto, reports not good.

Dorothy Hunters, living with her mother who was no good.

Myrtle Solomon, Living with white man no good. (over)

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Loyd Logan, graduated from Dec Tec last heard of! taking a special electrical course in Hamilton

Ivolas Brant, Attending Collegiate at Ohsweken Six Nations home, almost ready to graduate, hopes to train for nurse.

Maynie Solomon married to a white man, living well, and appears happy to be Indian

Bertha Fisher, Somewhere in Detroit.

Melva Lewis, Record lost, in care of Indian Agent, no real home

Louise Ashe Working at housework in Toronto, record Good.

Francis Altman At home with her mother seemingly just loafing.

Bernita Isaakheniq At home helping her mother.

Thelma Solomon drifting, record not at hand, as far as we could hear

Russel Ashe farming, married and doing well.

Isaac Hagerman, Last we heard was in a quandry as to his father's estate.

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Marcella Ford, attending Tec. from Shingwauk School.

James Rogers, at home on reserve, after one year at Tec.

Clyde St Louis attending Tec.

Lily Nicholas, died in 1935.

Georgina Rogers married, record good.

Nellie Ashe Training for nurse in London Hospital

Nellie Alicappi married, record not so good.

Ada Bonspiel, One year in training in Women's College Hospital Toronto, now on staff at Shingwauk

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Anglican Ind Day School
Garden River Ont.
March 26.

Mr P. H. Story
Supt Welfare and Training.
Dept Ind. Affairs
Ottawa.

Dear Mr Story,

At first I felt your letter re vocational training in Indian Schools required no answer, but on thinking it over, felt perhaps you wished for some opinion of teachers.

As I try to train these Indian children, and see how readily they change from sloth work, to vocational! They welcome anything from boiling their own dish towel, to caring for etc to working in a little garden. I realize the importance of your letter.

"With their own hands, the school saw and axe, the boys work a little at manual training, while the girls learn to sew. I do feel a lot more could be done, but we have an inspector who ~~demands~~ we give, and expects as much of these children, as he gets with white ones. It does not come natural to them they have little behind them. They love freedom of action;.

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Of course I have come across a few, interested in and ambitious for academic work, about 6 p. of all I have taught. These I would give time to, and I found when they are interested the work is easy and pleasant.

The follow up work might be done through the teachers keeping in r with, their registers, an up to date account of pupils passing out. I find most of these children, willing and glad to keep in touch with a teacher by mail especially to the ~~would they be~~ ~~address~~ ~~schemes were carried~~ out, in the way of suitable employment for them.

My work was carried on as Senior Teacher at the Shingwauk School, first time with Rev W. Sullivan as principal and since 1892 Rev C. F. Stiles who is one of the most interested and best authorities on Indian work, that I know of. I enclose a list of ~~my~~ Entrance pupils, which I thought might interest you, who have made good and otherwise. I fancy some of them and dozens of others that I could mention would have done differently, had there been anything to offer them.

I have been at Garden River since 1896.

Very respectfully yours
Alice Jones
Teacher.

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150-60

Big River Indian Reserve,
Shell River P.O.
SASK.

Feb. 27th.1937

To R.A.Hoey Esq.,
Supt of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Hoey,

Your letter of Jan. 15th. to all teachers in the Indian work was received by me this week, and was read with great interest, more particularly as in was in entire opposition to what we had been given to understand would be the result of the change over in this agency at least.

The school here is a day school and at present is in a very primary stage the highest grade being Gr. 2. One of the greatest difficulties on the reserves is with regard to attendance. Just as soon as a boy or a girl is beginning to show some progress he or she is so often taken out of school, and there seems to be no way of making attendance compulsory. In addition to this the parents on so many of the reserves are naturally nomads, and pack up and go on the least excuse. This reserve subsists entirely by hunting and fishing so there is very little to hold them within school distance.

This is only the second year that I have had charge of this particular school, and I was fortunate in that I followed a man who had been unsuccessful. Though this meant starting at the beginning with the pupils it also meant that it was easier to get the interest, and so I have felt that to a great extent I have the parents behind me, with exceptions of course, and have had a fairly regular attendance throughout the year, except for sickness. This year we have averaged 18 for the whole year.

With regard to manual or vocational training, I should be greatly interested in any scheme put forward to encourage this. So far as my girls are concerned I have given as much time as possible to needlework, all of them except this year's beginners having mitts, socks, and underwear of their own making. As I have provided quite a lot of their clothing through various friends, I have been able to insist too that this is kept in good repair, by either parents or pupils. Even the boys have mitts of their own making. In addition the girls get lessons in dish-washing, sweeping and cleaning, in connection with the school dinners, besides the washing of towels and dishtowels. I have always felt that

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the day schools have the advantage in this respect, as it is possible to teach using practically the same tools which they would have to use at home, the wash-board for instance. I have applied to the W.A. asking them to provide two suits of underwear such as would be provided for the same children if they attended a boarding school undertaking to supervise the washing and repair of the same, as a regular part of the school-work. However nothing has been forth-coming as yet, and there are not the facilities in the present school building for further laundry experiments.

When I first came to Canada I started a manual instruction class in my school on the prairie, and the boys there were very interested in making quite a number of articles We had two quite neat little cupboards, one as a museum with glass doors which the boys had made, and every boy contrived to have something, varying from a knife-and-fork- box to a radio table for his parents at Christmas. I was very fortunate there in that the trustees provided all the tools I asked for and made me a very solid work-bench Naturally I should not think of comparing the work with that of an expert carpenter, but the boys and the parents were very proud of the results.

Again with the present building such work would not be practical, but as the school is in such dangerous condition that the agent advised dismissing the pupils in the event of a high wind, lest it should collapse on them, I feel sure that plans must be afoot for a new one, which will I hope have a basement.

So far as is possible I can assure you of cooperation in any schemes for improving the education in the Indian schools At the same time I agree with you that in the day schools at least, the instruction given compares very favourably with that given in the rural schools of the Dominion.

With many thanks for your letter and its note of encouragement,

Yours very sincerely,

Cora Merrett

Cora Merrett.

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150-60.

Ottawa, March 11, 1937.

Dear Mr. Schuette:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant and to state, by way of comment, that I appreciate very fully your prompt and courteous reply to my circular letter of January 15th.

I am writing at this time to state that the suggestions contained in your communication will be very carefully and sympathetically considered. I should state, however, that it is not at all likely that we can seriously consider the desirability of building a residential school in your district or in any other district, at any time in the immediate future. You will readily appreciate that the money at our disposal these days is somewhat limited, and, in addition to this, of course, the Indian Act definitely prevents us from grouping pupils of different denominations in the same institution.

I was glad to notice your reference to the midday meal, for which provision is made in your school. I am particularly interested in your reference to goats. I have been suggesting to a number of Indian agents, since I came to the Department, the desirability of having goats on the reserve.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. Luther L. Schuette,
Teacher, Indian Day School,
Little Grand Rapids,
via Winnipeg, Man.

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150-60

Ottawa, March 11, 1937.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the first instant and for the information contained therein.

I am writing at this time simply to assure you that the suggestions contained in your communication will be very carefully and sympathetically considered.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. Henry Reynolds,
Teacher, Indian Day School,
Red Pheasant, Sask.

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Ottawa, March 11, 1937.

Dear Miss Davies:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 5th instant and for the information contained therein.

I was particularly pleased to receive a summary of the history of a number of pupils who have taken Entrance work under your direction at the Shingwauk Indian Residential School. I can assure you that this information is very deeply appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Alice Davies,
Teacher,
C. E. Indian Day School,
Garden River, Ont.

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150-60.

Ottawa, March 11, 1937.

Dear Mr. Waller:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 23rd ultimo and for the information contained therein.

I was particularly pleased to receive the design outlines. It is my intention to have a number of these made, for distribution to a number of Indian day schools.

It is certainly encouraging to encounter a teacher as deeply interested in vocational instruction as you appear to be. I am aware, of course, that the facilities at your disposal are somewhat limited. But, despite this handicap, you appear to be doing really effective work.

Yours very sincerely,

4 letters

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. Sam Waller,
Teacher,
Lake St. Martin Indian Day School,
Gypsumville, Man.

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KLAHOOSE BAND.

Name.			Remarks.
George Dominic.			Logging and fishing.
Lily Pielle.	Sechelt.	1934.	Leading a loose life. Does casual work in canneries.
Stanley(Daniel)McKee.			Married. Logging and trapping. Generally self supporting.
Smith Mckee.			Logging. Self supporting.
Therese Jimmy.			Living at home.
Jimmy Jimmy.			Logging and fishing.

I cannot give accurate dates for members of this band, but most have attended Sechelt school for some period. The same remarks apply to Klahoose band as do to Homalco, except that the local fishing season is longer, the winters are a little more open, and hence logging is not so much interfered with, and there is more chance for casual labour. The same remarks apply to girls as do to Homalco band.

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Homalco Indian Day School,
Aupe No. 6 Reserve,
Church House,
B.C..
22/2/1937.

R.A.Hoey,Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Dept. of Mines and Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa,Ont..

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of circular No. 150-60 of 25/1/1937 (708-598).

I enclose data for the "Fallow-up System", concerning children of whom I have personal knowledge from Homalco and Klahoose bands. I trust that this will be of value.

Yours faithfully,

W.W.Hunt Sowrey

(W.W.Hunt Sowrey.)
Teacher,
Homalco Indian Day School.

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Ampelaw	vigne
Arapiw	je t'aime
Aripaha	deux
Cic	one
Lagac	ici-présent
Lisa	mère
Parpai	autour de
Pjanwa	lettre
Tgkenwa	crochet
Cedese	marcher
Cwenwe	vert
Petrone	mesure
Ekoloa	aveugle

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[illegible] students [illegible] medicine
[illegible] students attending [illegible]
[illegible] college, and [illegible]
[illegible] became aware of the
[illegible] distinguished [illegible] &
[illegible] that this country
[illegible] be deprived
[illegible] Irish Institute known
[illegible] "Irish Canadian"
[illegible] received during most
[illegible] [illegible] near Bon-
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Rév-
[illegible] Richard Seriously de-
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to
[illegible] practice of medicine.
Dédicace 1894.

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finally the storm; but the stronger
the fellow, the closer the traveller wrapped his
cloak around him, and the tighter he grasp
it with his hands. Then broke out the Sun
with his welcome beams; he dispersed the
vapors and the cold; The traveller felt a
genial warmth, and as the sun shone brighter
and brighter, he at down overcome with he
and cast his cloak on the ground.

Mabel Biggerm Tuesday Sept 15 1936
Spelling.

out	our	found	house
dout	sour	hauid	mouse
gout	hour	hound	ouch
aout	flour	aound	pouch
doubt	sour	paard	couth
stout	thou	hound	mouth
aount	loud	aound	ouch
about	cloud	gound	house
apout	pound	count	pouse
sprout.	shroud	mount.	flouse

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I Where the dash occurs insert a word, preceded by "a" "or an."

Eagle flew — youth born

Be thankful for a reward

It is an eagle that you see flying.

Come in an hour not later.

He is a youth that needs instruction.

The woodman has cut down an elm.

Ever — heaven — union — watch — yoke

2. The four associates formed a union.

The boy received a present of a watch.

The old clock in our kitchen

The farmer has eyes of ozen

Bring a vessel of water to my room.

III Where the dash occurs insert the proper article

The wind and the sun

A dispute once arose between the Wind and the Sun, which was the stronger of the two, and

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Grammaire française.

Suffixes.

Cuisses	cuissoir
Espion	espionne
Tortue	tortoir
Interroger	interrogatoire
Pousser	poussoir
Peigner	peignoir
Nager	nageoire
Mâcher	machoire
Ecumer	écumoire
Boire	boisson.

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This is easy enough but she had to fill corresponding sayings in English.

January 19, 1921

Sayings or proverbs

Idleness cannot eat your cake and have it too.

Haste makes waste.

A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

A stitch on time saves nine

Law makers should not be law breakers.

Rolling stone gathers no moss

Lazy people take the most pains

A burnt child dreads the fire

A liar is not believed when he

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Roman Catholic Mission February 20. 1937.
Norway House. Man.

M. R Allen.
Supt. of Welfare and Training.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir

I acknowledge receipt of your letter up here delivered February 15. I appreciate its common sense and gentleness.

My two years experience with the Indians cannot be of great help to you. Too bad you sent us word to the Reverend Father in charge, you would have suggestions this time, and up to date.

However I'll write: —

1 — Our teaching is too academic. I think so, for the class we teach. Such was our training, every one of us; but it is very different to be in contact with the Indian mind.

2 — One third devoted to manual training. I cordially approve. That's what we do.

3 — Some changes in the Program. It is already on a low standard, in the primary Grades I think. At least compared to the East. Children of the East both Americans and Canadians have had some training.

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before school age; they have ideas, notions already when start our language; they are interested, and so are their parents; they attend regularly, they have ambition, they memorize easily; not the opposite for the Indian child. Dullness, poor health, illiterate parents, no ambition, negligence, indifference. What can we do especially with the average? The inmates have more chance, no they are. I've one age often or even two the inmates can manage the Three R's more or less, but I have boys of fourteen, still in the Grade I. I am sending a specimen; one of my former pupils. First year minor Eight of Lewiston Maine. Age fourteen, one out of twenty pupils. Not the brightest. Compare with my brightest up here. Half Breed girl 15. Grade VI. I am not a bit discouraged, but I feel like changing my methods, as I can't lead them; I have simply to follow them according to their primitive state of mind.

Retaining to the follow-up System, we keep in contact with our pupils, by correspondence and visits. They feel they are welcome any time.

These hints are, nothing, and no doubt you'll have to read interesting pages written by the principals of the leading schools of the country, and I can but applaud.

I remain

Dear Sir

Your very respectful

Sister Marie

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Forest, March 4, 1937.

Mr. R A Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir,

Your kind letter of January 25th was received. Your interest in our work and in the welfare of the Indian population is appreciated and encouraging.

In the work on this Reservation I find vocational instruction of great importance. Records show that no pupil has gone beyond the sixth grade At about the age of thirteen the children become restless and difficult to instruct. They marry early or do whatever work can be found so that the academic work during school life seems unimportant in comparison with the fundamental rules of health, sanitation and a knowledge of the

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nation handicrafts. They are eager to read while at school but I see no evidence of this interest prompting the ownership of books in the home.

Our equipment for manual training and sewing is limited. We bought some tools and materials with prize money from the local fair, where the children marched in the parade and had an exhibit of school work. Your suggestion of a "Follow-up System" is very interesting. It should be a wonderful help in the community life which is at a standstill here

Recently I wrote to the Department of Indian Affairs asking for a residence in connection with the school so that I can take a more active part in the welfare of the Reservation. I drive ten miles daily to school so I have little opportunity to cultivate a community club or any welfare work at all.

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Your Department has been very kind to me during my six years in the Stoney Point School. I will welcome any plan or opportunity to help the young people of the Reservation for there is a great work to be done here among people who haven't even a weekly church service.

Hoping that I may be of service to you and your Department.

Yours sincerely,
Mary E Anderson,
Forest, Ont.

Teacher at Stoney Point

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Fredericton, New Brunswick,
Rural Route No. 6
February 25, 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training
Ottawa
Canada.

Dear Sir,

I was greatly pleased to be asked for suggestions regarding the improvement in the welfare of our Indians.

We try to follow as closely as possible the programme set down for the white schools as well as imparting Christian Doctrine and spending three hours per week in Domestic Science work. Our Domestic Science instruction comes under the following headings: Sewing,

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knitting, making mats and quilts. patchwork, visiting homes and lectures. We are supplied Fifteen Dollars worth of material yearly which is too small to cover a year's work. The Department will not supply the day schools with sewing machines. This means the pupil has to take the article to some home to be sewn and when not supervised is often unsatisfactory.

The boys follow the same course as the girls and this work does not appeal to them and I might say is of little use to them in after life as the women on this Reserve take care of it. The Indian boy loves handwork and some of my pupils

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have made rough but very good imitations of snow-shovels, steam-shovels, animals, Indian heads, boats, violins, aeroplanes, a gun (that really shoots) etc.

Some of the older Indians on Reserve do lovely work now. What could they do with proper training?

I think that a thorough course of Manual Training and Domestic Science should be carried out in our schools. This could be accomplished by employing a teacher to give three lessons per week. In this way the same teacher could take the classes in the three schools in this section, namely - Oromocto, St. Marys and Kingsclear.

Regarding the "Follow Up"

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plan that you suggested
th. could also be included
in these classes those boys
and girls who have recently
left school or are under twenty-
one.

In the Domestic Science
course for girls I would
suggest that it include "The
Care and Feeding of Children".

I feel if the girls had the
proper training there would
be more demand for Indian
girls for domestic service in
the homes of the white people.
This would fill in those
years between fifteen and
twenty when ordinarily the
Indian girl remains at
home, dependent on the Dept.
and too often marries too young.

Yours very sincerely,
Estelle M. O'Brien

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Hartley Bay,B.C.
March 3,1937.

Mr.R.A.Hoey,
Supt.of Welfare and Training,
Dept.of Mines and Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa,Ont.

Dear Sir:

I received your circular letter and am very glad that there is an increasing interest on the part of the Dept.of Indian Affairs in the educational welfare of the Indian boys and girls.

Although I have been but two years in this particular work,I have a great deal of interest in it and in the people themselves.Your letter contained suggestions of possible changes in the days to come in regards to the educational policy now in force.

I am taking the opportunity,therefore,to express to you some of the ideas I have formed in the short time in the work.These are very likely not at all new,and no doubt have been expressed before,but I submit them for what they may be worth---as criticisms--constructive at least.

It is to be understood that what is said here is in relation to the conditions existing in this village and others of a similar type.This is a fishing village--always has been and always will be;the boys and men are engaged solely in making a living by means of fishing and trapping.There cannot be any other means of earning a living by the people here.The terrain does not permit it: logging is finished in the immediate vicinity and since the ground is boggy and muskeg,the possibility of farming is entirely out of the question.

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I heartily agree with the suggestion of some type of vocational instruction,but you can see that from the above existing conditions a choice is hardly available.

In day schools such as the one here where there are some thirty-three pupils,ranging from six years to seventeen,and in grades from one to eight,the task seems even a more difficult one.It would be a physical impossibility to expect one teacher,no matter how capable,to teach,in addition to scholastic studies,such training as mechanics,carpentry,etc.,to say nothing of cooking and household science among the girls in the school.

The fact that there are Residential Schools in various parts of the country does not minimize the difficulty.Just to send some or all of the pupils to a school such as that for some kind of vocational training after a few terms in their village day school would not fairly solve the problem.

There is,however,to me at least,a manner in which the difficulty might be solved,or at least smoothened into a solution.

There has always been advocated at some time or other that there should be some type of follow-up system of school graduates,especially those of a residential school where the graduates are supposed,as a result of their training to be more fitted to take a place in the world.

It is however,a well known fact that there is not much of a place for him or her in the white man's world---at least not until our white social system opens up a place for them.Therefore the logical conclusion to arrive at would be that there should be a place for them among their own people.This however presents the question that it is not fair to expect the Indian to return to his people and work among them for nothing.

I am of course still bearing in mind that all this is

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bearing on the education of the Indian child who is attending the day school in his or her own village.

Therefore would it not be an idea worth considering to have suitably trained young men and women chosen from the particular village to which they belong return there to take up the work of training the boys and girls in the day schools along the lines most suited to the employment at present of the majority of people in the village?

As I have already stated,the work as a result of geographical surroundings in this village is limited to trapping and fishing.The latter brings to mind the thought of training in carpentry,boat-building,mechanics,and navigation for the boys.I added navigation to the list since only a few months ago a regulation was enforced whereby no man may act as skipper of a fish packer without owning a certificate obtained by examination--and this entails instruction.This regulation affects a number of Indians,One at least in this village.

The problem arises as to fair remuneration for such a native instructor.That point,however ,does not enter here save to state that too large a remuneration would have as disastrous an effect as an unfair one.Surely a fair estimate could be arrived at.

I have been stressing training for boys---certainly the idea could be evolved along suitable lines for girls.

I am not advocating that such instruction replace the present,but I do submit that one-third of the school time could be given over to this training,with the entire structure supervised as to time,regularity,etc.,by the white teacher in charge of the day school.

Such a plan would be feasible all over whether the employ-

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men of the people was fishing,farming,lumbering or mining.It would mean a drastic change in curriculum,but I heartily agree with you that the curriculum could stand it.

No doubt the idea arises that such a plan would take years before it could be carried out.I do not think so.I sincerely believe that it could be put into force in a very short time.In almost every village some young man or woman with sufficient knowledge now could be the pioneers.I do know that in this village,carpentry and boat-building could be started any time proper equipment was furnished and the necessary arrangements were made.

The above is written only after some considerable thought on the matter and from actual observations made while engaged in the work.All is submitted in the spirit of co-operation and with all assurances of good will,

yours very sincerely,

J.A.Findlay

Teacher,Indian Day School.

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Bloodvein,
Matheson Island P.O.
Manitoba.
March 6th. 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Dept. Of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I have just received the friendly and cordial letter you have sent out to the teachers in the Indian Schools. I feel that it is going to be greatly appreciated by all.

I fully agree with the opinion expressed in the fourth paragraph of your letter. I have often thought that too many subjects are taught to our Indian children., with the result that when they leave the schools they have not had the time to grasp thoroughly the important and useful branches. In 1926 I wrote to the Department at Ottawa asking if they could not see their way clear to provide a few tools so that the boys could be taught elementary carpenter work and I also asked if provision could not be made so that we could give the girls some domestic training. I presume that the time was not propitious for such a request as I received no answer.

I have been teaching in the day schools on Lake Winnipeg for eighteen years now. I have seen boys come back from various schools with diplomas obtained in various subjects but I have yet to see these same lads have a chance to utilize their advanced education. A pupil who has shown exceptional talent should not be allowed to come back to a reserve where his or her only means of obtaining a living is by fishing or trapping.

I believe that for schools situated in northern parts or rather isolated spots a programme of studies consisting of reading writing and <u>useful</u> arithmetic, with some knowledge of his country (Canada) is sufficient.

I trust, Mr. Hoey, that I have not been too outspoken and feel sure that you will notice that the above remarks only apply to schools with the same surroundings as ours. I have always thought the world of my little Indian kiddies and anything which will lead to their benefit is the only object I have in mind.

Yours sincerely,

J. Leach.

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The Pas Indian Day School,
The Pas, Man.
Feb. 28 th. 1937

Dear Mr. Moore,

I was very pleased to receive your letter of January 25th. 1937 and to note that you wish Teachers to feel free to communicate with you.

I have only been in Indian work for five years, but here are many suggestions that I have longed to make with regard to changes in the educational programme.

As regards manual training and vocational instruction, I heartily agree with you. It is only about one child out of every hundred who goes beyond the eighth grade in the Day School. There are many things that could be taken off the Course of Studies and the time given to some training more beneficial. In the above school the boys are in the majority and older than the girls. I would like to teach the boys gardening while the girls knit, hook rugs, do raffia work. On this particular Reserve there is no farming but all attempt gardening to the extent of planting & harvesting potatoes only.

All the children are fond of

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reading, but there are many selections in these Readers that they cannot possibly understand. We have a pre-primer for Indians and I should very much like to see a whole new set of Readers put out for them.

This not being a farming country the Indians depend entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood. At the beginning of March, they move to the trapping grounds with their families and do not return until the end of May. The boys learn to trap and the girls help with the skinning and cooking. I agree with this, for the Boarding School Boy cannot trap when he returns to the Reserve. However, it is also impossible for them to make up three months work during the month of June. As a remedy for this I would suggest that the School be closed for the long holiday during the 'Rat Season' and kept open throughout the Summer, except for a short period at the end of July and the beginning of August, when it is far too hot for School. Of course, this would not be so pleasant for the Teachers, but we except a few disadvantages when we enter the work.

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Re your "Follow-up System",
I am afraid that you will meet several obstacles. The Boarding School children often go hundreds of miles away when they leave School. The children from this School usually stay on the Reserve for a while and then go to points on the Hudson Bay Railway where it is impossible to keep track of them as there is no agent, minister or teacher. So far, I have been unable to think of any way in which this work can be accomplished.

Another thing that I would like to see, is work provided for orphans leaving Boarding schools instead of sending them back to the Reserves.

May I wish you success in all your undertakings.

Yours truly,
Anne Wright.

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Oxford House,
Manitoba.
Feb. 22, 1937.

Supt. R.A. Hoey
Dept. of Mines
Ottawa, Can.

Dear Sir:.

I was indeed grateful for your kind and most encouraging letter. I was deeply interested in your remarks about vocational instruction. Undoubtedly, it is the only way we can be of any definite service to the Indian race.

It is especially necessary for the girls who marry at an early age, untrained and depending entirely on a local store for clothing, stockings etc purchased at an exorbitant price.

Knowing how drab and colorless their homes would be, I have been working out a plan with the school girls and boys along the lines mentioned in your letter.

We began last year with the yarn sent up by the Government. For the past few years the yarn had been given to the children to take home. Whether or not it had been used for the children I could not ascertain. One thing was certain

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The school girls could not knit. There were very few needles but that obstacle was soon overcome. One energetic father cut wire into correct lengths and laboriously filed until needles of the right size were produced. Soon other fathers did the same and the chief made larger wooden needles for the beginners.

We worked at recess, dinner hour and on rainy afternoons. Girls from seven to ten years made scarves. Girls from ten to fifteen made mittens. Mittens were also made for the boys. This gave additional practice.

After Christmas I bought flannelette and each girl cut, basted and sewed a pair of bloomers. This was followed by white cotton which was made into handkerchiefs hemstitched and embroidered.

They were so eager and learned so quickly that a more extensive program was planned for this year. We started again with the yarn supplied by the Government. Girls from seven to ten years knit mittens or sweaters. Girls from ten to fourteen years knit short socks. They became very popular on the Reserve and old women who could knit appeared with socks

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like the school girls.

I had purchased enough pretty print for a dress for every girl. They had a choice of color and pattern. Every girl made the entire dress herself with my supervision only.

On this Reserve, the fashion has been a front opening on the dresses lapped over about three inches and fastened with a pin. The school dresses were all made with a high neck line and a neat opening on the back. This style has been copied too and all dresses made since Christmas have the back opening instead of the front.

Many small pieces were left over. The three oldest girls became interested in hope chests (Nestlé's milk boxes painted) and all the things they could put in them for future use. First, we decided on quilts. The pieces left over from the dresses were used for this purpose. Flour bags supplied the backs and we are now waiting for the cotton bats.

In the meantime, the girls have bleached, hemmed and embroidered flour bags which have made very pretty table cloths. Flour bags are also being used for one pair of pillow cases, two pairs stencilled sash curtains and dish towels.

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The boys lack material but they are not forgotten. There is a copingsaw, hammer and other tools for them. We use the wood from the Arctic biscuit boxes. So far we have only made door stops rabbits carts and other small toys. These are sandpapered and painted.

The oldest boy is making small furniture. He measures accurately and is taught to do it just as carefully as if he had enough wood for large furniture. They learn to use the English names for the tools.

Recently in our English class one little fellow said "I can saw. I can hammer — and after a moment's thought — "I can axe". Nothing the matter with the little carpenter just our English language at fault.

I would greatly appreciate some suggestions for the boys work — useful articles for an Indian home.

Yours truly
Ada M. Scoates.
(Mrs. Donald Scoates)

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150-60.

Ottawa, March 15, 1937.

Dear Mr. Findlay:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the third instant and for the information contained therein.

I am writing at this time to assure you that the suggestions contained in your communication will be very carefully and very sympathetically considered.

I was particularly interested in your reference to the desirability of making provision for senior students in evening classes. You might, if you find it convenient to do so, discuss this matter more fully with the Indian Agent and also with Inspector Barry. I am inclined to think that your suggestion, if adopted, might have very beneficial results.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. J. A. Findlay,
Teacher, Indian Day School,
Hartley Bay, B. C.

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Ottawa, March 15, 1937.

Dear Brother Leach:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 6th instant and for the information contained therein.

I am writing at this time to assure you that the suggestions contained in your communication will be very carefully and very sympathetically considered.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Brother F. Leach,
Bloodvein R. C. Indian Day School,
Matheson Island, Man.

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Ottawa, March 15, 1937.

Dear Mrs. Scoates:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 22nd ultimo and for the information contained therein.

I am writing at this time to assure you that the suggestions contained in your communication will be very carefully and very sympathetically considered.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mrs. Ada M. Scoates,
Teacher,
Oxford House Indian Day School,
Norway House, Man.

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Ottawa, March 15, 1937.

Dear Miss Wright:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 28th ultimo and for the information contained therein.

I am writing at this time to assure you that the suggestions contained in your communication will be very carefully and very sympathetically considered.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Anne Wright,
Teacher, Indian Day School,
The Pas, Man.

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Little Current, Ont.
March 11, 1937

Indian affairs Branch
c/ Dep't. of Mines & Resources
Ottawa, Can.

Dear Sir:-

I received your letter of January 15th and am pleased to thank you for your interest and suggestions.

I also believe the instruction in the Indian schools should be of a more direct nature and more of manual training. But I may have mention that the school where I am is not equipped for such work. as a matter of fact I have been unable to get any equipment for primary work, such as number and letter tickets.

However, the children of the Sucker Creek school, obtain instructions at home in some handiwork so do not miss so much as in some sections where it is not given at home school I give them some work in both Household science and agriculture, as much as my time and equipment permits.

Thanking you again.
I am. Yours respectfully,
Bertha Tillis

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Victoria on Lake Nipigon Ont.
March 13 1901.

Sir

I am directed by the Indians
of this place to write you
asking for information
in regard to the
Treaty money.

Some letters were addressed to Sandy Jones,
but do not appear to be known, hence this
is written to thank you for it.

I remain
(Chief) Timothy

The Secretary
Indian Department
Ottawa Ont

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Garden River, Ont.
Mar. 16, 1937

Mr. K. A. Tracy,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Dept of Mines and Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch
Ottawa,
Ont.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of Jan. 2 was handed to me by Miss Tracy and I regret having been unable to reply sooner.

I appreciate very much the interest and co operation you are taking in our work.

I am also in favor of more of the pupils time being devoted to manual training or vocational instruction as a preparation for their future work. At present I am experimenting by teaching the girls sewing and knitting. The problem which confronts me is, "What kind

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I give the boys to do?" While I have been keeping them well occupied with review work, etc and am planning to have them make agricultural scrap books I would welcome any suggestions you can offer me in this line.

Three pupils left the school last year. One is a boy who has been cutting wood all winter. The girls are in their own homes helping their mothers. When possible I secure work for the girls in the hospital at Ste Marie.

Assuring you of my appreciation and desire to co-operate with you in the work. I am,

Yours respectfully,
Louise Waltie

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AHOUSAHT, B.C. INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL and INDIAN MISSION.

Annual Report to the Women's Missionary Society.

Residential School.

In reviewing the work of the Residential School for the past year, the impression persists that, on the West Coast, the existence of Indian Residential Schools can only be justified to the Canadian public by the extent to which these schools can be made the means of equipping the boys for obtaining a better means of livlihood in the industries peculiar to their Reserve location, and the girls with a domestic training which will find expression in dissatisfaction with, and determination to better, the present deplorable housing and living conditions on their home Reserves.

No comparison can be drawn between the functions of the Indian Schools and the white schools. In the latter, the children, for the most part, come from well-cared-for homes, accustomed to a healthy home atmosphere and home comfort, if not luxury. The home example constantly before them inculcates habits of industry, initiative and individual responsibility, and knowledge, if not always the practical observance, of the principles of Christian citizenship.

All this is lacking in the environment of the Indian child before he comes to the school. Moreover, the non-moral conditions of life in an Indian community with which every Indian child is familiar and from which he has never been protected, lays upon the Indian school the responsibility of inculcating in the Indian child a moral standard which is the antithesis of all his home experiences.

This condition is pressed home when one is acquainted with the case of a little Indian chap of seven, who, after coming to school, betrayed knowledge of sexual matters far beyond his years and said he had learned these things at home. As is only possible, when one considers the source of his knowledge, his reaction to the knowledge was anything but good. When the parents were remonstrated with their reply was:- "It doesn't do him any harm. He has to learn these things sometime".

The Residential School system is the only system that can bring powerful and lasting influence to bear on the subversive tendencies and habits of the Indian people. Indian education in the residential schools, under what must essentially be a missionary-minded staff, must embrace every phase of uplift. The social and moral problem is not the only one. The economic problem is of equal importance.

Where the natural sources of industry of the Indian, fishing and trapping, excepting only those engaged in agricultural pursuits in territories adapted thereto, is rapidly, and with impunity, being encroached upon by better equipped and organised white people and Japanese, and where in these industries the Indian is being exploited and discriminated against, as there is ample evidence to prove, the function of giving the Indian vocational training to enable him to compete with less handicap in the struggle for existence is one that the residential school, adequately equipped for this purpose, can fulfill. A present investment of Government moneys at this critical stage of Indian economic history for the better equipment of residential schools to provide specialized Indian vocational training would yield very definite returns to the Dominion.

All Indian Residential Schools have these peculiar problems to solve in an individual way. We, at Ahousaht, are primarily interested in the fishing industry. The west

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Coast Indian, in common with all Canadian Indians, unfitted by nature for competition and progressive organisation in industry, is rapidly losing out to the Japanese fishermen, and an industry which, in former years, yielded to the Indian an adequate living is now dwindling until few are able to provide themselves with new equipment to replace the worn-out. Under these circumstances the Indians can look forward to nothing else than a complete submergence under the powerful forces arrayed against them. We are in process of organising at the school the means to withstand the [illegible] submergence of the West Coast Indian, and, with the assistance of Government, we hope to equip the Indian boys with the means of livlihood and the knowledge that will permit them to enter into fairer competition.

We have been fortunate in obtaining substantial Government appropriations during the past year for the erection of buildings and for building improvement which will assist the school in being of better service to the Indian community through the training of the young generation, but much more is needed to bring the school to competent functioning capacity.

We have had a year of splendid discipline in the school and one cannot speak too highly of the devotion of the staff to almost continuous duty. The freer intermingling of the sexes in social contact has tended greatly towards the elimination of the unhealthy mental attitude to which Indian children by their home experiences are rendered prone, and which timid and fearful restrictions cannot do anything but emphasi[illegible].

The class-room work received [illegible] an excellent report from the School Inspector, but the experience of former years tends to indicate that the academic work should not be unduly emphasized. The several graduates from this school to High School have made no good use of their opportunities and it is evident that the greatest lasting good can be derived by local training commensurate with the opportunities afforded school graduates in their home environment and on their own Reserves. On the recommendation of the Inspector the higher grades are now on a half-day classroom and half-day vocational training basis.

That the pupils appreciate the home atmosphere of the school is indicated by the reluctance of the older boys and girls to leave school. One of the older boys, whose age of nearly 18 made it impossible for him to be kept on the school roll any longer, came to the Principal before he was discharged and begged him to tell his father " in a polite way" that he could not be discharged. One boy, after his age necessitated his discharge, came voluntarily to the school and worked for his board for the succeeding six months until he found occupation fishing. Some of the older girls already express their regret at the time for their compulsory discharge draws near. Residential school work would show increased value, especially in the all-important sphere of vocational training, were the age of discharge raised from sixteen, as at present, to eighteen. One can only view with impatience the prospects before school graduates, and look forward with longing to the time when the boys can graduate from the school to useful industrial work and the girls to comfortable and healthy homes.

The C.G.I.T. and Tuxis Groups and the Easter Bible-study camp outings, together with regular school talks on the intimacy and daily necessity of Divine Association, have broadened the Spiritual outlook of the pupils.

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The problem of recruiting pupils is one that is causing us much concern, as it is causing concern to other Protestant Residential Schools. It would be greatly desirable were the Government to lay down specific and indiscriminate regulations governing applications for admission of Indian pupils to the schools operated by the different Churches catering to Indian education. Under the present somewhat ambiguous conditions it would definitely appear that an Indian with Roman Catholic affiliations or antecedents has no privilege of assuming Protestant allegiance and having his children educated in a Protestant school, however much he may desire to do so.

MISSION WORK.

The experiences of any Indian missionary constitute a succession of "kicks and ha'pence", of ups and downs. One cannot undertake this work with a myopic view and remain same. Only when one remembers that Christianity has had hardly more than a half century to loosen the death-grip of paganism, can one view with tolerance, if hardly with satisfaction, the decided progress Indians have made during their short experience of Christian influence, surrounded, as they are, by a modern civilization affording them anything but a good example of the efficacy of Christianity.

One can only briefly recount experiences setting forth both sides of the eternal fight between the forces of pagan darkness and Christian light. Can one credit the circumstances confronting an Indian Agent in an unexpected visit to a Reserve on the West Coast in this enlightened Dominion of ours and in this twentieth century? He arrived to find the people congregated in one house where a man was lying sick. Two women were at the foot of the bunk holding the sick man's feet, a length of the long rope-like seaweed found on the Coast was knotted loosely around the neck of the sick man and two men at the head of the bed were preparing to pull taut the rope and strangle the supposedly flickering life out of the body. An examination by the Agent disclosed simply a severe bowel congestion and medicine had the sick man sitting up and well on the way to recovery in a few hours. It must be said that the Reserve to which these people belonged had never come under Protestant Mission influence.

A brighter view is revealed in an Indian home at Ahousaht Village. Here an Indian girl, formerly discharged from the school with incurable T.B., with no other prospect for her than to die in the midst of uncomfortable Reserve surroundings and leave her infection as a legacy to her Indian relatives and friends, lay dying in her humble home. But her lingering hours are brightened and her path made clear by the singing of favourite hymns by her school-girl friends and by the prayer and ministration of the missionary, which banished all fear of a pagan unknown and carried her on her way to the meeting with her Heavenly Father with a child's simple confidence.

In the darkness again we tell of the destruction of three full-grown and bearing apple trees which grew in the yard of the little house in which the girl died. Pagan superstition prompted the father to cut down the trees, which had nominally belonged to the dead girl, and burn all her small possessions when she had passed on and had no further use for them.

Continuing in darkness, the infant child of this girl, born to an atmosphere of disease, lingering hopelessly for some months in the care of the aged grandparents. In one

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corner of the shack lies the father of the baby and the husband of the dead girl suffering from a revolting skin disease covering the whole body, a disease which hospital examination failed to diagnose. The baby died and the grandparents, their pagan superstition overriding the protests of the sick father, hurried the little body away immediately after death to burial without the knowledge of the Mission.

The marriage of this young couple was a tragedy. The young husband had been one of the healthiest and most athletic of school graduates, the young wife far advanced in T.B. Why was the marriage permitted? What else could be done in a case where the union had already been consummated by co-habitation and where our antiquated social laws provide no legal control over such cases? It was a choice of two evils, a choice which every Indian missionary is continually called upon to make. The traditional tribal influence of the elder generation, still steeped in pagan custom, which not only permits but encourages disregard of the Christian and legal marriage relationship, is an evil that is being fought with all the precept at the command of the residential school, and the fight is being slowly but surely won.

Emerging into light again, we mention a summons to the missionary at six O'clock in the morning to go to the Village where an Indian child had died during the night. The absence of mourners and of the little rough box at the home caused no perplexity as West Coast Indian custom requires the removal of a body from the home immediately after death. On reaching the little Mission Church on the hillside the coffin was found laid on the steps outside the door and the mourners waiting for Christian service.

Is Indian Mission work worth while? Immeasurably so. Cavilling cynics, from the shallowness of their perception, continue to reiterate that " the only good Indian is a dead one", and that the Indian problem can best be solved by a negative policy ensuring the obliteration of the race. Could the great need of these simple children of God, appalled and confused as they are by the sudden imposition on their primitive paganism of a devastating civilization the inconsistencies of which are perplexing even to the humanity that has built it up over a millenium of time, be brought home to the great Christian body that compose s our Church and our Dominion, there would not be lacking forceful influences, efficiency and means to obliterate, not the Indian race, but the conditions that now lay that race " at our gate, full of sores".

An outstanding event during our past missionary year was the visit of Rev.Arthur Barner, D.D. The Spiritual motive prompting, and the devotional consciousness aroused in our little Indian world by, his visit cannot fail to have lasting good influence. We are looking forward to Dr.Barner's next visit.

A.E. Lacourse

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practical care and understanding of small-boat marine engines.

Pupils, as they leave school should have available to them boats constructed by the school and equipped to provide means of industry for two or more pupils to each boat.

Under the co-operative plan suggested, where the supervision of the Department would be in evidence, these pupils would continue to be supervised in their industry and could, under normal conditions, repay by yearly instalments, the cost of the boat and the equipment. In this way, once the scheme was in satisfactory operation, it would be self-supporting.

To put the scheme into operation, more facilities would have to be provided at the school in the matter of buildings and staff. There is no doubt that a new school will have to be built in the next few years if this school is to continue in operation. When this is decided it would be advantageous to rebuild with the above object of specialized vocational instruction in view.

The present income of the Indians from fishing, with the disadvantages under which they work, is insufficient to either provide new equipment or to repair the old. It is obvious that, if such conditions continue, it will not be long before the Indians will have no equipment whatever for fishing, and the industry, except insofar as work would be provided seasonally at the canneries, would cease to be a means of support. The idleness of the young men of the Ahousaht Village that is now evidenced is sufficient proof that the means to engage in an industry that is quite open to them are not to hand.

Of particular importance to the success of this scheme of practical economic rehabiliment is the fact that any such scheme must have not only the backing but the actual supervision of the Government.

I have only time to briefly outline the conditions and the means of betterment at present. The objection to it, of course, is that it is going to cost money. The answer to that is that the expense is an economic investment for the future saving of a much greater expenditure. Had the Indians engaged in fishing and trapping in northern areas been accorded some measure of protection and had their means of trade been supervised by the Government, we would not now be facing the situation of loss of support from the natural resources which have hitherto contributed to the support of these Indians, with no other means of support possible in the country which is their natural habitat.

Should have added the unfortunate mile.

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Indian Residential School

Alberni, B.C.

March 15th 1937.

Mr.R.A.Hoey,
OTTAWA, Ont.

West Coast Indian Vocational Training.

The Ahousaht Indian school is situated on the Island of Flores off the West Coast of Vancouver Island, about half way up the Coast. It is a unit of the West Coast Indian Agency, with office at Port Alberni. This agency includes a number of small Reserves located in fishing villages along the west coast, the total population numbering about 1700, all engaged in fishing, with the possible exception of some few around Port Alberni, who are, or could be, engaged in lumbering, employed by the large mills.

The fishing activity as it applies to Indians is largely the catch of salmon and cod. Gasoline propelled boats are used and the fish are caught at various seasons of the year by spoon trolling and by seine netting. The approximate value of new equipment for a fishing boat employing two or three men, such as is adaptable to Indian fishing, and such as is used by the Japanese, is $2000.00. This includes the value of the boat. Fishing activity can be engaged in practically the whole year, with the exception of part of November and December.

The fish are sold off the fishing boats to purchasing scows anchored in certain harbours and movable from place to place. The fish are then collected fom the scows into packing boats, that convey them to the canneries or to Canadian or United States ports for sale.

To indicate the competition that is operating against Indian interests, a brief survey of conditions is given.

It can be said, I think, without possibility of dispute, that, although the Japanese have been excluded by Government provision from certain coastal waters, a conservative estimate would be that 75% of the capitalisation of, and labour in, the fishing industry on the West Coast from Ucluelet to Kyuquot is controlled by Japanese. The Japanese fishing industry is controlled by a very efficient Co-operative organisation, to which all Japanese fishermen belong, presumably under what is known as the Imperial Trading Company, the local organisation having headquarters at Tofino, under the name of the Tofino and Clayoquot Co-operative Association. This organisation owns their own scows and packers, modern in every respect. The pooled profits of the organisation is put back into improved equipment and advanced to the fishermen members to finance new boats and equipment. The Japanese fishing boats are therefore up-to-date in equipment and all diesel motored. The Indian Fishermen, with their indifferent boats and equipment are compelled to sell their fish to the Japanese packers, for which they are paid the market price. This obviously reacts to the increased power and financial strength of the Japanese organisation, as the packing and sale profits must go through Japanese co-operative channels. The only result can be the steady deterioration of the industry as an asset to Indian livlihood, as the returns are too meagre to permit of purchasing of new equipment or the

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Improvement of the old, under the present lack of organisation of the Indian industry, and the steady strengthening of the Japanese position by taking advantage of the Indian necessity.

While some of the Japanese purchasing depots are under white management, there can be no question that the operations are directly under Japanese control.

The situation from Kyuquot north on the West Coast is substantially the same, except that here the control rests in a Finnish Co-operative society, operating under the same conditions as already described.

One possible solution of the Indian problem represented by these conditions would be to set aside certain costal waters for the exclusive use of Indian fishermen. However, here we would have the extension of special privilege, which is seldom of lasting good to industry, and it would do little to benefit the Indian except to possibly ensure him his usual hand-to-mouth subsistence.

The other, and a progressively constructive solution is to build up the Indian industry so that it can stand on its own feet and operate under favourable conditions with its competitors. To do this an Indian co-operative would have to be formed. It is generally known that this cannot be developed with the control resting with the Indians themselves. They are simply not as yet capable of organisation or co-operation self-controlled. A packer would have to be provided for the conveyance of fish and several seasonal scow depots provided at various points. However, the advantage of securing the additional profits of such an innovation to the Indian co-operative would undoubtedly become a self-supporting economic asset, as has been amply proven by the operations of the competative organisations. One such packer could take care of all the Indian catch. This would have to be done under Indian Department supervision, but the initial expense entailed would be amply warranted in the setting of the Indians on a permanent and satisfactory economic basis, tending towards secured independence, as opposed to the present definite downward trend of Indian fishing industry leading inevitably to Government support and the further decadence of the Indian race.

The function of the West Coast Residential school has its share in this proposal. Let me emphasise that the sole possible occupation of all the West Coast Indians is fishing. No School devoting much of its training and activity to agriculture or stock raising activities can be of any benefit to West Coast pupils in establishing them in their natural industry on an equal footing with competitors.

What is needed at Ahousaht, as a centre for the training of West Coast Indians, is the establishing of an adequate and competent training school (in combination with necessary academic studies) with efficient and organised teaching under special instructions in boat building and care and repair, and in the

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practical care and understanding of small-boat marine engines.

Pupils, as they leave school should have available to them boats constructed by the school and equipped to provide means of industry for two or more pupils to each boat.

Under the co-operative plan suggested, where the supervision of the Department would be in evidence, these pupils would continue to be supervised in their industry and could, under normal conditions, repay by yearly instalments, the cost of the boat and the equipment. In this way, once the scheme was in satisfactory operation, it would be self-supporting.

To put the scheme into operation, more facilities would have to be provided at the school in the matter of buildings and staff. There is no doubt that a new school will have to be built in the next few years if this school is to continue in operation. When this is decided it would be advantageous to rebuild with the above object of specialized vocational instruction in view.

The present income of the Indians from fishing, with the disadvantages under which they work, is insufficient to either provide new equipment or to repair the old. It is obvious that, if such conditions continue, it will not be long before the Indians will have no equipment whatever for fishing, and the industry, except insofar as work would be provided seasonally at the canneries, would cease to be a means of support. The idleness of the young men of the Ahousaht Village that is now evidenced is sufficient proof that the means to engage in an industry that is quite open to them are not to hand.

Of particular importance to the success of this scheme of practical economic rehabiliment is the fact that any such scheme must have not only the backing but the actual supervision of the Government.

I have only time to briefly outline the conditions and the means of betterment at present. The objection to it, of course, is that it is going to cost money. The answer to that is that the expense is an economic investment for the future saving of a much greater expenditure. Had the Indians engaged in fishing and trapping in northern areas been accorded some measure of protection and had their means of trade been supervised by the Government, we would not now be facing the situation of loss of support from the natural resources which have hitherto contributed to the support of these Indians, with no other means of support possible in the country which is their natural habitat.

I do hope to visit the enquired mile.

M. E. Caccavas

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Indian Residential School

Alberni, B.C.

March 15th 1937.

Mr.R.A.Hoey,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr.Hoey,

The delay in answering your letter of Feby 20th is accounted for by the fact that we only receive mail here once in 10 days. I had, however, been writing a letter to you,consequent to receipt of your circular letter of January 15th, during such time as I could spare from the many duties around an institution such as this.

May I introduce myself to you? You may remember me submitting a report on T.B. conditions among the Indians when you were in the Manitoba cabinet, and when I was United Church missionary at Poplar River on Lake Winnipeg, a report in which the late Dr. David Stewart was very much interested and about which he corresponded with me, and which you kindly acknowledged, and intimated that it might be used in a effort to have the Federal Government form some policy of control. I have for years been deeply interested in Indian economic conditions and was able to institute the innovation of having the Federal Government send supplies to the Poplar River Reserve to be paid for by the Indians out of their treaty money. This was carried on for some four years while I was there and spread to other Reserves in that locality, effecting a saving on actual computation of over 200% to the Indians, not taking into effect the better prices obtainable for their furs on account of being less dependent on trading credit. I hope this system is still operative.

By way of further introduction I may say that there is still a turf fire waiting for me in my old home in Co.Tyrone, although I was born in Fermanagh, a fact which you may, perhaps, better appreciate.

I appreciate very much your letter of January 15th. I am certainly of the opinion, which I have pressed upon the Department for a number of years, that it is only in training the Indian population to better means and habits of industry, and (just as important) in adequately and authoritatively supervising their industrial efforts and their markets, that we can avoid the greater part of them becoming, in the not distant future, an economic encumbrance to the Government. The situation here on the Coast is not as yet so acute as in Manitoba. There the fishing industry on Lake Winnipeg was at one time a lucrative source of livlihood to the Indian people. When the whole industry was turned over to white fishermen, mainly Icelandic, the Indians had to turn their attention to trapping. It is very evident that trapping also, with the encroachment and superior equipment of white trappers and the spread of mining development, will soon cease to be a source of livlihood to the Indian, and nothing else is left to him in that country.

It is only too evident that the resources of fishing and trapping in available territories is being exhibited to eventual

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Mr.R.A.Hoey, (2)

extinction, and, recognising this, it may sometime be the function of the Residential schools to train the Indians to new and unaccustomed sources of livlihood. Agriculture is at once suggested but this would mean transferring the Indians to other territories, for invariably the territories occupied by fishing and trapping Indians is altogether unsuited for agriculture.

Under these conditions, therefore, it would appear that what is desirable for the present is to train the Indians to better withstand highly organised competition in those industries peculiar to their location and from which they have made a desultory living for generations.

It is rather remarkable that the annual report which I made to the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church, who control this school, in January last, should touch upon the matter to which you have given expression in your circular letter. I thought I would send this report on to you.

In particular reply to your letter of Feby 20th, I am placed in rather an embarrassing position by your request, but I consider that frankness is the only policy, and I trust that you will keep the matter confidential. You mention instruction in carpentry, painting, care of engines, feeding of chickens. I came to this appointment in July 1935. Very little had been done in the way of improvement to the school property for about 20 years. The report of the Indian Agent since I came here will indicate to you the condition of the school buildings. The staff consisted of the Principal, Matron, Asst. Matron, Kitchen Matron and two teachers, one of whom was male. Obviously, little could be done in the way of vocational instruction in the school with this staff. A school gasoline launch, 40 feet long, had been constructed during 1932 and 1933, by the Principal, some of the older boys, and some outside help. I cannot find where any of the boys did particular work on this boat. The boat, with the engine, cost $2500.00, the material and engine having been paid for by the Department. The engine was installed by the manufacturers. The boat is a very creditable asset to the school, where we have to haul our freight about four miles by water and land it in small boats through the surf. (I have in mind a bush road of about half-a-mile to a harbour in which the C.P.R. boat docks and which will enable us to unload freight in any weather conveniently.)

The boat, however, is certainly too expensive and not of the type suitable to Indian fishing. Possibly the work of some of the older boys on this boat could be included in vocational instruction. For the building of this boat a workshop was erected, a frame building, 24 feet by 48 feet, very suitable for the building of boats. A dormitory for the smaller boys is located above this workshop. Various clamps, large and small, used for boat construction is included in the equipment. No boat building other than that mentioned has been done.

In this workshop the older boys made a number of cedar chests, from material supplied by the Department, which were

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Indian Residential School

Alpenrose, B.C.

Mr.Hoey. (3)

evidently sold. Totem pbles and small eagles or "Thunder birds" were also made, mostly, I gather, without instruction. Under the heading "care of engines" We have one heavy duty gas engine which runs the laundry machinery and the water pump. Also we have a very complicated high speed engine supplying the electric light. I cannot find where any instruction was given in care of these, nor that there was any member of the staff nor anyone in the vicinity who was capable of giving instruction. It was the custom to designate one boy each month as "engineer" to look after the engines. The result was very apparent. The engines and the laundry machinery were wrecks. The lighting plant would not function. I had to ship the laundry engine and the lighting plant to expert machinists for repair when I came here, at a cost of about $250.00. The laundry machinery (two ordinary washing machines) I have had patched up until it is possible for us to get proper equipment.

Painting. I hardly know whether this refers to commercial painting or artistry. We had one boy at the school who showed some aptitude for art and spent much of his time at it. One of my first jobs was to scrape every inch of the outside of the school building to remove the green slime that accumulates on buildings on this coast in the course of years of weathering and to have the whole building painted. The school boys did this work, but, although it provided good experience for them, I would not call it vocational training. The other buildings have not all been painted yet, although I have the paint on hand to do much of it.

Feeding of chickens. There were 23 old hens here. I think their maximum R.O.P. was 7 eggs in any one day. One boy was detailed to feed them. We killed them off, but it is our intention, when we have completed the programme of building which we have now in hand, to develop about 20 acres of good land on the school property to supply the school with vegetables, fruit, milk and eggs. This could be conveniently done. Some effort was made to cultivate the land years ago but abandoned apparently from lack of interest. It is an unusual condition on the west coast to have such an area of land suitable for agriculture and it is difficult to understand why more advantage was not taken of it. I have had the soil tested by the Department Agriculturalist and his report will show that it is good. The school has shipped in all its garden produce, fruit, eggs and milk to the amount of about $1500.00 a year, and there is no doubt that this could all be produced on our own land. Since I have been here I have done some effective drainage and have removed large stumps immediately behind the school. Last year I planted some 300 small fruits and 120 plants of rhubarb and their growth is amazing. There is much work to be done, but I do not wish to undertake too much at once, and the building programme is just at present keeping us occupied. Mr.A.W.Neill, the Federal Member, visited us last year and he recommended a small tractor for development of the farm and garden. There is no doubt that this development would be a financial aid to the school. The B.C. market price of potatoes wholesale, for instance, is now $2.80 per cwt.

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Indian Residential School

Ahousaht, B.C.

Mr.Hoey, (4)

However, the matter of development of the land could not be said to come under the heading of such vocational instruction as is adaptable to our Indians. It is true that the project would undoubtedly urge the people to do some gardening in their Village, where there is some small area suitable for this purpose. The force of example, one of the most potent forces in Indian education, would tend to this result.

I do not know whether you are acquainted with the Reserve lay out on the West Coast. The Indians are congregated in fishing villages and do not occupy any large tracts of land. These villages are their "reserves". The rocky and mountainous nature of the country debars them from agriculture or stock raising to any extent. However, there are some apple trees in the Ahousaht village, planted years ago and sadly neglected, but still bearing.

Since coming here we have during the past year built a $3000.00 residence for the principal and his family, appropriation for this being made by the Department. The previous accommodation was one small room in the school building. I would have preferred this money to have been spent in other ways in better equipping the school for its function, but the matter was in hand before my appointment. I employed some of the boys on the building and they showed, some of them, good adaptability, and gained good experience. We are at present engaged in building a new laundry with a recreation room for the boys above, and this is being constructed by the school boys under the direction of the vocational instructor. I was able to get an appropriation of $480.00 per year from the Department fo r the engagement of a vocational instructor last October. The school has augmented this salary to $600.00. I succeeded in getting a man from Northern Manitoba whom I knew, who is an expert mechanic, also and airplane pilot and an excellent all-round man. He came here for a change of climate, but it is obvious that I cannot expect to keep such a man at this salary for very long. He has already had offers from the mining camps at a much greater salary. However, he has been of great assistance to me in property improvement.

I had him in mind in furthering the plan which I will later outline to you in developing the vocational instruction at this school so that it will definitely result in the increased industrial independence of the Indian people, but he has been fully occupied up to now and will be for some time in improvements in the school property, clearing land for building, building of fire escapes, care and repair of engines etc., In all this he has had the senior boys assisting and being instructed, but as yet there is no definite programme of vocational instruction, with graded and progressive classes, such as I consider there should be.

Frankly, our present facilities do not providemeans for my idea of vocational instruction. The many odd jobs around such an institution as this and the present necessity for much patching of buildings, repairs,and new buildings can fully occupy the time of the senior boys and does provide them with a sort of general experience. Probably this sort of thing has been accepted as "vocational instructio" hitherto, but obviously it is far

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Indian Residential School

Ahousaht, B.C.

Mr.Hoey (5)

from an ideal which would have for its objective the turning out of our boys fitted by training to engage in any competition in the occupation from which they are not only going to earn their future living, but in which we might expect them to excel to such an extent that they will definitely improve the whole economic condition of themselves and their community.

We have in our village now about a dozen young men just hanging around. Day after day they wander over here to the school. I give them such odd jobs as I can afford, such as supplying wood, but they impress me as being nothing but an economic liability to the community and the country. They are not to be blamed. They have no boats to fish with and,with the exception of the cannery season during the summer, when they find employment at the canneries, there is nothing for them to do. The inclinations to mischief, such as homebrew and immorality,under such conditions is obvious. If these boys had boats and fishing equipment, with the enthusiasm which specialised training in this occupation would engender, there need be no idleness for them.

I arrange sports for them when the weather is favourable and one of the ideas of the recreation room which we are building and to which it is my hope to add a gymnasium at some time, is to keep these village boys from deteriorating into useless parasites of society. Some of these boys have had a few years in high school. The Ahousaht school has been noted for the number of pupils prepared for high school during the past few years. To my mind, this was an utterly mistaken policy. There is only one chance in a thousand of Indian boys or girls being able to compete or to find outside employment against a white boy or girl of similar attainment. The only result of higher education has been to give the Indian pupils a glimpse of something to which they cannot possibly attain. The usual thing is that they have gained more appreciation of the frivolities and indiscretions of outside civilization and have adopted them. They almost invariably come back to the only enditions open to them on their home reserve and discouragement and possibly thwarted ambition (in some few cases) have made them more reationary than their old people.

This letter has become too long. I know that you are deeply interested in the Indian problem, and this is my excuse. I will, in another letter, suggest constructive methods which, in my opinion, apply to residential school functions in this particular area.

Yours very sincerely,

A.E.Caldwell

Principal.

In the accompanying article, may I say that I have looked into the situation outlined during the past year or so. Where facts are mentioned they can be relied upon to the extent of my own investigations. Mr.A.W.Neill, M.P. is fully conversant with conditions.

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The Country Indian Day School,

Oka, Que., Mar., 20th., 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Indian Education,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

Thanks very much for your letter of recent date.

It may be possible for me to be in Ottawa some day during Easter week and I have been wondering if you would be at liberty to have a talk with me in your office then. If so would you let me know what day you would be in a position to grant me an interview.

I should like to speak to you about a plan I have whereby the education of indians in the elementary schools would be bettered. I have been toying with the idea for some years now and should like to see it in operation.

Yours truly,

Albert E. Smith.

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150-60

Ottawa, March 22, 1937.

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 15th instant and for the valuable information contained therein.

I can assure you at this time that the suggestions submitted to me in your communication will be very carefully and very sympathetically considered.

I have in mind at the moment a complete reorganization of our educational services on the west coast of Vancouver Island. It is my hope that we may be able to effect either a consolidation or a partial consolidation of our educational institutions in that particular district in the immediate future. I have already written to the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia, asking him for a full report in respect to the Indian population, the permanency of the population and the advisability of building a central school for vocational instruction, probably at Alberni. In the meantime, the information with which you have supplied me is very much appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

A. E. Caldwell, Esq.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Ahousaht,
B. C.

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150-60

Ottawa, March 22, 1937.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant and to state, by way of comment, that I was glad to learn of your intention to visit Ottawa during Easter week. I shall be glad to see you at my office any time you may find it convenient to call during your stay here.

Yours very sincerely,

over

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Albert E. Smith, Esq.,
Teacher,
Country Indian Day School,
O k a, P. Q.

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ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION

CARIBOO INDIAN SCHOOL STATION P.G.E.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

March IIth, 1937

Mr R.A.Hoey,
Supt.of Welfare and Training,
Ottawa,Ont.

Dear Sir:

Upon my return from Ottawa,where I had the pleasure of meeting you,I found your letter(I50-60) of January I5th on my desk.Before I had the time to reply,influenza hit us and hit us hard:eight of the staff,5I out of 54 boys and about 30 girls were in bed.A dozen ran temperatures of between I03 and I04½ and caused us a little anxiety.The rest were not seriously ill and I was able to assure the Indian Agent that we could handle the situation ourselves and did not need the Doctor.The latter was kind enough to pay us a visit,although he had his hands full with other cases,and he was pleased with what we had done.All are now up and well.Some have a cough but the Doctor told us to expect this and he added that this cough might last into the summer.

Your letter,I think,sets your seal of approval on what we have been doing for years:we have tried to prepare the pupils for their future life. With this end in view we take the children up to the end of Grade VIII but,though it was suggested but not imposed by the Inspector,we do not take them further.They have class(after 30 minutes religious instruction which I give myself and try to make it interesting and practical)from 9.I5 until about II.30,with a short intermission,on Tuesday, Wednesday,Thursday,Friday and,for art,drawing,painting,on Saturday mornings.They have about an hour and a half of study Monday,Tuesday,Thursday and Friday afternoon.We used to have only an hour of study until the teachers asked for the additional half hour on account of the time lost,during class hours,for the treatment of trachoma.Would you please let me know if we are giving too much time to class and to study?-I should say that singing practice is

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CARIBOO INDIAN SCHOOL STATION P.G.E.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

held two or three times a week during class hours.
The girls will be married or will,for a time,be servant girls on neighbouring ranches.They wash the dishes,sweep,scrub,dust,etc;do all the laundry by hand;iron,clean and press clothes;sew,darn,knit, crochet,mend;do a little gardening,picking ~~vegetable~~ vegetables,pickling,preserving(this last clause refers chiefly to the girls who are about to be discharged and who spend their last holidays here); every week,three girls are taken out of the classroom and,under the supervision of a Sister,do the cooking for the School;three more are taken out of the classroom every week and,under the supervision of a Sister,do all the baking.They have to keep well up in class to be allowed to cook or bake and they consider being deprived of their turn in the kitchen or bakery as one of the severest punishments they can be given.They like the work and do it well.The first cook or baker is a girl from I5-I7 years of age;the second,from I3-I5,and the third is from II-I3.

A member of the Indian Department,hearing that all the washing was done by hand,kindly suggested that,if we asked,we might be given machinery.I am against machinery:it is poor training for the future and the girls,who have had machinery in School, find going back to the old tub at home rather hard. I have noticed that the vast majority of the women trained here regularly wash once a week at home.

The boys will have their own small ranches,will work as ranch hands or cowboys and some will be,at times,loggers.We train them for that.

Those who show any aptitude get training in carpentry and blacksmithing.(An ex-pupil,who has a daughter here,is blacksmith for the largest ranch in the country;another,who has three children here,is carpenter and mechanic at another large ranch).The older boys do some ploughing,harrowing,hay-raking, etc;they help brand,castrate,etc and get a certain knowledge,as do the middle-sized boys,in irrigating. The younger boys look after the garden,the pigs,the chickens and geese.As they will have a good deal of

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CARIBOO INDIAN SCHOOL STATION P.G.E.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

it to do later,the older boys,with two or more men,fell trees in the winter and "buck"them.The men haul and deck the logs and the boys saw them into blocks.These the older boys and men split.

Some will later have to have a knowledge of simple gasolene engines and machinery used with them (for hay-baling,wood-sawing,alfalfa-cutting,grain-crushing,etc) and,so,the older boys do this work (or,rather,help in doing it)here.They also do the milking and separating;the girls make the butter. The middle-sized boys help cure ham and bacon;they also do a little cobbling.

This will give you a fair idea of the practical training we try to give.Here are a few things written or said which will show either that some are pleased with the results or are awful fibbers.

Mr Wynn-Johnson,rancher,3000 cattle:"Allow me to introduce the Principal of the Cariboo Indian School,-the place where they train the boys and girls to work conscientiously and efficiently".

Mr Harris,farm foreman for Mr J.:"The boys we have from your School are good milkers;they are the first on the job in the morning,-we don't have to call them".

Amelia Louis,ex-pupil:"I am working for Mrs Ross.She says that I wash,iron and mend well and that she wishes her daughter could do the same".

The Indian Agent:"That is certainly wonderful bread.Could I take a loaf home?"

My intention in giving these quotations is not to blow my own horn but to suggest that we have been following the ideas you suggested.

Do we give enough or too much time to this vocational training?I would like a frank reply.

Every afternoon,Sundays and holidays excepted, the boys work from I p.m. until 3 to 3.30;the girls work from I.30 to 3.30.Milking takes another 30 to 45 minutes and washing dishes takes longer.Housework and bed-making takes about 20 minutes.Monday morning,the girls wash and the boys do their work. These hours are followed very regularly;at times

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ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION
CARIBOO INDIAN SCHOOL STATION P.G.E.
BRITISH COLUMBIA

they have to be changed.
The children are told,frequently,to report if they feel tired.They are fat and are able to play after their work and,so,they do not seem to be overworked.

I would like a reply to this question.We begin our holidays at the end of July so that the pupils can be at home to help with haying which is late in the district.Those who are discharged to be discharged are kept here,as a rule,during the holidays preceding their discharge,which takes place Sept.15th(and are paid for this time in clothes), so as to get special training.They are given what I would call"half-freedom"so as to make the transition from School discipline to home-freedom less abrupt. The boys,during this time,work with and eat with the men and are under the authority of the Foreman.This shows them what conditions will be when they leave School and work for Whitemen(most of whom prefer Indians for haying and for ranch-hands).Now,some of these boys and girls have asked me to let them out of the classroom in May instead of at the beginning of the holidays and to let them get more training in cooking,baking,sewing,etc or in ranch work,blacksmithing,etc.I have tried it out during the last two years and the results have been good.Those to be discharged have been given the option of going to class or to working.Most have chosen the latter.May I continue this practice?Unofficially,certain members of the Indian Dept.have expressed themselves in favor of giving those to be discharged this extra vocational training.

Another question:I have tried to make the training in carpentry practical:the boys built our chapel,carpenter shop,sewing room;they have made doors, windows,chairs,tables,kitchen cabinets,wagon boxes, sleighs,hay racks,hay slips,a miniature model house, feeding troughs and racks and have repaired floors, doors,etc,put in panes of glass,etc.Is not this the way to prepare them for the future or should I,as a member of(not so high up)of the Dept suggested,have them make totem poles and showy but useless cabinet work?I take pity on you and close.

Yours truly, J. Thomas

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150-60

Ottawa, March 24, 1937.

Dear Father Forbes:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant and to thank you very heartily for the encouraging information contained therein.

I was more than delighted to learn of your vocational set-up. It seems to me you have succeeded in working out a course of study peculiarly well adapted to the needs of your pupils. The Minister of the Department, in the House, a few weeks ago, made the statement that our courses of study in Indian schools would have to become steadily and increasingly more vocational in character. In view of this statement, it is not at all likely that we can go too far in the development of vocational projects.

It is somewhat difficult for me to reply to specific questions, not being familiar with local conditions. I feel confident, however, that if you discuss these matters with the Agent and with the School Inspector, you will experience no difficulty in working out a satisfactory solution. I am heartily in accord with your views in respect to the senior pupils being given additional vocational instruction during the one or two years immediately preceding their departure from school.

Again thanking you for your letter, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

H. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Geo. Forbes, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Cariboo Indian Residential School,
150 Mile House, B. C.

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Hagersville, Ont, RR-6
Mar. 19, 37.

R. S. Hoey,
Ottawa,
Ont.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter I humbly wish to acknowledge confidence into which you have taken the teachers of our Indian schools. Never, in my teaching experience upon the Six Nations Reserve, until the present time, have I felt the liberties of conferring and discussing our problems with officials of the Indian Department. We, as teachers, are prone to attribute this feeling to bashfulness which in my opinion is so characteristic of the Indian. I do know however that our relations will be cordial and you can deal sympathetically with our problems.

Indian children, I find through many (though limited) that I carry on in my own school, show an aptitude for acquiring knowledge through manual work, rather than through book learning.

Recently, the Women's Institute have obtained a vocal teacher. Opportunity was given for a limited number of pupils from each school to attend these lessons, and from the whole group a smaller group will be selected to represent the Reserve at a Musical festival to be held in Brantford. Progress is favourable and I believe that our children's efforts will compare with those, who have been having vocal instruction for years.

Similarly, much good could be accomplished by the application of manual training and household science.

If some project, dealing with poultry, could be started in our public schools, we could not imagine with what interest boys and girls would attend its class es. Here the school would be in touch with the community and it would be a practical course of lessons of which they would recognize the need. As a line of study we might; In Arithmetic, find the cost of eggs, feed, chicks; aggregates and averages, fractions, mid-terms

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In Geography: Egg producing countries, Canada's poultry exports transportation, storage.

In Art: Sketches of brooders, brooder houses, making posters

In Language: Business letters, wording posters,

In short an inexhaustible amount of information might be obtained and boys and girls might apply it to a good advantage in their own homes

For information re. the "Follow-up System," my records show that during five years of experience, eight pupils have graduated. Two are completing a secondary school course, three have left the Reserve and are now residing on the United States, the others are working at home. Usually, entrance graduation marks the completion of the Indian child's education, as my records might apply to the whole Reserve.

I have made a study of the different types of monthly report card and I would like your permission to forward a sample.

Let me again thank you for your encouragement and I hope that this information is what was kindly requested of me.

Yours very truly,

Oliver M. Smith

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150-60

Ottawa, March 25, 1937.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 19th instant and for the information contained therein. I was particularly pleased to learn of the progress made by the pupils of your district in Music.

I heartily agree with you that a short course in poultry raising should prove very helpful and interesting to the senior pupils. I shall be glad to keep this suggestion in mind when our educational policy comes up for review from time to time.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. Oliver M. Smith,
Teacher,
Six Nations No. 8 Indian Day School,
R. R. #6, Hagersville, Ont.

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Welfare & Training

To the Honorable Staff.
Department of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

Kind and dear Sirs,

I am greatly honored to be called upon to express, in the name of my class-mates, our thanksgivings for the benevolence with which the Department of Indian Affairs supplied us with wood, tools, varnish, etc., to test our skillfulness in handicraft.

To bend over books and copies, hours after hours, is a hard task for us, little Indians, who like to scamper and fret. But, since our teacher has interested us in fretwork, our daily programme is somewhat altered; and, as a

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consequence our class attend school more regularly. Since January twenty pieces have been made: tables, ink-well holders, trays, pipe-holders, brackets, etc. The last pieces showing greater skill.

How proud I feel to have the honor of sending you my "Quebec Bridge" for a pipe-holder as a sample of our work and a token of our gratitude.

Please accept it with our respectful homage and the compliments of the season.

Your ever grateful children of
The Indian Day School, Restigouche.
By John Lavigne, 13 years old,
7th Grade.

Indian Day School.
Restigouche. March 29, 1937.

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Skeena Crossing, B.C.
(Kitseguekla Reserve)
Mar 14, 37.

Dear Mr. Hoey:-

Your letter dated Jan. 25, 37 gave me the greatest of pleasures. I certainly welcome your interest and proffered assistance

Perhaps, you know that I am a novice in this work this is my first attempt at teaching an Indian School. After a few years I may become wiser. I shall at least become accustomed to some things that now puzzle me.

Concerning your many suggestions, I agree in general with all you say, but there are some vital problems that we must face before we can change conditions.

I doubt whether the public mind begins to realize the magnitude of our task. Being a student and also intensely interested in Children's problems, I have discovered a few facts concerning my work.

Does the public mind realize the many handicaps of an Indian child? They have to learn a foreign language when they come to

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school. Its almost like sending a child to school to learn French or German. They have one language in school and another at home, at play and at all their social functions.

We have this problem, fathers and mothers (young married couples) who attended school for years — they read and must translate into their own native language ideas and figures before they have any meaning for them.

The greatest problem is to get the children to form "mental images" from our English language instead thinking it first all over in their native tongue.

Unlike a white child they have no ideas of things until you teach them. Every object has two names an Indian name and an English name. You can see the difficulty & not too bright a child has in carrying such a load of mental imagery.

Personally I think one third of the school curriculum should be given to teaching them to understand the meaning of English words. We could profitably cut out many subjects taught a white child and give the time to making him understand what he reads and speaks when he uses English words.

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A second problem is our arithmetic. I notice the text books emphasize problems: The Indian child can't grasp such simple abstract words as — subtraction, multiplication and division — why burden him with a complicated abstract idea — the plainer the work the better. I find an example on the black-board — a concrete illustration often gets into their minds much quicker than a very simple problem which he cannot yet intelligently read. Perhaps we need an Indian Child's Textbook

Further we need to link up our teaching of arithmetic to actual life! We have to let them see the value of a dollar. When he realizes that education is his only protection against exploitation, he wants to learn. I find the Indian is afraid of being made a victim of in business. Its pathetic some of the things they ask me and their fears are real to them.

Perhaps my greatest problem is the school attendance. Children come regularly for a few days or weeks, and then the family moves away to a logging camp for months. A man thinks a day or two from school doesn't

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matter, as he takes his child on a trapping expedition, or to get firewood.

The result is I have about 30 children in my school and about as many different grades. You can't teach even half a dozen any one problem at a time because they are all at different parts of the same subject. You will realize what it means in an arithmetic period to have all your scholars doing different exercises.

A few are very regular and these make good progress, others are as old as 13 years and still struggling in Grade I; can neither read, reason, or figure, because they come about once in three weeks on the average, and then are ashamed of their own standing in the school.

Another very great need, is one I am working on, a school library. Its pathetic to create a hunger for books and reading and then have nothing to feed them with. We have about six people taking a newspaper, no regular subscribers to any magazine. I have bought, borrowed and begged and yet there is a cry give us a book Sir Black. I have heard of children begging for bread, these children are simply hungry for good story books, something they can read. They have no other pleasures here.

Must close now Sincerely Bishop Black.

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To. R. A Hoey, Esq,
Supt. Welfare & Training.
Dept I. Aff
Ottawa

Kinistino, Sask.,
Mar 8th 1937

Dear Sir;

Replying to your communication relative to the welfare & training of our Indian pupils, it has long been my contention that the system of academic training as it is now, will never bring about the results we look for, until we can supplement it with something of a more vocational character, which will be of direct use to the child in after-school days.

The Indian needs, more than anything else, to be trained to do — to make — & to finish what he begins. We must ever be ready to encourage initiative, spurring on the "desire" as well as the "how" to do.

My aim has always been to keep alive the creative spirit, born in every child; continually fostering his ever-ready impulse to make something for himself.

As I see it at the present day, the curriculum in our white schools has tended to destroy initiative rather than foster it; the creative spirit has becomes slowly submerged, overwhelmed by cramming. Our own children enter school full of ideas & do & to make but eventually find themselves with "no time for anything but study."

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With the little material at our disposal here, I have tried to teach my pupils to do things for themselves, be it in garden or in yard, around or in school, or in the Kitchen; mending, sewing, knitting etc., things they will not learn at home, but which are essentials of 'later life.

Each reserve has its own problems I am sure. Here we have always the apathy of some of the parents, with lack of interest in, & encouragement for the child's ideas; thus it follows that our greatest handicap is irregular attendance - a bugbear which I have tried by every available means to overcome.

In every case except sickness (I refer to Scabies & Impetigo, our worst foes,) the parents are solely to blame. They wander off, visiting at places too far distant from school for pupils to come; they go off berry-picking, hunting etc., taking the entire family with them, for weeks at a time. Inadequate footwear during spring & fall also bears largely on irregular attendance.

I feel very strongly that these parents should realize their compulsion to let their children attend school regularly, there are no valid reasons except those stated, for non attendance. These children are all keen to come every day.

Referring to a "follow up System"

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thereby supplying information stating what becomes of our pupils on leaving School, it would seem that, on reserves where farm instructors reside, all such information would be available from him at any time, as complete records of each expupil are on file there.

I am glad to know that we may communicate with you at any time; this gives us encouragement for the future.

Thanking you

Yours truly

(Mrs) E.M. Siddons

~~(Mrs A.J.)~~

South Day School

Jas Smith Reserve

~~Fort à la Corne~~

Saskatchewan

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150-60

Ottawa, March 31, 1937.

Dear Madam:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for the thoughtfulness and courtesy that prompted you to send forward to the Department the model of the Quebec bridge, constructed by one of your pupils. I can assure you that this action on your part is very deeply appreciated. Please convey to the pupil responsible for the work our very best thanks. The model, itself, reflects great credit, not only upon the pupil, but upon those responsible for its construction.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

The Rev. Sister Superior,
Restigouche Indian Day School,
Restigouche, Que.

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150-60

Ottawa, March 31, 1937.

Dear Mr. Black:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 14th instant and for the information contained therein.

I was particularly interested in your reference to the need for books in your school. I think you would be well advised to discuss this problem with the Indian Agent or with the Inspector and have a recommendation sent forward from either of them to the Department. If you do this, I feel confident, your claim for assistance will be very sympathetically considered when it comes before us here.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Bishop Black,
Teacher,
Kitsegukla Indian Day School,
Skeena Crossing, B. C.

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150-60

Ottawa, March 31, 1937.

Dear Mrs. Siddons:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 8th instant and for the information contained therein.

I was particularly interested in your reference to the difficulties experienced in obtaining a regular attendance at school. It is somewhat difficult for me to suggest a remedy, not being familiar with local conditions. I do feel, however, that you would be well advised to discuss this matter, either personally or by letter, with the Indian Agent. I know, from experience, just how difficult it is to report progress with an irregular attendance of pupils.

Again thanking you for your letter, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mrs. E. M. Siddons,
Teacher,
Fort a la Corne South
Indian Day School,
Kinistino, Sask.

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Providence Residential School.
Fort Providence, N.W.T.
March. 21. 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Dear Sir,

I wish to thank you most sincerely for the sympathy and encouragement which you have shown to the teachers in charge of indian schools.

I am of the same opinion that a programme of study should be made allowing the Indian children to spend at least one third of their time at manual training which will prepare them for their future life.

After a number of years experience as teacher in the Indian schools, I can say that certain subjects are altogether too abstract for Indian pupils.

His Excellency Bishop Breynat had already spoken to the teachers of this District concerning that same subject I feel confident that he will be with you to have it put into execution.

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The pupils generally remain no longer than four or five years at school they are then returned to their parents. Under their supervision they are taught to set traps and hunt.

Most of their time is spent in the bush, therefore we have very little contact with them after they leave the school.

I believe that the Indian Agent and R. C. M. Police have more occasions to visit the pupils after they leave the school, as they usually visit the Indians.

Thanking you once again for the sympathy and encouragement you were so kind to express to all!

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Sister Mack,

Principal.

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Little Pine Reserve,
Poynton, Sask.,
March 26, 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

In response to your request for suggestions regarding Indian welfare and training, we would like to offer one or two of our ideas.

The adjustment of the Indian public school curriculum to allow for systematic training in handicraft and manual work under school supervision would be a great improvement. Special provision should be made for the few outstanding pupils capable of going on to higher studies. These would be trained to be leaders of their people. The uplifting influence of these young people in training cannot be overestimated. Their periodic visits to the reserve at holiday time exert an influence which nothing else can. Little Pine is a small, backward reserve, but it has been possible to send on four pupils of this Day School. Adam Cuthand will finish his training for the ministry next Spring(1938) and the three others are in grades ten, eleven and twelve in high school.

Beadwork is one handicraft which could be taught to the girls. It is sometimes thought that only the old women can do this native work, but it has been disproved as far as this reserve is concerned. A short time ago only one woman was known to make a pretty beaded mat suitable for a teapot stand or table decoration. In the last year and a half we have had mats made by twenty different women on the reserve. Within a year about forty mats have been sold through the school alone, and every mat had a different design and color scheme. This industry has been awakened by the Saskatoon

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Arts and Crafts Society which supplies the beads, specifies certain standards and pays for the making. The Society finds a ready market for all the mats it can procure. Some designs are prettier than others, and some work is superior to the rest, but if the girls in school were trained to do perfect work, and choose the best materials, when they left school they would be ready to get the highest prices for their products. Indian designs and Indian color schemes should be preserved, but stress laid on suitable articles for the white man's market. This type of teaching would also be appreciated by the parents, and help to bridge the great gulf between school and home, awakening greater interest in the school in the ignorant minds of some of the people.

The Society has slightly raised the price for these mats and this has been a help to the people during a very hard year. Almost every parent of school children has made a mat and this has proved a good point of contact with the home, where academic studies are not appreciated. About fifty dollars have been earned on the reserve by beadwork. This is not a large amount but it is a good beginning in the right direction, that of teaching the people to make a living by their own work.

The clipping from the "Saskatoon Star" attached to our Quarterly Report for this term, refers to this reserve.

Yours truly,

A. L. Cunningham.

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Holy Angels Residential School.
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta
March 20, 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey.
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Dear Mr. Hoey,

It is with a real interest that I took note of the letter addressed to Sister Champoux, the former Principal. Being in charge of this school only since last September, I am not altogether at the height of my position, these mission schools are so different from our Manitoba schools where I had been teaching before.

I was happily surprised to notice your signature at the end of the letter. I have seen you at many Conventions, and as a member of the teaching staff I have been witness of all the work done by the "Minister of Education" who was the Honorable R. A. Hoey. I am assured of the success of our Indian Schools.

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Your "Follow-up System" greatly appeals to me and I am willing to give my cooperation to any method suggested by the other Principals who have some experience with our children.

I am interested in our Indian boys and girls. I feel happy among my dark-eyed pupils and I wish to help them to enjoy life and to make the best of all the gifts God has favored them. I would appreciate if the Government would supply convenient supplementary Reading. Easy books, adventures, discoveries, brave deeds wrought by so many Northern men, inventions, life of early settlers, so many things would show them what men have done and would help them to try to be self-dependent. I think this would be a help to our boys and girls.

Wishing you the best of success in your new attributions and hoping for a visit from you in a near future — it would be such an encouragement —

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Sister Kristoff, Principal.

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150-60

Ottawa, April 2nd, 1937.

Dear Miss Cunningham:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 26th ultimo and for the expressions of opinion contained therein.

I can think of no valid reason why you should not extend the vocational instruction you are now giving at your school. This extension, of course, should take place on the understanding that an opportunity will be given to the students who are interested in academic work to proceed with their regular studies. You might discuss this matter with the Inspector when he calls at your school.

It is exceedingly difficult to work out a curriculum for our Indian day schools that would be applicable throughout the Dominion. Conditions vary to such an extent that uniformity is scarcely possible and I am not sure that it is at all desirable. I want to congratulate you on the interest you have taken in the promotion of handicraft work, and I was also interested to learn that the Saskatoon Arts and Crafts Society has succeeded in discovering a market for the mats produced on the reserve.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss A. L. Cunningham,
Teacher,
Little Pines Indian Day School,
P a y n t o n, Sask.

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150-60.

Ottawa, April 2, 1937.

Dear Sister Kristoff:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 20th ultimo and for the information contained therein.

I was particularly interested in your reference to the province of Manitoba and to the fact that you had taught there. It is my hope that you will enjoy your work in the north country, although conditions must differ greatly from those to which you have been accustomed.

I have discussed with the officials here the desirability of obtaining a few books for your library. It is our hope that we shall be able to forward these in due course.

Again thanking you for your letter, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Sister Kristoff,
Principal,
Holy Angels Indian Residential School,
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta.

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June 30/25

Indian Education.
Training Institutes.

Mr. A. S. Ivens,
Supt. of Education - Training.
Ottawa -

Re: 150-60

Your letter of January 20th from
Regina ... enclosing ... Farmer
... you the ... to ... Indian
... I ... very ... to ... your ...
difficulties ... understand.

I have not yet had
... July ... I ... from ... to ...
... to ... if ... to ... the ... of
... the ... there ... I ... to ... the ...
... I ... to ... the ... I ... to ... my
... to ... which ... time ... re-
... I think ... these ... were ... by ... any
... to ... I ... to ... the ... of ... forms
... I ... to ... I ... to ... the ... of
... to ... the ... I ... to ... the ... of

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[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
Dear Sir ... I am more grieved to learn
of your severe suffering. Our hearts
went out to you & we often talked of the
matter. We all thought of [illegible] ...
... the ... system ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
... [illegible] ... [illegible]

I am sorry I have to use this
sell of - kake. as I am short of
- supplies. The poor service of transportation
is the cause

I have furnished a few pounds of
wool to the girls, but I think the
Department ought to supply this for
the sake of the British cause!

I earnestly trust that my
- - - efforts will obtain credit to
- - - demands and hope that your
- - - -

150-60

Ottawa, April 5, 1937.

Dear Mr. Gauthier:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 17th and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I note, with interest, your reference to the service rendered by you during the months of July and August, 1935. I may state, by way of comment, that a full explanation of the attitude of the Department to your request for a salary allowance for these months was sent forward to you, in a letter dated August 14, 1936. Under present regulations, we are not permitted to pay a teacher for a period exceeding the regular 10 months' period in any given year. The records indicate that you were paid for the months of September, October, November and December, 1935; and for January, February, March, June, July and August, 1936.

You should discuss with the Indian Agent, either personally or by letter, the question of obtaining the tools necessary for vocational instruction at your school. A recommendation from you, endorsed by the Agent, will receive sympathetic consideration. This applies, also, to supplies, such as wool, etc.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. Aristide A. Gauthier,
Teacher,
Island Lake R.C. Indian Day School,
Gods Lake, Man.

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Indian Residential School,
Norway House, Man.
Feb. 1st 1937.

To- The Teachers of Indian Schools, Indian Department Officials, Traders, and others who may in any way be interested in Indian Education.

In the class room of the Indian Residential School at Norway House we are attempting to develop a curriculum which will meet the needs of the Northern Indian. In conjunction with the curriculum we are attempting texts suitable to our pupils' needs. At present we are gathering material for a Problem Arithmetic covering the work of grades 4, 5, and 6.

We wish to obtain all the assistance possible in these projects and are forwarding these questions to you, hoping that you will give us your answers, adding any comment which you think will be constructive in the producing of our text and in the building up of our curriculum.

1. What in your opinion are the requirements of the Northern Indian in Arithmetic?

2. Would you outline a number of topics and situations where the Indian needs to make calculations.

3. If you have Indians in your employ could you cite any specific weakness, in methods probably, which class room teaching could combat.

H. J. Meadows

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Norway House, Man.,
March 30, 1937.

Hon. R. A. Hoey,
Indian Dep't.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

As I think you will be interested in the work I am doing in the classroom here, in the defelopment of texts and a study course suited to the needs of our Bush Indians, I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have circulated in order to get assistance in the development of an Arithmetic text.

I have spent two years in the residential school here during which time I have been studying the needs of our children and working on the projects mentioned above.

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Before taking over the classroom I worked with the Indian boys in farm and general work and noted many of their weaknesses in methods, and language. Since coming into the classroom I have sought means of combatting these.

For help in this work I have gone to missionaries, traders and educated Indians who have been engaged in Indian work for many years, & thus we have been able to bring to the problems many years of combined experience.

To aid in teaching English I have made a study of the Cree language and have discovered similarities and differences which have aided tremendously in the teaching of English, it has also given me

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a better insight into the Indian nature and a better understanding of their problems. As most teachers do not stay in the work long enough, or have not the desire to learn the Cree I am desirous of getting the results of my work set down in permanent form. We have a small press here at the school on which we hope to do it, so that succeeding teachers may benefit from and progress beyond our work.

Your signature being on my teachers certificate I thought you might be interested in seeing your course when we have it outlined, having so recently played a leading part in the educational system of this province

One of the main reasons for lack of progress here has been

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the lack of any definite objectives, at the outset teachers find it impossible to teach the provincial course of studies and seeing that what they are teaching is impractical and almost useless in the lives of their pupils, they become vacillating in policy and a good deal of the children's school time is filled in with time-filling but purposeless work. We urgently need a guide to work by and it has been my aim to work one out for this school. In some points it may be useless to teachers in the whole Lake Winnipeg district as we draw pupils from all these reserves and I have received aid from almost all of them.

As this is my last year in the

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school here I hope to finish the work by the end of the term and shall send it along to you. Hoping that you will be interested, I am,

Yours respectfully,

H. Meadows

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150-60

Return To Schools

Ottawa, April 5, 1937.

Dear Mr. Meadows:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo and to state, by way of comment, that I appreciate very fully the courtesy that prompted you to send forward the information contained in your communication.

I shall certainly be glad to receive a copy of your programme of studies, when you have completed the task in which you are now engaged.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. H. Meadows,
Indian Residential School,
Norway House, Man.

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ST. ALBAN'S MISSION
CEDAR LAKE, MAN.

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Dm 150-60

The Mission House
Sioux Indian Reserve
Griswold Man.
April 6th 1937.

Dear Mr. Harry

I do thanks you for your kind circular letter which you sent around to us, in January. - Shawidge now back over twenty five years in our Anglican Indian schools, - At first in boarding schools, at Lac la Ronge for 7-8 years from 1911 to end of the war. - Then in Southern Alberta at the old Victoria Home at Brocket, - and then to the Centre Peguis Day School, Hodgson Man, - & now at this Day School for the past nearly ten years. So you can see I am keenly interested in all that concerns Indian education, both in Day and Residential Schools, & how it can best be related to their every day life on the Reserve here as the Missionary as well as Day School Teacher. - I have to

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look at the work from varied angles. to help them along life's way. - I have a sort of Mothers Meeting in the Church Basement every Thursday afternoon. - to which I encourage the babies & that makes them have a little friendly rivalry as to how they bring their babies all spruced up & clean! - They are told to take in a friendly cup of tea + a bite of something to go with it: + then take a little reading or chat + a prayer. - While the bigger babies come into the schoolroom for the afternoon.

Then from Christmas to Easter when the need is greatest I put nothing much to do & all day to do it in. - I tell the men to come on a Thursday evening to the Church Basement. - where checkers + dominoes await them. + they have been games. - till I take in a cup of tea apiece all round Then we have a Bible Class between 10 + 11 P. M. - Sometimes I have

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as many as 30 at it. - and then
the Brotherhood meets around in their
own homes on Sunday evening
for a religious gathering, which
I leave to them to run as I've had
them at Sunday service & Thursday
evening!) - I don't seem to have
much time for visiting, with Day
School. But I have an old Indian
Lay Reader who has been here doing
it for more than 30 years, - so he
mostly has to do that part.
The Day School here is held in the
front room of the Missions House.
At present 21 children, - as there
are so many away at Boarding Schools
& what I have are just beginners
then as soon as they can fairly
intelligently wander thro' the
three Rs, - off they go mostly
to our School at Elkhorn.
Now here is my problem, - Has
the upkeep of this schoolroom
to come out of my pocket?
It is badly needing doing up.
needs a) shelves for books like
wood or burlap to just above
the kiddies reach as they sit in
their desks, - & the rest of the
walls & ceiling plastered up with

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Since I came (four years next Sept.)
it did not occur to me to ask
the I Dept. for help. as I did what
I could myself. - Neither I think
did my predecessors (of 5 or 6 years
before my time.) This arrangement
of having the school in the
Inspectors House suits me very
well, - as Indians are coming
all the time about something
or other & in this way it
can be managed very conveniently
so I don't have to leave the
children to speak to them, as
it's just as always to the Hall door
But I wondered if the I. Dept
could manage a small grant
to do up this room - & tidy
up their part the children use.
Another thing that is exercising
my mind is what to do for
a Coronation Celebration for
these Indians. A feast I suppose
like we have at Christmas followed
by a service. - But should not
each child have something
given them, - like a cup or a
plate with coronation emblems
on it? - and just how are

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the funds for 5 Inds to be provided
for I could get these out of my
$80 a month! also quilt & feed
children are R.Cs on the Reserve
I made no difference, - + provided
for all kiddies on the Reserve at
Christmas, - clothing + toys + candy
till 18 months ago - when they
put up an R.C. Church on the
Reserve. - + their visiting priest -
+ I divided up the children according
to their baptism - by one or other.
So far he + I get on very well -
ed on going on our own along with
our own adherents. Tho' we have
been here some 57 years, + things
only just gone up. - Tho' when all
is found & done it makes little
difference so far .. except to
Indians
Chaplain
Point
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purchased a division on their
part. The R.C priest + I are quite
friendly, - as I've lived a bit in
R.C. countries so know them well. -
See what is good in them + go my
own way in peace + friendliness as
there's nothing gained in scrapping!
Now what can be done on

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these two problems? - How to tidy up my schoolroom - + what to do about Lunch for a Coronation Celebration? - Mr. William Leverton
Our Indian agent is awaiting daily to hear news that these last few months of his time are to be granted him as leave of absence, & thus ill health. - (asthma & heart trouble) he greatly desires to move right away - He was hoping it would be April 1st but so far has heard nothing further) So it is a question if he will be here for the Coronation week. - Hence it seems up to me to do something about it myself
Can I have a new flag & flagpole too? & some decorations such as bunting?
Sincerely yours
(Rev Deaconess) Winifred H. Stapleton

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150-60

Ottawa, April 10, 1937.

Dear Mr. Hubb:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for the beautiful carved mallet which reached me a few days ago. I want to congratulate you, if I may, on the skill and perfection of your workmanship. I shall be glad to keep this as an illustration of Indian handicraft work at its best.

Mr. Phelan, Chief of the Schools Branch, is anxious to secure a similar mallet, if at all possible. If you can make another one without inconvenience and send it forward, such action on your part will be very much appreciated. We shall be glad to meet whatever costs are involved.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. W. C. Hubb,
Clarkson,
Ont.

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150-60

Ottawa, April 10, 1937.

Dear Miss Stapleton:

I desire to thank you very heartily for your letter of the 6th instant and for the information contained therein.

I note your reference to the condition of the school and certain repairs that are urgently needed, including a flag and flag post. These repairs, I understand, are ordinarily discussed with the Agent, who sends forward his recommendations to the Department. I shall be glad to keep in mind your request for a flag and flag post. The other repairs, I think, you should discuss with the Agent.

I regret to state that we have no special appropriation here for Coronation ceremonies, although a number of requests have reached us for assistance. It is my hope, however, that the reserves will be able to observe the day appropriately, without incurring unnecessary expenses.

Again thanking you for your letter, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss W. Stapleton,
Teacher,
Oak River Sioux Indian Day School,
Griswold, Man.

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R. A. Hoey.Esq.

Supt. Of Welfare and Training.

Ottawa.

Alyansh. B. C.

Dear Mr. Hoey:-

April 2nd 1937.

Your letter of the 15th January, received and was pleased to note a change in educational policy with respect to Indian Day Schools.

In my opinion the Department should have text books prepared on each course of training(manual), to be taught in the day schools, that is if no properly qualified instructors are provided.

Carpentry would be most suitable for the boys here, as it would help them to build their own boats and homes.

Indian carving and curio work might be taught to delicate or crippled Indian children, as a means of livlihood.

Net making might be taught the girls;also home economics; and basket making and weaving.

Farming,animal and Poultry husbandry would be suitable for this district.

With regard to the Follow-Up system, pupils return to follow in their parents footsteps, Their is little else to do.

I remain Yours sincerely.

Samuel Kinley

Teacher Indian Day School

Fort Simpson Alyansh B.C.

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Ottawa, April 13, 1937.

Dear Mr. Kinley:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant and to state, by way of comment, that your suggestion regarding text books for manual training will be given sympathetic consideration.

It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to obtain text books suitable for the Indian schools throughout the Dominion. Conditions are in no sense uniform, hence the difficulty. In the meantime, however, it is my hope that our teachers will do everything they possibly can to place more emphasis on manual training, even though the facilities at their disposal may be somewhat inadequate.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. S. Kinley,
Teacher,
Gidladamicks Indian Day School,
Aiyansh, B. C.

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Little Grand Rapids April 5th 1937

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R.A. Hoey Esq.
Supt.of Welfare&Training
Dept.of Indian Affairs
Ottawa

Dear Mr. Hoey-

Thank You for Your letter March 11 the Yes I m fully realize all the difficulties in the way re my suggestions,but then we never succeed unless we try,I am very thankful to have Your sympathy in this matter.

I regards to the two religions,the R.C's are only a small minority here,and most of them where former Methodist's and would easily change if they saw any advantage to themselves,for that is really most of the Indians religion(toadher to that Church which benefits him mostly) I am sorry to say.

In regards to goats we can truly say that we have saved several childrens life here with fresh goats milk,sickly undernourished Tots pick right up and became healthy and strong on that milk.

We have a real good strain,I paid from $40.00 to 50.00 for our first Nannies,we are offering milking Nannies from $15.00 to 20.00 to 25.00 for the best,as we have too many now.

The Chief and Councillors here would like to have some of them,one Councillor made application to the Department for some but without avail.

I think if the Department would help our people more in the way of making their own living,in giving them a few goats garden tools Scythes e.t.c it would be far more beneficial,then the present system of giving them rations which pauperizes them.I have noticed that every year they become more helpless.

Another thing the Missionary or Teacher whoever is on the Reserve ought to have Authority from the Department to see that the Indians make proper use of the things given to them by the Department,in the Spring for instance make them put in a garden,the Indian Agent only visits these Reserves once a year for a few hours.

Please exuse this lenghty letter but we really have the Welfare of the Indian people at heart they themselves never see far enough ahead.

Yours Truthfully

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150-60.

Ottawa, April 23, 1937.

Dear Mr. Schuetze:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant and to state, by way of comment, that I have discussed the subject matter of your communication very fully and in detail with Inspector Hamilton, who visited Ottawa a few days ago.

Inspector Hamilton is anxious to secure a number of goats for certain Indian reserves in the province of Manitoba. Consequently, I am of the opinion that you will experience no difficulty in disposing of your animals. You might, following the receipt of this letter, communicate with Mr. Hamilton and let him know exactly how many animals you have for sale.

I discussed with the Inspector, also, your suggestion that the teacher or missionary be given authority to see that the Indians utilize properly the supplies sent them by the Department. I am hopeful that Inspector Hamilton will be able to adjust this problem.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Luther L. Schuetze, Esq.,
Teacher, Indian Day School,
Little Grand Rapids,
via Winnipeg, Man.

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Gibson Reserve.
Bala, Ontario.
April. 25th 1937.

Dept. of Indian Affairs Branch.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir -

Some time ago I received your very fine circular letter (# 150-60) regarding the work of the Indian Day Schools

About 100% leave this school here at sixteen years of age to do manual work, get married and "exist" here. My husband (who is the missionary) and I organized three years ago, when we came here, handicraft classes for the boys and girls We felt they needed to be instructed in the use of handwork as well.

We were financially helped to get started by the Dept. in tools for the boys and some cloth and yarn for the girls.

Mr Sommer holds regular classes for the boys and teaches them how to make useful things for their homes, how to care for the tools, uses of them, etc.,

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I have taught the girls how to sew and knit. They have knit - hemmed socks, stockings, sweaters, gloves and mitts. They sewed at first simple things, then later, articles of clothing. They have improved so well that some of them can cut out their own patterns for blouses, hats, jackets, etc., and then make up the articles very nicely by hand or machine. The boys and girls together made three quilts recently. (At odd times I have taught the boys to patch their own clothes they happen to have on. Some of them can sew equally as well as the girls in anything simple.

Our biggest problem was getting materials. The manual training class were not very successful in obtaining free materials from the lumber companies around here. That has been a serious drawback. However, the girls have been more than lucky in obtaining very fine materials which was sample cloth from friends who own or work in the various companies in Toronto. I wrote them what we

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were doing and all liberally responded with odd pieces of cottons, flannels, silks & velvets. Mr Jackson, manager of the wool firm of Polson and Baldwin, who is a friend of ours, very kindly sent us twenty two lbs of wool in December, for the class. With liberal people here and there the sewing and knitting class has been provided for.

We have tried particularly hard to get some pupils to pass entrance and on to High School Work, to the unfortunate fact that they will only speak English while at school, they have difficulty in expressing themselves as "white" people enough to pass the Grade VIII white people Govt Bureau's tests.

It seems unfortunate that some special attention should not be given to their exams done in English in June at Bala.

Trusting these few facts may enlighten you a bit on the outside (of the regular mathematical Day School) work.

I am,

Very respectfully yours.

(Mrs.) Luella B Sommer.

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150-60

Ottawa, April 30, 1937.

Dear Mrs. Sommer:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 25th instant and for the information contained therein.

I was indeed encouraged to learn that you had been making a systematic attempt to promote vocational instruction at your school. The results, too, appear to be very gratifying. It is my hope that we will be able to move steadily in the direction of a worthwhile practical course of study in our Indian day schools and also in our residential schools.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mrs. Luella B. Sommer,
Gibson Reserve,
B a l a, Ont.

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15-0 - 60

Indian Residential School

Alberni, B.C.

April 13th 1937.

Mr.R.A.Hoey,
Indian Affairs Branch,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Re Domestic Training.

Dear Mr.Hoey,

In outlining suggestions re vocational training and general Indian occupational betterment on the West Coast in my letter to you of March 15th, I confined my remarks to the boys and men. Of equal importance is the training of the girls. In the West Coast Indians we have a people of superior intelligence to any of the western Indians I have yet come in contact with. Nearly every Indian under forty to fifty years of age is a graduate of some residential school. Living conditions on the reserves, however, reflect comparatively little indication of training extending over such a period of time.

Disease conditions, with T.B. and venereal disease predominant, are deplorable, due mainly to the housing conditions and the reluctance of Indians to advance more to the white standards of housekeeping. Many of the homes are large barns of dwellings where whole families, including the in-laws, live together, dominated more or less, as is the Indian custom, by the older generation. It is to these conditions that we have to send our girl graduates back, with little chance of putting into effect the teaching acquired in the schools.

It is the opinion of some medical authorities that the residential school is the medium by which health conditions among the Indians on the Reserves can be improved. While we can keep the children healthy at the school, and, by care, diet and treatment, build up those that come to us under physical disability, it has been amply demonstrated that such care is to a large extent neutralized as a permanent benefit when children have to return to living conditions on the Reserve.

The solution, to my mind, is in the training of the girls that are to make the future homes, and by an aggressive and authoritative programme of reserve betterment starting in the schools and being followed up in the villages.

Building material is cheap on the Coast. The large cedars, of which there is an almost inexhaustible supply, at least until the commercial fir is no longer available, is used for all building purposes, with the exception of flooring. The cedar is hand split into "shakes" or large shingles, which provides the outside covering for the walls and roof. Some of the small lumber mills used to saw logs brought to the mill for one-half of the lumber content, but this is no longer usual. However, there is no reason why graduates of the schools, on marriage, should not have a comfortable cottage building ready for occupancy, thus gradually doing away with the large community house or the alternative small overcrowded shack, with the disease conditions and the unhealthy immoral conditions which these propagate. Furthermore, with a home of their own to go to, graduates would have opportunity to

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Mr.Hoey (2)

continue the habits formed at the school and be removed from the subversive domination of the elders. I have tried to interest the graduates of this school, now in the village, some of them married, in this matter of separate home building, but, while they all admit that it would be very desirable, we cannot bring sufficient pressure to bear upon them to arouse them to this activity. Nor is the training of the girls in the school in domestic work of the type to so inculcate better domestic habits in them while they are in school that they would insist on improvement in the village or at their marriage.

Our equipment is perhaps unusually poor at this school, but in general our conditions here apply to all schools. The older girls make the meals for the children, each one with alternating duties, and also work in the laundry, where the washing is done by machinery, and, washing on three mornings in the week, we have all we can do even with machine equipment to get the washing done. The ironing and sewing is, indeed, practical training which they can take with them on graduation, but, for the most part, the training is of necessity part of the school routine, and no time or facility is available for practical general housekeeping and the care of a home in which they could take individual pride, which they could take with them as a standard to maintain after leaving school.

I have had in mind since taking up this work the building of a three or four room cottage, the lumber being obtained by cutting logs and having them sawn at a mill, all the work and the building being done by the boys under conditions such as could be undertaken without outside assistance in the village. The cottage could be furnished mainly by home constructed furniture and decorated and arranged by the girls. A member of the staff could occupy one of the bedrooms, and two or three girls, alternating monthly, occupy the cottage, make their own meals, wash with wash-tub and board, and be given a budget to keep house with. If the habit could be instilled into them sufficiently by personal pride in a home such as they could have in the village, I doubt very much whether they would be satisfied to go back to the present condition of community life, with meals, for instance, of straight fish or seal meat picked up by the fingers from a dish or perhaps a cedar mat spread on the floor.

I have within the last few days had a problem with a girl, now sixteen, whose father wants her to leave school. The father is elderly and is on relief. Her brother is a graduate of this school but has perforce gone back to Indian conditions of living in the Village. The father has no home of his own and lives wherever he can, sometimes in one of the smokehouses in the village. He furthermore lives with an old woman, more for company, I presume, than anything else. Emma is a bright, attractive girl. We have had her helping at the residence and doing some of the cooking occasionally. Her manners at our table are no different from our own. If she were to leave school now to the conditions to which she would have to go, in twelve months time there would be little indication in her habits that she had ever known the "white" peoples mode of life.

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Indian Residential School

Ahousaht, B. C.

Mr.Hoey (3)

Capt. Barry, the Department Inspector, when he was here recently in the matter of the report on educational matters about which you wrote me, was ready to recommend that Emma be kept at the school until she was eighteen, but I am of the opinion that she can be better occupied in the domestic care and betterment of her father and brother, under proper conditions. I therefore saw the father and brother, and told them that, if they would acquire a suitable home, which I would inspect, and equip it in a satisfactory way so as to be comfortable for both themselves and Emma and permit her to continue housekeeping as she has been taught here, then I would consider asking for her discharge at the end of this term. This they promised to do, and the brother is quite capable of doing it when the incentive is strong enough. This is not an isolated problem, but applies to at least half the girls now attending school, although this is an outstanding case.

In the matter of the report which was required re educational matters on the West Coast, may I say that I have given my opinion of conditions and needs with an unbiassed mind, eliminating altogether personal considerations. May I suggest then, should a central residential school be built on the Coast, that consideration be given to the training of both the boys and girls with a view to the gradual betterment of Reserve living conditions as well as the industrial future of the Indians. A domestic training unit for the girls, practical and suitable to Reserve conditions, would, I think, do more to control disease and immoral conditions than any policy which the Government could undertake without enormous expense, and would be more permanent than any possible policy.

To assist reserve housing betterment, a small saw-mill at the school, inexpensively erected and operated, and available to the Indians of the Coast for sawing material for house and boat construction, would provide vocational training, would provide much of the boat material for the building suggested in my previous letter, and would make available to the graduates material for home construction along designated lines on leaving school or on marriage. It would be a desirable complement to the proposed providing of school constructed boats for the equipment of the boys in the fishing industry.

I have had much discussion on the Coast with Whites and Indians regarding the practicability of the proposed West Coast Indian Co-operative organisation. It seems to be a generally accepted fact that some such organisation is the only means of securing the industry to the Indians as a permanent means of support. May I suggest that the matter merits investigation? There is no sound reason why the Indian industry might not be later developed to include canning plants on the co-operative basis also, as many of the girls and women are employed in such plants during the summer.

I am of the opinion that, on the West Coast, we have the material to hand, in the intelligence and industry of the Indian people, with the fishing industry responsive to organised development, as the Japanese have shown it to be, to make a marked advance in Indian administration, leading to independence and eventual citizenship. Sincerely Yours,

A.E. Caldwell

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Ottawa, May 4, 1937.

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

Please pardon me for not replying to your letter of the 13th ultimo until now. I have been absent from the office on an inspection trip, hence the delay.

I may state, by way of comment, that I have studied the suggestions submitted by you for my consideration very carefully and in detail. It is my hope that I shall receive, from the Commissioner for British Columbia, a full and comprehensive report of educational facilities on the west coast of Vancouver Island in the course of a few days.

I am inclined to think you would be well advised to discuss with Major MacKay the suggestions contained in the letter sent forward to me. I think you will find him very sympathetically disposed to your proposals and very anxious to cooperate with you in a worthwhile programme. I met Major MacKay at Ottawa a week or so ago and discussed with him a number of problems at that time.

Again thanking you for your letter and for the suggestions contained therein, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

A. E. Caldwell, Esq.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Ahousaht, B.C.

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Clarkson Ont.
May 4th. 37

Mr Hoey
Mines & Resources.
Indian Branch
Ottawa Can.

Dear Sir:—
I am sending down another piece of wood carving. I hope you got the other one alright. The Gavel or mallet If you will please drop me a line if you receive these O.K. and what you think of them This one is I call my Arrow head model

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This is my own idea's
figures on Arrow heads
I've carved the whole
figure of the Indian
on these Arrow heads.
I use these mostly
for red cedar jewel
chests, I am sorry
I cannot find time
to make some of
these up, just now.
I will not be send-
ing any for a month
for we are just
starting our busy
season, as Asparagus
I would like to put
my entire time to
this line of work
which I hope to
soon.

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I have several different
model for thes Cheet
tops ect.
If you will please
drop me a line.
How my prices are
and will my work
be fine enough.
I wanted to ask
you just how you
prefer these finished
If the two have been
oiled and Varnished.
If you want the
Wood more in the
natural form I'll
I'll only oil and wax
them.

Sincerely Yours
Wilburn Chubb
Clarkson Ont.

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P.S.
I am Valueing these at
the Gavel $10.00
Arrow head 3.50
Perhaps I am to High

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150-60

Ottawa, May 6, 1937.

Dear Mr. Chubb:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant and also the piece of wood carving which reached me, under separate cover.

I was sorry to learn that you had not yet received the letter sent forward by me a few weeks ago, a copy of which I enclose.

Mr. Phelan, of the Training Division, is anxious to secure a mallet somewhat similar to the one you sent on to me. If you can see your way clear to make an additional mallet, your action will be very much appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. W. Chubb,
c/o W. M. Fletcher,
Clarkson, Ont.

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Indian Residential School

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.
PRINCIPAL

PHONE 2838

Brandon, Man., May 7. 19 37.

Mr. H. A. Loey - 2.

I would think probably the Inspector of Schools and Agencies would be the most likely person to make wise suggestions as to who should be appointed in the several districts under his inspectorate.

Would be glad to talk the matter over with you more fully when you visit us.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

J. A. Doyle.

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.,
Principal.

JAD/

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Indian Residential School

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.
PRINCIPAL

PHONE 2638

Brandon, Man., May 7, 1937.

Mr. H. A. Hoey,
Superintendent of Welfare & Training,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Hoey:

I just felt I wanted to add afew words to what I said in my letter of February 10th, 1937, in regard to the "Follow-Up" work, mentioned in your letter of January 13th, 1937, #150-60.

I have the impression that if the area where Indians live and where graduates seek and find employment was divided into districts and some superintendent of agencies, principal of school, missionary or agent was definitely appointed for that district and given responsibility and, to some extent, authority to deal with graduates employed or in business for themselves, giving them advice, encouragement and in cases where their conduct was not proper to have some authority in having them either sent back to the reserve or otherwise dealt with, it would be a step in the right direction.

As you know, many of these young people having been under the care of a schoolfor so long find it difficult to adjust themselves to their new freedom when the, get out and some recognized officer of the Department could give them a great deal of help and have a very decided restraining influence upon some of them who especially need it.

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150-60.

Ottawa, May 10, 1937.

Dear Dr. Doyle:

I desire to thank you very heartily for your letter of the 7th instant and for the suggestion contained therein.

I may state, by way of comment, that the organisation of an effective "follow-up" system was discussed very fully and in detail with the western Inspectors when they attended a conference at Ottawa a few weeks ago. I may say that I have experienced a great deal of difficulty in working out what might be considered a worthwhile system. I have, however, prepared a number of forms that will be sent forward to the Principals of residential schools in the course of a few days. When these forms reach you, you will note that the Principals are asked to give specific information in respect to the conduct and academic standing of the pupils and forward this information to the Agents. The Agents, for the time being at least, are specifically charged with the responsibility of keeping in touch with these pupils and of making an attempt to see that they are protected and, if possible, given an opportunity to become self-supporting. It is just possible that we may have to amend these regulations from time to time. In the meantime, however, I am anxious that a start should be made, and I am hopeful that the experiment will be reasonably successful.

Yours very sincerely,

D. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Brandon, Man.

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EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM GEORGE H. GOODREID, TEACHER, KITKATLA INDIAN DAY SCHOOL, dated May 3, 1937.

Orig. on 168-18-1.

With regard to vocational and manual training, the girls should be taught sewing and knitting, and the boys, woodwork. This can be started as soon as a grant is given or arrangements made for special requisitions.

It would possibly be of real assistance to teachers in isolated places like this if some literature on this work were made available. If there are no elementary textbooks, reports or suggestions from teachers with special qualifications may make for efficiency and prevent inadequate or too elaborate progress being attempted.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

OFFICE OF
INDIAN AGEN

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
MAY 29 1937
RECORDS

B.11&12.

Gleichen, Alta.

May 26, 1937.

Attention Mr R.A.Hoey.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters to Indian Agents and to School Principals re the "follow-up" recommendations for Ex-pupils.

As you know,a similar plan as suggested was started on this Reserve many years ago;large Band Funds,of course,assisted in the experiment. The Millionaire's son is never a good exarple and we may put the young Blackfoot in that class. However,may we be permitted to make a comment or two.

Very few(if any) boys,white or brown,will settle down to work at 17 or 18 without close supervision. The average Indian boy must see his new world on horseback or by car, for at least two years;it is not only a waste of money but possibly derogatory to his future to give him a farm or equipment for which he is entirely responsible and from which he may get a quick return of considerable size. Very few parents of Boarding School children have the slightest idea of parental responsibility. This is not his fault but rather the curse of the whole educational system. As a result,you cannot put dependence on the average parent to constructively help to build a responsible character out of the boys or girls from an institution. No Agent,Farming Instructor,Stockman or other Supervisor can get far with a boy who is a free agent.The lad is at the age when he thinks he knows everything!!

So long as there are Boarding Schools, I believe we must either let the ex-pupils get oriented into their new worldby the saddle horse along the wild oat route or else follow up the Boarding school with instructive farm-work or apprenticeship in some line to which he may seem fitted,where he is paid and granted more liberties than at school. All this would be under supervision of both sexes and though I cannot elaborate on it here,the cost should not be prohibitive,- possibly economy in the long run. We will watch with interest the results of your experiment.

Your obedient servant,

Indian Agent.

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

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150-60

Ottawa, June 4, 1937.

Re: "follow-up" system.

Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo and to thank you very heartily for the comments contained therein. I may state, by way of comment, that it is our intention to organize a "follow-up" system that will enable us to have on file here in the Department a record of the progress made by the pupils during the years immediately following their departure from a residential school. This task is undertaken by way of experimentation and in the hope that it will prove useful.

If the pupils, during the first year or two after graduation, display a tendency toward waywardness, we should have at our disposal here specific information relating to such conduct. It is my hope, therefore, that there is no conflict between the work we are attempting and the views you express. It is just possible that we may not be able to do much in helping a pupil immediately following his emergence from school. We should at least, however, attempt to keep in close touch with him and, by cooperation with the missionaries, keep him under close supervision, in the hope that, later, when he applies for assistance, we can know exactly the type of individual with whom we are dealing. If, from time to time, any thoughts occur to you, in respect to the "follow-up" system and ways whereby it could be strengthened and improved, I want you to feel free to communicate with me again.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

G. H. Gooderham, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Gleichen, Alta.

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150-60

Indian Residential School

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.
PRINCIPAL

PHONE 2838

Brandon, Man., June 5, 1937.

Department of Indian Affairs
JUN
RECORDS
Services

The Secretary,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

I have your circular letter of May 15th re Follow-up System for Graduating Pupils, also 12 report forms. This will not be sufficient for our graduates this year as over twenty forms will be needed.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

J. A. Doyle

Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.,
Principal.

Letter of June 15/37

J.E./..

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Miss E. A. Slater,
Ewnoha Day School,
Canyon City, Mill Bay
Saanich River, B.C.,
May 15th, 1937.

Mr. R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training.
Indian Affairs.
Canada.

Dear Sir:-

Your kind remarks and your interest in my work and the Welfare of the Indian children was a source of encouragement to me.

I note what you say concerning the vocational training of the children. Here the chief occupation is fishing. The boys start to accompany their fathers in this work while still very young so that by the time they are fourteen or fifteen years of age they know a great deal about fishing and are

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capable of handling the ordinary gas boat or canoe. A careful study of the tide tables and their influence upon the fish would be very helpful. They build their own houses halls etc. Therefore. I am of the opinion that they should receive a good training in carpentry and be given a genral knowledge of the other trads that enter into the making of a good home.

Sewing. knitting, home nursing and household economics are the studies that would help to make our Indain girls into good home makers. Fish net making would be a very useful training in this district for many of the women are able to earn good money by making and mending fish nets. Because the old Indian art of basket making is rapidly disappearing I think some instruction along this line should be given in our schools

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My school is a very small one which makes it difficult to give vocational training. The cost of materials and equipment would be so great in comparison with the number of children benefitted. I have done very little of this work in actual school hours. In connection with the Salvation Army activities I have been holding a sewing class for girls one night a week.

Next year I would like to teach sewing and knitting in the school. One of the older native women, a Mrs Ozak, would be willing to come and teach the children basket making one afternoon a week. Arrangements could be made for the same lady to teach them net making and mending.

Seeing that the Government Grant for this school is small an additional grant, to buy material and to give a small

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remuneration to the native woman; would be necessary. I understand that the Inspector is recommending that a grant be given for this purpose. I hope arrangements can be made fairly early in the next school year for the mail, only once a month, causes great delay in securing material etc.

If I can secure the information necessary I will endeavour to instruct the boys in the detailed knowledge of the tide tables.

The older girls and boys who have left school take a very active part in all that takes place in the village. This winter they have been attending Bible classes which have helped them to retain their knowledge of English. They are greatly interested in music and spend much of their spare time practising on their instruments

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Some of the older boys have their own boats and go fishing on their own, while the others help their fathers.

Hoping that it will be possible for the Dept. to supply the grant, which will make it possible to give the children some of the vocational training they need so much, I am,

Yours truly,

Capt. E. G. Prater (salvation Army)
Kwinak school
Canyon City
Naas River.
B. C.

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150-60

Ottawa, June 8, 1937.

Dear Miss Jater:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo and to thank you very heartily for the information contained therein.

I am deeply interested in the attempts you are making to promote vocational instruction at your school and note, with interest, your reference to certain supplies that will be necessary before you can proceed. I shall make arrangements to have the supplies purchased, just as soon as a recommendation from the Inspector or from the Indian Agent reaches the Department. You might, if you so desire, communicate with either the Inspector or the Agent, giving in detail the supplies you have in mind.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & training.

Miss Edith A. Jater,
Teacher,
Gwinaha Indian Day School,
Canyon City, Hill Bay,
B. C.

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150-60

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1937
RECORDS

Walpole Island Ont. June 4th 1937.

Sir.

In acknowledgeing receipt of your letter dated May 15th 1937 in reference to a" follow up system for pupils graduateing from Indian residential schools, I might say that I consider this one of the best suggestion I have had in some time, I consider the same plan should be used for pupils graduateing from local Highschool, Technical schools, or Collegiate institute, I have felt that there was missing link, after pupils graduateing from schools of high learning, and were allowed to drift back to the Reserves, and become re-established amonng there own people and in a year or two lose all desire to better them selves, very often the older Indian encourages them to again take up the Indian mode of life, Often the Indian pupil is capable after graduateing, of competeing with other races if he once get a start, They are backward or have an inferiority complex and many of them wont push for the first start,

You do say if the folow-up plan is intended for those pupils who graduate from Highschools, or for those who pass there entrance, it will do doubt help in both cases,

On the Walpole Reserve we have a girl who attending Normal this year, and I expect she will, pass., she passed the fifth form at highschool, last year, I would like this girl to be placed in ateachers position or some other good position with out a gap between the time of her graduateing and and secure a position, she is a conscientious worker, but would probally carry on better if she could get a start soon after her graduateing, We allso have a young man here that completed the regular course at the Sarnia Collegiate a year ago. he is now working as a labourer, I have been trying to have in place ing a better possition,

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Of course I do mean that all Indian pupils who graduate shold be taken away from the farm,but there are allway some that are not inclined to farm, and "iveing as the Walpole Island Indians do right on the U.S.border and close to Detroit Mich, where wages are quite high,and much of the time work quite plentifull, it is hard to keep the young people on the farm. this applys to some extent to the white as well as the Indian people, but the Indian is quite apt to forget the farm if he can see a daily or weekly pay check comeing in, It is estimated that over 150 of our Indian people from Walpole Island are working on the U.S.side now, the majority crossing daily to work,

Your obedient servant.

Chas Highfield

Indian agent.

The Secretary.
Indian affairs branch
Department of mines and resources,

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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150-60

Ottawa, June 11th, 1937.

Dear Sir,-

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, with reference to circular letter of the 15th ultimo.

I believe it would be advisable to keep a record of those for whom the Department has provided a tuition grant to enable them to attend high school. It would be interesting to know at the end of five years what use they have made of the educational advantages that have been given to them. A supply of forms for this purpose will be forwarded to you.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey.
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

A. Highfield, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Walpole Island, Ont.

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ANGLICAN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, ELKHORN

REV. A. PRINCIPAL: MINCHIN, B. A., L. Th.

OFFICE TELEPHONE : 27
PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE : 19

ELKHORN, MANITOBA June 7. 1937

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa. Ont.

R

JUN ... RECD

Dear Sir,

Copies of Follow-up Report on Residential School Graduates just received with instructions as to the new system of Follow-up work. I shall be very pleased to cooperate in carrying out this project.

We have an unusual number of children graduating this year so that the number of copies of the Report sent will not be sufficient. I should be glad if you would send me at least 8 more copies.

This in in answer to circular letter of May 15th. signed by- Mr.R.A.Hoey,Supt.of Welfare and Training.

Yours very truly,

Arthur S Minchin

Principal.

Sent 11/6/37 J.D.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

OFFICE OF
INDIAN AGENT

Massett, B.C.
June 7th, 1937.

Q.C.I.

15a/4210

Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 15th, 1937. 500-658.re the "follow-up" system for pupils graduating from Indian Residential Schools, together with a copy of letter sent to the Principals of Residential Schools, also a copy of the Form which will be used for report purposes, and may add that contents have been carefully noted,

Your obedient Servant,

B.T.Phillips,
Acting Indian Agent,

R.A.Hooey, Esq.,
Supt, of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

Department of Mines & ...
Indian Affairs Branch
JUN 8 ...

...ttawa, June ..., 1957.

Sir:-

I have the ... to ... your ... of ... ult., ... a ... of ... Instructions ... to ... Regulations, ... the ... Act.

Your ... servant,

...

...

...

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Metlakatla Indian Day-School.
4th June 1937.

R. A. Hoey. Esq
Supt of Welfare and Training.
Indian Affairs Branch.
Dept of Mines and Resources. Ottawa.

Dear Sir. Referring to your letter of the 25th Jan. last, in which you express the opinion that more time should be devoted to vocational instruction in our schools.

At this school we now have a small workshop in which the boys are given instruction in carpentry. No provision is made for vocational training of any kind for the girls.

Manual training classes are held twice weekly, immediately following the regular school hours and it is suggested that a change be made, so that this tuition be given during regular school hours,- two afternoons each week.

To provide for the girls during these

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-proposed -periods, an arrangement might be made -for instruction in basketry, mat--making and needlework, -by a native teacher.

Such teaching could be carried on without interruption from the beginning of October to the end of March - six months.

Fees paid to the native teacher might be fixed at say one dollar per lesson, which would, in six months, almost total $50.

Equipment and material for the girls use would cost about $35 per annum, with perhaps an additional $10 for the first year, when the initial equipment purchases would be higher in cost than during subsequent years.

A regular annual allowance should be made for the purchase of material for use in the boys manual training room. $35 per ann. would, I think, be sufficient.

Yours obediently.

J. A. Bryant.

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Ottawa, June 14, 1937.

Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant and to thank you very heartily for the information contained therein.

I want to congratulate you, if I may, on the attempt you have been making to promote vocational instruction at your school. I note, with interest, your reference to the desirability of employing a native teacher. I am anxious that you should discuss this matter with the Agent and also submit, for his consideration and approval, a list of the supplies necessary to provide this instruction. If you do this, the Agent's recommendation will be very sympathetically considered when it reaches the Department.

Yours very sincerely,

D. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. T. A. Bryant,
Teacher, Indian Day School,
Metlakatla, B. C.

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150-60

Ottawa, June 15, 1937.

Dear Mr. Lett:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 11th instant and for the list of graduates and their present occupations, enclosed therewith.

I may state, by way of comment, that I appreciate very fully the courtesy and thoughtfulness that prompted you to supply me with this information.

The "follow-up" system, for which we are making provision this year, is largely experimental in character. It is my hope that we shall be able to improve it from time to time until we have on file here a complete record of every residential school graduate during the five or six years immediately following their graduation. In the meantime, it is gratifying to learn that the graduates of your school have been making a reasonably good showing. I shall be glad to keep this list on file for future reference.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. A. R. Lett,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Lytton, B. C.

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File No. 114.

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AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

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OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

Edmonton Agency,
June 9th, 1937.

Sir:-

Will you please forward to the St. Albert Indian Residential School one form No. 500-657 Follow-Up Report, only ten of these forms were sent to this school and as there are eleven pupils being discharged at the end of June 1937 one more is required.

Sent 15/6/37
S.D.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. Laight

G. C. Laight,
Indian Agent.

R. A. Hoey, Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

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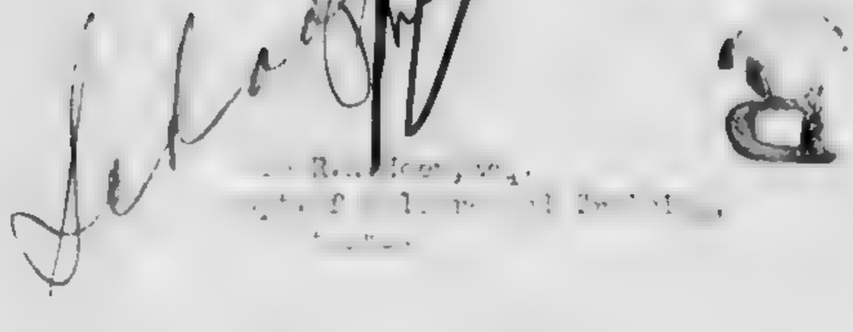
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150 - 60

Thunderchild Indian Residential School

Delmas, Sask., June 1st, 1937.





Dear Sir,

I have received and contents of your letter of the 1st inst. and in reply would say that I will be pleased to [illegible] as soon as possible. I will be pleased to [illegible] as soon as possible. I will be pleased to [illegible] as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

Principal.

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Ottawa, June 17th, 1937.

Reverend Sir,-

The Indian Act provides that the compulsory age for the attendance of Indian children at residential schools is between seven and sixteen years, although, with our permission, children may be kept in a residential school until they reach the age of eighteen years.

The Department has made no definite ruling regarding the exact number of years a pupil should remain in a residential school. The age for admission and discharge was set with the understanding in mind that, within that term of years, the average pupil would be able to cover the course of studies at any Indian residential school.

This year and in future years, the forms for the follow-up system should be forwarded to the Indian Agent concerned for those pupils who have been in your school for a reasonable length of time and have satisfactorily completed the work which has been assigned to them.

It is not necessary to forward forms for pupils who have been discharged owing to illness or who were only in school for a year or two.

Yours truly,

R. A. Rowe.
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Jos. Angin, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Thunderchild Indian Res. School,
DELMAS, SASK.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, May 15th, 1937.

To Indian Agents:

It has been decided by the Department to inaugurate a "follow-up" system for pupils graduating from Indian residential schools.

Enclosed, for your information, is a copy of a letter which is being directed to the Principals of the residential schools, also a copy of the form which will be used for report purposes.

This year, you will receive from the Principal of each residential school, a list of the pupils who will be discharged in June, 1938. This is intended to give you an opportunity of discussing the welfare of the graduates with those interested and deciding on the best plan to suggest to the graduating pupil.

You will, also, receive this year a form from the Principal giving the necessary information regarding each pupil from your agency who is being discharged at the end of the current academic year, namely, June 30th. Immediately on receipt of this form, you should get in touch with the farm instructor or other official on the reserve to which the pupil is proceeding with a view to assisting the pupil during the critical years following departure from residential school. The forms which you receive should be carefully filed in your office and, at the end of the first, second, third and fourth years, you should briefly record on them the progress made by the pupil. At the end of the fifth year, you should report more fully and forward the form to the Department.

You will appreciate that this attempt is largely experimental. Success will depend almost wholly upon the willingness of the Indian Agents and those associated with them in Indian work to cooperate in an endeavour to assist the graduates from our residential schools.

The Department will be glad to receive suggestions from time to time as to the manner in which you consider the methods employed could be improved.

Yours truly,

H. A. Hoey.

H. A. Hoey.
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

500-658.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 19.....

TO .....1.

Indian Agent,

.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....

Name of Pupil & register number .....

Age on Discharge .....

Number of years in school .....

Trade or industry learned .....

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....

.....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent .....

.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year .....

End of Second Year .....

End of Third Year .....

End of Fourth Year .....

End of Fifth Year .....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

500-657

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, May 15th, 1937.

To Principals
of Indian Residential Schools:

It has been decided by the Department to inaugurate a "follow-up" system for pupils graduating from Indian residential schools. We feel certain that we shall receive your enthusiastic cooperation in the promotion of this project.

The following suggestions are submitted for your guidance: You will note that these refer to pupils who have remained in your school for the usual term of years. It is understood that certain pupils are discharged for medical and other reasons before their education is completed. These regulations are not designed for such pupils.

(1) About one year previous to the discharge of any pupil, the Indian Agent concerned should be advised. Full particulars should be given regarding the reserve from which the pupil comes and, if possible, the names of his or her parents. This will enable the Indian Agent to consider what is the best advice to give a pupil on discharge, regarding his future welfare.

(2) One month before a pupil is actually discharged, one of the enclosed forms should be completed for each pupil. These should be forwarded to the Indian Agent from whose agency the pupil comes.

(3) If there is a missionary belonging to your Church on the reserve to which the pupil is going, you should also advise him regarding the name of the pupil.

(4) When pupils are being discharged, they should be advised that the Agent is being requested to report on their future progress and they should be urged to make proper use of the instructions they have received.

It is

500-659.

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It is understood that these regulations will apply to students leaving residential schools at the end of the present academic year. Notices also should be sent out this year in respect to pupils who will graduate at the end of the academic year 1938.

For your information, I enclose copy of a letter which is being directed to all Indian Agents. You will note that we are endeavouring to interest all those directly or indirectly connected with our work in regard to the future welfare of ex-pupils. In this manner, we hope to assist them during the critical years following their departure from our educational institutions.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey.
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

500-659.

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150-60

St. George's Indian Residential School

Originated by the New England Company

(The oldest English Missionary Society, founded 1649)

C. P. R. STATION
C. N. R. STATION
TELEGRAPH OFFICE
POST OFFICE
LYTTON 2½ MILES

VISITORS { THE BISHOP OF CARIBOO
THE BISHOP OF NEW WESTMINSTER
PRINCIPAL: REV. A. R. LETT
BANKERS: BANK OF MONTREAL, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Lytton, B.C., June 14, 1937.

Mr. A. R. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Regarding paragraph two in your circular of May 15th last, may I ask for a more definite statement regarding the words, "you will note that these refer to pupils who have remained in school the usual number of years. What is the usual number of years? Does it refer to the Act which definitely states that compulsary education applys to all children between the ages of seven and sixteen. Children who have been sent home sick of course are not eligable.

Last year I had children come into school running in age from seven to fourteen, and I know of a number who have gone much over the stipulated senior year Indian Act Standard.

Children in Grade I at the age of ten to fourteen are a hold-up to a teacher and to the school, without taking into consideration the great wrong inflicted upon the child. You will, I am sure admit there is a delinquency somewhere, and I feel that if you would make a definite statement as to the interpretation in your mind when writing the above quoted words, it would clarify the situation for me. It would also definitely make provision for no deflecting of work, giving no room for excuse either from the parent or field official.

Personally I have tried to use the Act, but to no avail, because of no definie action from and through others. If a follow-up scheme is to be evolved, then fundamentally it must carry some definiteness. I would be glad of something really definite which I could use during our closing exercises on the night of the 29th instant, in addressing the parents and in talking to the immediate graduates.

I trust you will over-look my desire for something definite, for if we are going to get away from the spirit of, "any old thing is good enough for the Indian children", we must do something.

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St. George's Indian Residential School

Originated by the New England Company

(The oldest English Missionary Society, founded 1549)

C. P. R. STATION
C. N. R. STATION
TELEGRAPH OFFICE
POST OFFICE
LYTTON 3½ MILES

VISITORS { THE BISHOP OF CARIBOO
THE BISHOP OF NEW WESTMINSTER
PRINCIPAL: REV. A. R. LETT
BANKERS: BANK OF MONTREAL, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Lytton, B.C., ...

My long experience with the Indian work has taught me to look for a definite statement which will not permit means of responsibility to escape.

Yours very obediently,

A. R. LETT

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150-60.

Ottawa, June 21, 1937.

Dear Mr. Lett:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in which you ask for additional information, in respect to the subject matter of paragraph 2 of the circular sent out from the Department May 15th, last.

I may state, by way of comment, that this attempt to organize an effective "follow-up" system is largely experimental, and it was our intention that the circular letter should be merely suggestive. It is exceedingly difficult to submit, at this stage, definite or arbitrary proposals. I am rather inclined to think that changes will have to be made from time to time, in an attempt to improve and perfect the system.

What I have in mind at the moment is a report from the Principal to the Indian Agent on every pupil who has received instruction at his school, with the exception of sick children who may be sent home from time to time or pupils who may be transferred from one residential school to another.

You will note that, on the report to the Agent, you are asked to state the number of years the pupil has been in attendance at school. You can readily appreciate, therefore, that the Department will be in a position to obtain from these reports the exact period a pupil may have spent at a residential school and that this information will come to us from the Principal in charge of the institution and will be reliable and authoritative in all cases.

I have been somewhat disturbed to learn that pupils have been entering your school, ranging in age from

Rev. A. R. Lett,
Principal,
St. George's Residential School,
L y t t o n, B. C.

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from 7 to 14. I had an impression that recruiting was so keen and so vigorous in British Columbia that very few pupils had an opportunity to remain out of school, other than those in attendance at Indian day schools. If such is not the case, then the matter should be taken up with the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia, the Provincial Inspector of Schools and the Indian Agent. I feel confident the Government and the taxpayers of Canada will not tolerate an official whose attitude to Indian education is expressed in the phrase you quote: "Any old thing is good enough for the Indian children". As a matter of fact, the Government of Canada today is spending more money on the children in attendance at our Indian residential and day schools than the amount being spent on a group of children of similar age in any country of which I have knowledge. In view of this fact, the Government expects results, and I am inclined to think that the system on the whole has worked reasonably well. This does not mean that it should not be improved, and, in our attempts to improve it, we are depending upon the cooperation of the Principals of our schools, the Missionaries on the reserve and the officials of the Department who have had experience in the field. I consider it the duty of these officials to point out to us, from time to time, any weaknesses that they may discover or any abuses that may be in evidence. If they are willing to do this, I shall be glad to make a sincere and earnest attempt to correct them from here.

I want to thank you for the courtesy that prompted you to write and for the information contained in your letter.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ind. Affairs Branch.
JUN 24 1937
RECORDS

Williams Lake.B.C.
June 18th.1937

Sir;-

I beg to refer to your circular letter of May 18th.last regarding the follow-up system for pupils graduating from Indian Residential Schools.

The principal of the Cariboo Indian Residential School requires a further supply of the Forms 500-657 on which the follow-up reports are made.

He states that only five forms were received,which is insufficient to cover the pupils graduating this year.

Will you please have a supply of the forms mailed direct to the Principal,Cariboo Indian Residential School.150 Mile House P.O. B.C.

Sent 25.6.37

Your obedient servant,

H.E.Taylor
Indian Agent

The Secretary
Dept.of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
OTTAWA

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Mission House,
Kingcome Inlet, B.C.
June 10th. 1937.

Dr. R.A. HOEY,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
OTTAWA.

Dear Sir,

I very much appreciate your letter dated January 25th. but which did not reach me till March. Please excuse the delay but before writing I wished to discuss the matter with people here and to give it some thought. I will be very glad to give all the assistance and cooperation in my power and any suggestions you wish to give will be carried out as well as circumstances will permit.

Your ideas with regard to a " Follow-up System " are in accordance with my own although any instruction in vocational training would be extremely difficult as the children are often absent. Fishing and logging are the chief activites here. Although there is some of the best agricultural land in this valley the Indians show little inclination to farm. When either of the two farmers in the valley desire hired help they are obliged to get it from Vancouver. This seems a pity as many of the younger men have been to the Residential School at Alert Bay where they learned some farming.

I will give you a resumé of our activities and perhaps you will be good enough to offer criticism and advice.

First of all we both give every encouragement to the Indians. For example, a few of the older boys and girls have expressed a wish to continue their studies next year. Should they do so I have agreed to allow them to come for instruction after school and to study in the house during the day. I trust this is in order. My school would be too unwieldy otherwise.

We have three branches of the Woman's Auxillary Branch of the Church. The older women do knitting, make garments, fancywork and make quilts. We teach the Girls' Branch fancywork, plain sewing and knitting while the Juniors learn plain sewing. As yet we have nothing like that for the young boys.

Twice a week I have classes in reading and writing for the adult men and women. They are enthusiastic but unfortunately their nomadic habits do not make for much progress. One afternoon all the little pre-school age children come to school. This is to teach them some English so that when they do come to school it will be easier for them and for me. The parents are greatly interested.

When I came here three years ago many of the young men had musical instruments (saxophones, trombones and the like), but knew nothing at all of music. I told them that I could and would teach them the rudiments of music and how to follow an instruction book. They have worked hard and can now play all the latest dance tunes. There are now two piano accordions, three saxophones, a cornet, two trombones, a drum, a banjo and guitars.

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I also teach individual lessons on the organ and the children are taught the rudiments of music with the object of having a school band with toy instruments. We have part singing after the Tuesday and Wednesday evening services. The Indians like it very much.

On Friday afternoons I teach the schoolchildren games and folk-dancing. We also have dancing classes for the older boys and girls.

I have told you all this so that you will have some idea of what is already being done and so that you can, if you will , offer criticism and advice. Everything mentioned takes place after school hours. Besides we have the usual Church Services and Sunday classes.

My school is large (42 on the register) but I would like very much to have some manual training. If I could get the materials I could let the children make sweaters, hooked rugs, dresses and some carpentry as seatwork (supervised). Perhaps also, with the cooperation of my colleague , they could do some cooking and gardening. Is it possible to obtain an initial grant from the Department for the purchase of such things as : a sewing machine, knitting needles, rug hooks, crochet hooks, wool, dress materials, sewing cotton, needles pins, carpentry tools, flour etc. and gardening tools ? I would also appreciate a book on manual ~~traing~~ training. The things made by the children could perhaps be sold ; a part of the price going to the child who made the article, a part for more materials and a part to the school (or anything you suggest). In this way after the first outlay the venture would be self-supporting.

Should you wish to communicate with me during the holiday months my letters will be forwarded from the above address or, my address will be :

4506, West 9th. Avenue,
Point Grey,
Vancouver, B.C.

Hoping my letter is satisfactory
I am,
Yours very truly,

Miss P. M. Armstrong

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Ottawa, June 26, 1937.

Dear Miss Arrowsmith:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 10th instant and for the information contained therein. Your letter and the report of the Inspector on your school both suggest that you have been doing very effective work.

I am deeply interested in the promotion of vocational instruction or manual training at all our schools. I am aware, of course, that, in the case of the small Indian day school, there are obstacles that cannot be easily overcome.

May I suggest to you that you communicate with the Indian Agent for your district, giving him a list of the supplies necessary to make a start with the manual training you have in mind. If you do this, the Agent's recommendation, when it reaches the Department, will be very sympathetically considered. You might, also, discuss with the Agent or with the Inspector, the disposal of the articles made by the pupils, but I can, personally, see no objection to the suggestion contained in your letter.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss M. P. Arrowsmith,
Teacher,
Kingcome Inlet Indian Day School,
4506 West Ninth Avenue,
Point Grey,
Vancouver, B. C.

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BIRTLE INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
(PRESBYTERIAN)

REV. E. H. LOCKHART, PRINCIPAL

BIRTLE, MAN., June 10 1937.

Dr. R A Hoey
Supt of Welfare & Training
Ottawa. Canada.

Dear Dr Hoey

Your letter re "Follow Up" system for pupils to hand which I am very pleased to have received. Ever since I entered upon this work about four years ago I have been much concerned about the very poor outlook for the boys and girls of our schools. From my experience here I can say that they are children of great promise if only handled properly but as leaving us will give a good account of themselves. It is this that we have our problems in handling some of them. We do not mind to have them compared as to conduct while in our School with an equal number of boys and girls of our white people. Our boys play hockey, baseball, football with the white boys and we know something of the complimentary remarks that are made in their behalf and of their performances in demonstrations such as that of Coronation Day. And when I see them working here under good leadership I often say I don't know where I could find white boys to surpass them.

So far, the Department seems to me to have provided nothing definite for their future except the land on the Reserves. They are signed into our Schools to be under the guardianship of the Principal for such term as the Department of Indian Affairs

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seems advisable. Then as young as even sixteen the Department takes them. We have no further authority over them. We are so very busy in our school that we cannot possibly be on the different Reserves to which they have gone to give them leadership. And to my mind the Indians require definite leadership in their life and work throughout the entire life of the individual and for generations to come. They have inherited indolent and indifferent habits. But I believe from my experience with these children, that if, when you as a Department have taken them out of your hands, you would give them proper leadership in work that appeals to them, yes, even just that one work you have in store for them on the Reserves, namely farming, and let them see that their is pay awaiting them in keeping with the work that they do, that they would respond well. Left to themselves they do very little on their own initiative.

For instance. In conversation with Agent Smith along this line he told me that an Indian Lynn McKay, whom I know well, working for a Mr Nelson, a white man farming near the Reserve. And that Mr Nelson said he never had a better man work for him. Now Nelson further says that after Lynn had worked for him for some time he gave him a team of horses to go home to the Reserve for a week to do some work for himself, and that after ten days absence he went to see how Lynn was getting along, and found that he had done nothing.

I have a man in our school, William Stone, farm instructor, and herdsman, who to my mind is just the type of man for such leadership. He has great ability as a mechanic. I believe he is capable of doing each and every kind of work required in the erection of a school building such as we have as well as has been done and of doing some parts decidedly better.

I would be very sorry to lose him. But I believe that if such leader-

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ship were provided for the Indians the results would be excellent.
And it is for it would be to those of us who are trying to do ours
best for the children in the schools. But to my mind you will
never get anywhere worth while go to them until you change
your system is that of definite leadership. Your present system
of farm instructor, as I see it on some Reserves, seems to me to
be money almost completely thrown away. The
When you think for instance of a Reserve of forty section of land
with about fifty families, a farm instructor for several years
and approximately a section and a half of land under
cultivation, and a lot of that very poor farming ill. I want
to say if I were the man appointed as farm instructor I wouldn't
want to stay more than two months.
I have some boys asking if they might stay here and work
during the holiday I hardly mind keeping them, and will
pay them according to the work they do. They are just turning
sixteen. I don't want them to do more than they are really able
to do. But I believe they will do as much as two ordinary
white men and if they do more they will get pay accordingly.
I might here mention that Agent Smith asked me a short time
ago if I had a boy in school who could take charge of a tractor
on the Creek on Reserves. I was in a position to tell him that
we had lived six boys sixteen or about to turn sixteen years
when we put in charge of a tractor on our School farm. But
I did not consider that a boy that young should be ex-
posted to such a responsibility as to handle a tractor
so far out of reach of help from some older person. If we had
two boys with us until eighteen years of age I consider
we could have them many times more efficient tractor men. I
think sixteen is about young enough to start them at that
work if we have a School

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Since my coming here we have with the approval of your Department demolished the old stone school. And after selling material for the lumber of the labor we have erected as follows—

An Implement shed	34 ft by 68 ft	
a Hen Pen	16 .. .. 86 ..	
a Hog Pen	25 .. .. 46 ..	
a Blacksmith shop	22 .. .. 20 ..	
a Granary for Crushing	14 .. .. 28 ..	
a Turkey Pen	9 .. .. 12 ..	
2 Granaries each	12 .. .. 14 ..	
2 Smaller Granaries		

a one room house on Church Quarter section

There was a frame building apart from the stone school building which for a ten year was used as a two class room building. We have converted the shell of this building into a six roomed residence. Cost of material and labor would amount to $1000.00.

The first Hen House we built, 14 ft by 24 ft got burnt down it were stored some 500 dozens and windows a loss of more than one thousand dollars. Your Department helped us in the building of another of the same dimensions to the extent of $215.00. We were therefore out of pocket over that fire to the extent of $350.00.

We have within the last three years broken up 265 acres of scrub land and have it now in a good state of cultivation. This school was opened six years ago this coming autumn. On grounds in a very crude state. I have been hoping ever since my coming here the Department would give us a good substantial Grant for the beautifying of the grounds around the Building. The only prospect so far has been $100.00 which agent Smith told the Inspector Hamilton said he would ask

KODAK SAFETY FILM

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from the Department. It has not come.

Through my management of the finances here my plans are, subject to the approval of the Department, to spend in the neighborhood of $2000.00 on the grounds, commencing work not later than next Spring. Perhaps I may be in a position to commence this Fall. I have a plan for the grounds drawn up by the Ontario Nursery which I think is well worth considering. I believe I can make this a beautiful place.

On a seperate sheet I will write you re another matter

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I understand that the Indians are allowed their choice of school to which to send their children. I have been acting on that principle. There are Reserves ministered to by the Presbyterian Church from which there are children in Schools under the management of other denomination. I have never said a word in opposition to that. But I find there are cases where Indian parents want to send children to the Birtle School and they are not allowed to do it.

Take for instance James Pekeekoot of the Sandy Lake Reserve Star Blanket Band. This man has four children that he wants to send here, and he has been told that he can send them to the Residential School, but that it must be Onion Lake School. There are several other children on that Reserve whose parents have told me they want to send their children here. I wish you would look into this matter for me. I want nothing but what is fair and just, and I feel that I am not getting it. And I also think that James Pekeekoot has suffered a great injustice.

I might further state that I take all the children of this school home to the Reserve for holidays and bring them back. This saves them having no expense and trouble in connection therewith. And I ask for nothing Grant from the Department to help finance the transportation.

You mentioned the importance of the Principal keeping in touch with the children when home for their holidays, especially the older girls, and I believe you suggested that in the case of the older girls from distant Reserves that they be kept in School. Now the Parents would naturally feel very much if the could not see these girls for a few years, and would not likely feel disposed to send their girls in the future to School. There is, I know, compulsory education in this case, if the Indians

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but the compulsion does not seem to amount to much on some of the Reserves. Schooling for many of the Children commences anywhere from nine to twelve years of age, and with parents taking their children from our schools at sixteen there are quite a number who get one half of the schooling they would get if entered at seven years of age.

I might say that seperate Fourteen age girls are asking to stay. I am willing to keep them and am communicating with the parents about it. I am quite concerned about these children when home for holidays. Law enforcement is quite slack as far as Indians are concerned. Penalties very very light in some serious cases.

But leaving aside what I call the very serious cases. I want to mention the matter of Indians leaving their Reserves without permission. I understand that an Indian according to the Indian Act must not be off the Reserve to which he belongs, without having obtained a permit, for more than two days. I know of Indians that are frequently off their Reserves decidedly more than this length of time. I should see parents and other relatives come to visit the children of our school. But it would be quite a relief to us if the obtaining of permits were enforced. I am allowing visiting very much beyond the amount of time suggested by the Department. But the routine of our School life is being disturbed too much and that could be checked without my name brought into it. I don't think that I should get the ill will of the Indians by their being told that I suggested a stricter enforcement of the Law.

But now I must conclude. In a circular letter to Principals you asked for suggestions and said you wished to help us all you can in our work. I have now done considerable

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suggesting and I do ask for help. I want to do everything I can for these boys and girls and the very best that we can do, I feel is not enough. They are as worthy as any race or class of people in our Dominion.

I am your very truly
E. A. Lockhart

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Ottawa, June 28, 1937.

Dear Mr. Lockhart:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant and to thank you very heartily for the information contained therein. I may say, by way of comment, that the "follow-up" system organized by the Department is largely experimental in character. We had very little on record here to guide us. It was felt that an attempt should be made to obtain authoritative information in respect to the progress made by the pupils during the years immediately following their departure from school. I am not at all sure that we shall be able to obtain the services of a director for this work at any time in the immediate future. In the meantime, we are seeking the cooperation of our Indian agents or farm instructors and the missionaries on the reserves. The reports reaching me indicate that my proposals have been favourably received and that a sincere attempt is being put forth by the field officials to make the system a success.

I was interested in your reference to the programme you have in mind, designed to improve the appearance of your school grounds. I regret to state that the funds at our disposal for such work are very limited. We have in Canada at the moment a number of residential schools so old that they are no longer habitable. It is felt that the repair of these buildings has a first claim upon the funds available. I do wish, however, you would discuss the project with Inspector Hamilton and, if possible, with Mr. Leslie, Superintendent of the Dominion

- Experimental

Rev. E. H. Lockhart,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
B i r t l e, M a n.

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Experimental Farm at Morden. This farm was established by the Dominion Government to encourage tree planting in the Prairie Provinces and fruit growing in districts adapted for that purpose. Mr. Leslie should certainly be consulted before you proceed with any programme you may have in mind.

There is nothing in the Indian Act compelling an Indian to obtain a permit before he leaves his reserve. There is a clause governing his residence in a foreign country. I think you might be well advised to put up a notice at your school, intimating that on and after a certain date visitors would only be permitted at the school on certain days and at certain hours. This practice, I understand, is followed at other residential schools, and the Indians seem satisfied when they grow accustomed to such regulations.

I note, also, your reference to certain pupils who were informed - you do not state by whom - to attend a residential school other than the Birtle School. It would appear that the policy of the Department in the past has been to insist on a separation of Catholic and non-Catholic pupils, but it does not appear that any rigid regulations have ever been drawn up in respect to the attendance at residential schools of non-Catholic children. It would appear that the recruiting efforts of the Principals in charge, the location of the schools and the wishes of the parents have been, in most cases, the determining factors. If you are experiencing any difficulty in obtaining the number of pupils necessary to keep your school operating on an economical basis, I should be glad to bring the matter to the attention of certain agents, with the object of assisting you in any attempts you may make to recruit pupils for your institution in the future.

Again thanking you for your letter,

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

150-60

OFFICE OF
INDIAN AGENT

R

Indian Affairs Branch
JUN 28 1937
RECORDS

Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.
June 19, 1937.

R.A.Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Indian affairs Branch,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir; Re Circular Dated May 15,1937.

I have carefully read the above circular and can only say that this system is of no value in this part of the country. All Indian pupils on leaving school immediately go back to their only mode of life namely trapping and the only supervision they are likely to have is that of their own parents.

There are no reserves in the N.W.T. as thought of outside and no instructors are employed.

Yours truly,
P.W.Headley
Medical Superintendent.

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Ottawa, June 29, 1937.

Dear Bishop Breynat:

Your Lordship may remember having discussed with me, during your last visit to Ottawa, the desirability of creating a "follow-up" system that would enable the Department to have on file here a report of the progress made by the pupils of our residential schools during the years immediately following their departure from these institutions.

You will be interested to learn that the matter has been given a great deal of thought and consideration by the officials and that report forms have been sent to the Principals of all residential schools and to our Indian Agents throughout the Dominion. I am sending forward herewith copies of these reports for your information.

I am today in receipt of a letter from Dr. P. W. Read, Indian Agent and Medical Superintendent at Fort Good Hope, in which he states that the system we have in mind is of no value whatever in his district. This, I may state, is the only intimation I have had that the system is unworkable.

I am anxious that you should consider the whole scheme, as outlined in the report forms, and let me have any criticisms or suggestions you may care to offer. Would it be possible to have the Missionaries in the North West Territories undertake the task of reporting to the Department on the pupils that return to their respective districts

- from

Right Rev. G. Breynat, O.M.I., D.D.,
Vicar Apostolic of Mackenzie,
Fort Smith, N. W. T.

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from residential schools? If this system is unsuitable, can you think of any other system that would be more practical and enable us to obtain, from year to year, the information that we are so anxious to secure?

I shall look forward with interest to any comments you may care to make.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, July 7th, 1937.

Dear Sir,-

The Department is in receipt of the enclosed form, which apparently came from your office. As you were advised in official letter of May 15th, these forms should be retained in your office for a period of five years and, at the end of each year, you should report on the progress of the ex-pupil.

While it is noted from the form that Frances Sacobie was married on June 28th, this does not necessarily mean that the Department is no longer interested in her. We wish to know, at the end of each year for the next four years, if her conduct is such as to be a credit to herself and the school at which she was educated.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey.
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

R. L. MacCutcheon, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
379 Saunders St.,
Fredericton, N. B.

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Clarkson Ont.
June 29th 34

Mr R.A. Hoey.—

Dear Sir.—

I received your letter some time ago about the carving,

I am sure glad you liked the Mallet.

I am sending a similar one, which if any a little larger for Mr. Pelan.

I've just worked my spare time on this, since hearing from you, this one will Value at $1.00

Sincerly Yours
Wilbur E. Hubbs
Clarkson Ont.

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BANK MONEY ORDER

No. C 567342
Date JUL 7 - 1937
Amt. $ 11.50
In favour of
WILBURN CHUBB

In the event of loss the Bank will, on surrender of this slip and on receipt of a satisfactory guarantee, refund the amount to the purchaser

150-60

Ottawa, July 7, 1937.

Dear Mr. Chubb:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo and also the mallet, which reached me a few days ago.

I am enclosing herewith Money Order for Eleven Dollars and Fifty Cents ($11.50). I trust this will reach you in due course.

Yours very sincerely,

Encl.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Mr. Wilburn Chubb,
c/o W.H. Fletcher, Esq.,
Clarkson, Ont.

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(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-60, part 1)
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Grimsville Alberta
June 24-1937

Mr. R. A. Hoey.
Supt. of Welfare and Training
Ottawa

Dear Sir:

I did not wish to answer your letter without ample time for consideration; hence the delay which I hope you forgive.

There are two reserves. Cold Lake and Kehewin with which I am well acquainted. For many reasons, not only have they not progressed during the last 10 years; but, have on every standpoint, gone backward.

As things are to-day, there is no future at all for the young man whether raised at home or in boarding schools. Neither owns anything worth mentioning. He resides with his parents who have nearly nothing to give him, or with old couples who are, already, dependants themselves.

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c.

There is no more hunting nor trapping on their land, while outside, they come into competition with young white settlers who being raised closer to nature than the average indian boy of to-day, are better hunters and trappers, better equipped with guns, snares and traps. We must not be surprised if the Indian, in that field is successful no more.

The depression has taught him that work is hard to obtain outside. He knows that the farmer prefers a man of experience, and of his own color to an Indian. It is, therefore, with reluctance that he leaves his reserve and applies for work.

I am leaving many questions untouched in this letter and many of the suggestions I propose, are based on endless questions ~~asked~~ discussions with priests and farm instructors, men who have known them for 25 to 36 years, who understand their character and can explain their mistakes. They all come to the following

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conclusions.

(I) Until we have eradicated his atavism and the influence which the old plays upon the young, we must not expect too much from him.

(II) We must be prepared to see him earn his living and improve his standard of living, not from what he will do outside, but on his land.

(III) We must not expect every one to become a successful farmer. We must have patience here.

(IV) The manual training we shall teach him will have to be very practical. Some line, which if he becomes skillful in, will be remunerative.

(V) The day school must be made (a) more up to date, (b) become the most comfortable home of the reserve. (c) A place where the child likes to go and where the older ones, whom I know, crave for something to read, could ~~come~~ go and pass their evening mostly during the winter months and where the teacher could easily be on hand to lead them.

VI. Motion pictures could complement the studies of

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Social Science, Hygiene, General Science etc. One good picture, showing how germs propagate, would do more towards cleanliness than years of advise from teachers, nurses and doctors.

VII The pupils should receive one good meal a day not only during the winter months, but through the whole school year. A reasonable amount of clothing should also be provided.

VIII So that the mothers, girls and infants should not be left to their own desire, I would suggest that the teacher's wife receive a fair remuneration for cooking and teaching the girls and mothers, some sewing, knitting and housekeeping.

IX The teacher should be provided with ample material for teaching the different grades and as much as possible follow the course of studies of the province in which the school is situated.

X The spirit of cooperation must be cultivated, and it should be the duty of

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the Farm Instructor as well as teacher to promote, at all cost, that spirit.

I have often seen the most salutary plans fall to nothing and the cause was the lack of unity among the Indians themselves.

XI There shall always be a certain % of parasites. They simply will not work. How to deal with them is a serious proposition. They are generally in the way of progress. Nomads, often sick or weak. They can be silenced by a ration.

Hoping these few suggestions may be of some use to you.

I remain sincerely yours

Chas. P. Hébert

Gurneyville Alberta.

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150-60

Ottawa, July 7, 1937.

Dear Mr. Hebert:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo and to thank you very heartily for the information contained therein.

I am anxious that you should discuss with the Indian Agent, either personally or by letter, the desirability of having the Department provide you with certain supplies necessary for instruction in crochet work, sewing, knitting, housekeeping, etc. If you c an see your way clear to do this, I can assure you that the Agent's recommendation will be very sympathetically considered when it reaches the Department.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Chas. P. Hebert, Esq.,
Teacher,
Long Lake Indian Day School,
Gurneyville, Alta.

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1-65

Driftpile, Alberta,
July 13, 1937.

COPY

Dear Sir,

Kindly mail to me here, at your early convenience 25 follow-up report on Residential School, Graduate, form No. 500-657.

Yours faithfully.

H. P. L'Heureux,
Indian Agent.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
OTTAWA.

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Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
JUL 19 1937
RECORDS

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 1-83

Driftpile, Alberta,
July 13, 1937.

Dear Sir,

Kindly mail to me here, at your early convenience 25 follow-up report on Residential School, Graduate, form No. 500-657.

Yours faithfully,

N. P. L'Heureux,
Indian Agent.

15-Jan-38
Sent Jan. 20/38
C.D.

The Secretary,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Indian Affairs Branch,
OTTAWA.

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Indian Residential School.
C Pine Creek.
Camperville.P.O. Man.

The Secretary of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

JUL 19 1937

Dear sir,

Please be kind enough to send me 3 doze. of blanks of Follow up system for pupils graduating from Indian Residential Schools, bearing No.500-657.

Yours very truly.

P. Bousquet

P.Bousquet,O.M.I. Principal
Ind.Resident. School.
Camperville. Man.

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Thunderchild Indian Residential School

BATTLEFORD AGENCY
JUN 29 1937
SASK.

Delmas, Sask., June 27th 1937

.o the Superintendent,
I[illegible] Education,
[illegible] Affairs Branch,
[illegible].

[illegible] Sir,

[illegible] to [illegible] you for

12 follow up [illegible] for a
[illegible] of [illegible] for a 414.

Yours truly,

[illegible]
[illegible].

BATTLEFORD AGENCY
JUN 30
SASK.

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C 150-61

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA

103

Kenora, Ontario.
July, 19th. 1961

Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration
Indian Affairs Branch.
JUL 21
RECORDS

R

Dear Sir: Re Circular letter "follow up" system for pupils

The Principal of the Cecilia Jeffrey Residential School advises us that he has not yet received a copy of the above circular or the form to be used for report purposes.

We have not been in touch with any of the other schools in the Agency, but trust the circular has been sent them.

We will be glad if you will send ~~a copy~~ forms to The Principal Cecilia Jeffrey Residential School, direct.

Yours very truly,

Indian Agent.

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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150-60

Ottawa, July 26th, 1937.

Dear Sir,-

With reference to your letter of the 19th instant, our records indicate that circular letter of May 15th, together with the necessary forms, were forwarded to all Indian residential schools in Canada. Under these circumstances, I am surprised that the Principal of the Cecilia Jeffrey Indian Residential School did not receive them.

However, we are forwarding a copy of the letter and, also, a supply of forms to him by today's mail.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Frank Edwards, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Kenora, Ont.

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J. B. GLOVER, B. A.
UNITED CHURCH
KLEMTU, B. C.

July 31st, 1937.

Lt. K. H. Kerry,
Dept. of Welfare and Training,
Depart. of Mines and Resources.

Dear Sir,

Having given your letter of Jan. 25th considerable thought and having talked to Inspector Parry on his visit here in June I would like to suggest that a grant be provided for the Klemtu school to make it possible to teach not making in the school. I would also like to see some playground equipment provided for our school.

It is my opinion that the Indian children should receive exactly the same training as is thought best for white children. Several of the graduates from the Residential schools have complained of a lack of

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J. B. GLOVER, B. A.
UNITED CHURCH
KLEMTU, B.C.

finances and a lack of sympathy from their parents for them to continue work in our technical and high schools.

I would be glad to co-operate in any "Follow up System" you might adopt. I find the reports sent from the Residentials schools most helpful in my work.

At present the work in the school is only the primary work but it is my intention as long as I remain here to try and teach the higher grades as well as the pupils reach that stage.

Thanking you for your very kind letter and hoping to hear further from you, I am.

Yours very truly,
Jas. B. Glover

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150-60

Ottawa, August 6, 1937.

Dear Mr. Glover:

I have, for acknowledgment, your letter of the 31st ultimo and note, with interest, the expressions of opinion contained therein.

May I suggest to you that you discuss with the Indian Agent for the district, either personally or by letter, the supplies to which you refer, which you feel necessary for the promotion of manual training. If you do this, the Indian Agent will forward his recommendations to the Department in due course. I can assure you that any reasonable requests for such supplies will be given sympathetic consideration here.

I was gratified to learn that it is your intention to give instruction in the higher grades just as soon as your pupils are ready for such instruction. I shall be glad to hear of the progress made by the pupils of your school at any time.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

J. B. Glover, Esq., B.A.,
Teacher,
Indian Day School,
K l e m t u, B. C.

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New Kazelton, B. C.
June 30th 1937.

Dr R. A. Hoey,
Supt of Welfare and Training,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter relating to manual training and vocational instruction in Indian Day schools. I am of the same opinion as yourself, that at least one third time should be spent in manual training or vocational instruction In this (Locke Hébaulé Day School) I manage to keep the girls busy sewing or knitting during part of the year, but during this time I have nothing to give the boys to do manual work, and therefore find it very difficult to keep them occupied at academic work while

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the girls sew or knit.
Capt Barry Inspector of Schools suggested that the boys make totem poles, but on further consideration we found that this tribe had never made totem poles and there isn't a totem pole to be found on any of their reserves. In fact the indians of this reserve do very little native art. It is limited to the making of moccasins and a few other articles. There is no birch bark in this district to make baskets.
I feel sure that I could get the boys interested in sewing moccasins, mitts and other beaded articles during fall and winter.
Then in the spring I would suggest a variety garden plot for each.

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of the bigger iii boys and girls.
In conclusion, I think if the dept would allow, say, five dollars per month, I could purchase materials to give the pupils at least one third time manual training.
I am very much interested in this and would like to try it out next year.
I appreciate the help and encouragement from you dept very much and will endeavor to comply with your wishes.
The school building is very poor but we manage to keep it clean and it serves the purpose for the present.

Yours sincerely
Edith Macdonald
Teacher Eskel Déboule
Indian Day School.

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150-60

Ottawa, August 11, 1937.

Dear Miss Macdonald:

I want to thank you for your letter of June 30th and for the information contained therein. I was particularly pleased to note that you have been attempting to promote vocational instruction at your school.

I have been wondering if it would be possible for you to communicate with the Agent, either personally or by letter, with respect to the supplies you feel necessary for the promotion of vocational instruction amongst the boys. You should give the Agent some idea of the supplies required and the amount in each case. If you do this, the Agent's recommendation will be given very sympathetic consideration when it reaches the Department.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Miss Edith Macdonald,
Teacher,
Rocher Deboule Indian Day School,
New Hazelton, B. C.

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OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE ..-10

...rook, ...
Oct. ..., 19..

Dear Sir:

...

...

...

0-180-60

Ottawa, November 5, 1937.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, enclosing forms regarding pupils discharged from the Kootenay Indian Residential School at the end of last June.

The last sentence of the notation on the form reads: "At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the department." I am, therefore, returning the forms in order that you may retain them in your office, and, as you were previously instructed, enter at the end of each year report regarding each pupil.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Andrew Irwin, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Cranbrook, B. C.

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151-60

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 110-9.

Kenora. Ontario.
13th November, 1937.

The Secretary.
Indian Affairs Brabch.
Department of Mines and Resources.
Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Sir,

I have received a request from the Principal of the Sioux Lookout Indian Residential School for a quantity of mimeographed forms for "Follow-up report on Residential School graduates".

Will you kindly send a supply direct to the school, and also send me some for distribution to the three other schools in the Agency, as they may require them.

Yours faithfully,

Indian Agent.

P.S. I would like to suggest a place be inserted for the pupils school number and also for the Treaty and Band number, and name of Band.

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O.M.I.
et
M.I.

Mission St-Isidore

Fort Smith
N.W.T.

December 27 1937. 193

The Honorable,
R.A. Hoey,
Supt.of Welfare and Training,
Dprtment.of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Honorable Sir:

I must apologize for being so late in answering your letter of the 29th, of June with its annexed Circular regarding the desirability of creating a " follow-up " system for the children who leave the Residential schools. I have been in continuous travel since the Spring, and I just happen to find it among some other papers in my travelling case.

I have read the Circular,and I find,with Dr. P.W.Head, that it would be very difficult to put it to practice in the North Westterritories,where the conditions are so very peculiar and where Reserves are nor regulated by ordinary rules,which prevail outside of the Territories.

Since you are inviting suggestions, I am giving you what I feel would be the best for the country:

Our main effort should be to have a serious control of the sanitary conditions. Unless we do something on that direction, we will have to deal with only more or less sickly individuals. This is far from being an impossibility. The Indian Agents could be required to make an annual visit in the different camps,and then, see that every building is kept in good order,especially for what regards cleanliness and sanitation. There is no doubt but that many of the houses of the Indians should be destroyed or burnt,because of the many germs of various deseases which have contaminated previous owners. This,of course,will necessitate the building of new homes; but I do not see that any enormous expenses would be involved. Practically in every case it would be quite enough to provide some lumber for ~~for~~ the flooring and the roofing. The ex-pupils,with the aid of their parents,will certainly be able to erect a log-building which for this country is by far the best,unless one is prepared to undergo a large expenditure.

I would also suggest that the pupils who leave the residential schools be then provided by the Department with some traps

a rifle...

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a rifle,some ammunition,and some nets to start his new life. In his annual visit,the Indian Agent would then see what has been done,and if necessary give the appropriated advices for the actual conditions to be maintained or improved in the near future. A friendly advice from the Agent may go a long way towards developping in the young people some kind of ambition in accord with their way of living; trapping,fishing,and hunting.

In my mind, this seems to be the better way to exercise a gentle control,which may be necessary; but this should be regular,and devoid of any bothering or enslaving proceedings.

I firmly hope that some thing can be done for the ex-pupils; and that it will prove efficient,if it is done in a liberal and I might say a fatherly spirit.

Very respectfully yours,

+ [signature]
Bishop of Adramyte,
Vicar Apostolic of Mackenzie.

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15-0-60

Ottawa, January 17, 1938.

Dear Bishop Breynat:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of Your Lordship's letter of the 12th instant and to thank you very heartily for the information contained therein.

It was not our intention that the regulations prepared by the Department and supplied to residential schools, in an attempt to encourage a follow-up system for pupils, would be applicable to all the schools in the Dominion. I can readily appreciate the fact that a great many difficulties would arise in the application of these regulations to schools in the North West Territories. Your suggestion, that pupils who leave the residential schools in the North West Territories from year to year be provided with a certain amount of hunting and trapping equipment, will be given very careful and very sympathetic consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Right Rev. C. Breynat, O.M.I., D.D.,
Bishop of Adramyte,
Vicar Apostolic of Mackenzie,
Fort Smith, N. W. T.

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- C O P Y -

Original
re Books.
on School File

Little Red River Day School,
Tweedsmuir, Sask.
April 2, 1938

R. A. HOEY, Esq.,
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I have been reading over your letter to me sent from Ottawa on January 15, 1937, and am taking this opportunity of giving you some idea of what I have endeavoured to do on the Reserve and in school.

During my first year here I saw the need of some form of social Club for the Indians, but as I was unable to use the school, I had no suitable place where the people could meet. During the Exhibition of Indian work in Prince Albert during July, I approached the Inspector of Agencies, Dr. Robertson, on the matter. He kindly offered suggestions and gave me permission to use the school. In October I organized a Social Club and during the winter had a very good attendance. As it was new to the Indians here I did not expect too much for the first year. Our meetings were held on an average once in two weeks. I confined most of our talks to Health Studies and how Home Life could be improved. These talks were given in English and Cree. Games and Cards were enjoyed after the business session and a light lunch served at the conclusion of each meeting. Although many of the older Indians speak mostly Cree, I found some of the younger ones wanted reading material. I was able to assist in a small way with a few magazines and papers but thought for another year a small library could be established and wondered whether the Department would donate a few suitable books to make a start along this line.

I see the real necessity of a young people's club whereby some of the older school pupils could take part. I feel the young people prefer English only and now that I take the Sunday morning services in English I have a very good attendance.

A small beginning has been made regarding manual work. Many of my girls are quite young and only a few of the boys are really old ehough to do much woodwork. The boys made small beds while the girls made the bed clothes abd did a little knitting. Articles such as hayracks have been made and only odd pieces of wood were used. I feel with some equipment more can be done. With this end in view for my next requisition I am applying for some tools. I am endeavouring to carry out a farm project next term whereby a model farm will be made and the work correlated with the other subjects.

Since I have been in charge of the school there has been no school garden. There is a suitable piece of ground

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next to my own piece which would be ideal. Sufficient vegetables could be grown and as the basement in the residence is large enough no root house would be necessary. I understand the Department would supply the necessary seed for a school garden and I am applying for same through the local Indian Agent. I feel that some sort of local Exhibition of school work could be inaugurated and that garden produce could be included.

Regarding ex-pupils may I take the liberty of suggesting how some record could be kept on their behalf.

(1) School attended; (2) Year of graduation; (3) Age; (4) Present occupation. Perhaps the question of marriage could be included. Some Indians marry non-Indians and leave the reserve. I am compiling a record after the above to be sent you at the end of June. I omitted to mention the grade reached on graduation.

I shall be glad to receive the list of books especially suitable for Indian pupils.

As many teachers seldom see each other, I feel it might be beneficial to all if at some time they could have their own convention. Some uniformity of work might then be devised. Some sort of syllabus regarding manual work could be drawn up.

I shall very much appreciate hearing from you and any suggestions you can give me for the benefit of my work.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Frank C. Dey.

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AD-64

Kinistino, Sask.,
March 31st., 1938.

Dear sir:

It is some time since I received your letter regarding the education of Indians. Since then I have been compiling an answer in the form of suggestions, criticisms,etc., which I hope may be of some use in mapping out a programme for Indian education. I herewith present them to you with only one thought in mind- that our educational system may be improved.

Program of studies:

Our instructions from the Department read: "The curriculum to be followed in each school is that prescribed by the Dep't. of Education for the provincein which the school is located." Next- "The Dep't. Indians Affairs prescribes certain text-books. For those subjects for which the Dep't does not prescibe text-book, provincial text-books should be used."

There are two things wrong with these instructions to a teacher:

1. A great deal of the material given in the curriculum of this province which, though very excellent for white children, is unsuitable for use in Indian schools.

2. Many of the text-books prescribed by the federal dep't. are meant for schools in other provinces and are very excellent- but do not fully cover the work as prescribed for each province.

This places the teacher at a decided disadvantage, first, because much of the course of studies is unsuitable for Indian children; and second, because text-books allowed do not cover all of the work prescribed by the dep't.

For the general betterment of education in all Indian schools, I believe:

1. That there should be appointed in each province an inspector for Indian schools- preferably a qualified teacher who has had several years experience in an Indian school.

2. That this inspector, with the help of the teachers of that province, arrange a course of studies for the use of the teachers.

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3. That there be made available to the tachers of each province a uniform set of text-books to follow as closely as possible the new course of studies.

Here are some of the reasons I (together with other teachers) have for suggesting such changes. As I stated above much of the material given in the curriculum is unsuitable for Indian children. I mean by this that in order to satisfy the public school inspectors we must teach, or attempt to teach, what is outlined in the curiculum, even though we know that it is unneccesary and a waste of time. Let me give a concrete example of this.

During my first two years in an Indian school I spent a great deal of time trying to teach the children to sing by note. They were unable to understand what it was all about and beyond the preliminaries I found that it was an impossible task. During this time the public school inspector visited the school several times and was quite indignant because I was having no success. The same was true of advanced art.

I do not mean to strike out at the public school inspectors but it seems to me that there is something definitely wrong when an inspector admits that he knows very little about Indians and their capacity for learning. One inspector told me that he knew a certain teacher was not efficient but he was good enough for Indian children.

Teachers are in the position where they might easily slip into a "rut." There is nothing definite in the way of what should be taught for the best results or what should be eliminated from the "course." This puts the teacher on his or her own initiative and often the choice of subject matter is not wise.

I sincerely hope that this reply will not convey the idea I think our present system is at fault. My only desire is that the living standard of the Indian people of Canada may be raised, the day may be looked upon as a real asset to the country. Our schools can make a real beginning in this direction. I trust that these suggestions may be of some use in your task.

Yours very sincerely,

Thos. R. McDonald
Fort a la Corne South Day School

Mr. R.A.Hoey,
Sup't. Welfare& Training,
Dep't Mines and Resources (I.A.B.)
Ottawa, Canada.

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Ottawa, April 14, 1938.

Dear Mr. McDonald:

I desire to thank you very heartily for your letter of the 31st ultimo and for the information contained therein.

I can assure you that the suggestions sent forward by you will be given careful consideration. May I point out, in the meantime, however, that the appointment of an inspector to undertake the supervision of the Indian day and residential schools in Saskatchewan is scarcely practicable. The distances in that province are, as you know, so great that an inspector would be called upon to spend most of his time on the road. In addition to this, his work would overlap that of the Provincial Inspectors. The tax payers of Canada today are very vigorously opposed to duplication of effort.

It is exceedingly difficult to evolve a programme of studies suitable for the Bands of Indians throughout the Dominion or even the province of Saskatchewan. The life lived by the Bands of Indians in the south, engaged in agriculture, is entirely different from the life of the hunting and trapping Indians of the north or the life lived by certain Bands or Indians who gain their livelihood almost wholly from fishing. I am anxious, therefore, that each Indian school should be, to a measure at least, autonomous, and that our teachers should rely less on text books than in the past. You are aware, of course, that in Great Britain, subjects alone are assigned and no text books whatever authorized. The pupil in attendance at school can select any text book on any subject that may appeal to him.

In my circular letter of a year ago, I pointed out that at least one third of the school period should be devoted to manual training: woodwork for boys and crochet work, knitting, sewing, etc., for girls. I am convinced that the teacher following this programme will experience no difficulty with the provincial inspectors. As a matter of fact, there is a very wide-spread demand today throughout Canada for the establishment of such a programme in the public schools.

May I again thank you for your letter and may I express the hope that I shall hear from you again.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Thomas E. McDonald, Esq.,
Teacher,
Fort a la Corne South Day School,
Kinistino, Saskatchewan.

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Ottawa, April 14, 1938.

Dear Mr. Dey:

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your letter of the 2nd instant and for the information contained therein.

I was particularly interested in the attempt you are making to promote adult education on the reserve. I can readily appreciate how difficult it must be to get a club such as you have had in mind organised on an Indian reserve. It is my hope, however, that you will succeed and that the movement will spread to other reserves in the province.

I note your reference to the need for books and it is my hope that we can forward these books to you in the immediate future.

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

RAH

Frank C. Dey, Esq.,
Teacher,
Little Red River Day School,
Tweedsmuir, Saskatchewan.

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OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 108-23

Kenora, Ontario.
April, 19th. 1938

Dear Sir:

With Reference to your letter of May, 13th. 1937 to the Reverend Principal, of the Kenora R.C. Residential School re "follow up" system for pupils being discharged.

Enclosed please find letter we have received from the Reverend Principal of the Kenora R.C.Residential School, which explains itself.

We have received reports from the Cecilia Jeffrey and the Sioux Lookout Schools, but none for the two Catholic Schools in this Agency.

It does not appear to me to be a difficult task to carry out the instructions, as Principals must have some idea as to the children likely to be discharged.

However in view of the letter enclosed I will be glad to receive instructions.

Yours very truly,

Frank Edwards

Indian Agent.

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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Copy sent to Father Plourde

Ottawa,
April 26, 1938.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 19th instant enclosing letter received from the Principal of the Kenora Residential School in connection with the follow up system of pupils graduating from Indian Residential Schools.

The Principal's letter refers to regulation No. 1 contained in our circular letter of May 15, 1937. Apparently the Principal has not carefully considered our reasons for providing this regulation. Our thought was to establish full co-operation between the Principal of the Residential Schools and our officers in the field with a view to aiding the pupil upon discharge from a Residential School. To do this effectively the Indian Agent must know the names of the children to be discharged from the Residential School some months before the date of their actual discharge. Otherwise he would be unable to make any provision for th[redacted]

The Principals know the pupils in the school who are approaching 16 years of age. They also know, or can ascertain, whether home conditions are suitable for discharge of the pupils at that age or whether application should be made to the Department for permission to keep the children at a Residential School for a further period.

Giving the list of those who will probably be discharged within the next year to the Indian Agent does not necessarily mean that the children must be discharged at that time as circumstances might alter the case. It is also realized that the Principal cannot always foresee other circumstances that might warrant discharge of a

F. Edwards, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Kenora, Ont.

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pupil before the regular time. However, we feel that compliance with this regulation will reach the majority of the children who are to be discharged and, as pointed out above, will permit the Indian Agent and other officers on the various Reserves to give some thought to what they can do to assist the discharged pupil to take full advantage of the training that he has received in school.

I, therefore, trust that the Principal of the Kenora Residential School as well as the Principals of the other schools in your Agency will co-operate fully with you in carrying out the regulations contained in circular letter of May 15, 1937.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa,
April 26, 1938.

Dear Father Plourde:

I enclose for your information a copy of circular letter of May 15, 1937, in connection with the inauguration of a follow up system for pupils graduating from Indian Residential Schools.

Recently Indian Agent Edwards wrote the Department enclosing a letter which he had received from the Principal of the Kenora Residential School. I enclose a copy of this letter and I think you will agree with [redacted] that Reverend Father Baillargeon has not fully considered the reasons why the Department placed regulation No. 1 in our circular of May 15, 1937. For your information I also enclose a copy of our reply to Indian Agent Edwards.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I.,
619 McDermot Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

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Beacon Hill Took.
June 27th 1930

R

Mr. W. Hoey

Mr. R. A. Hoey. Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Dept. Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Please be kind enough to send me a copy of the latest "Indian Act" with amendments up to date.

I would like to know all about your "Community Plan". Inspector D. Robertson of Regina was telling me that we should try this plan here on Big Head Reserve, but would like to know how to go at it.

Also I saw in the newspapers that an amount of $350.000 could be loaned to Indians in Canada. That a bill was passed to this effect. Indians could borrow money! Some money could be spent out of said amount in order to help co-operative projects in agriculture and other kinds of work for the welfare of the Indians as well. Please give me full particulars—

I am under the impression that

-over-

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you had worked out a plan for young men and girls out of schools i.e. a follow up plan. Will you kindly explain said plan to me.

Thanking you in advance and hoping to hear from you in a near future.

I am,

Yours Gratefully,

J. H. Linette,

Teacher of Indian Day School,

Big Head Reserve

Onion Lake Agency,

Beacon Hill,

Sask.

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Little Red River Day School,
Tweedsmuir, Sask.
April 2. 1938.

R. A. [illegible]
Supt. of Welfare and Training,
Indian affairs Branch,
Ottawa.

APR 11
REC'D

Dear Sir:

I have been reading over your letter to me sent from Ottawa on January 15, 1937 and am taking this opportunity of giving you some idea of what I have endeavoured to do on the Reserve and in school.

During my first year here I saw the need of some form of Social Club for the Indians but as I was unable to use the school I had no suitable place where the people could meet. During the Exhibition of Indian Work in Prince Albert during July I approached the Inspector of agencies J. A. Robertson on the matter He kindly offered suggestions and gave me permission to use the school. In October I organized a Social Club and during the winter had a very good attendance. As it was new to the Indians here I did not expect too much for the first year. Our meetings were held on an average once in two weeks. I confined most of our talks to Health Studies and how Home Life could be improved. These talks were given in English and Cree. Games and Cards were enjoyed after the business session and a light lunch

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served at the conclusion of each meeting.
Although many of the older Indians speak mostly Cree I found some of the younger ones wanted reading material. I was able to assist in a small way with a few magazines and papers but thought for another year a small library could be established and wondered whether the Department would donate a few suitable books to make a start along this line.
I see the real necessity of a young people's club whereby some of the older school pupils could take part. I feel the young people prefer English only and now that I take the Sunday morning services in English I have a very good attendance.
A small beginning has been made regarding manual work. Many of my girls are quite young and only a few of the boys are really old enough to do much wood-work.
The boys made small beds while the girls made the bed clothes and did a little knitting. Articles such as hayracks have been made and only odd pieces of wood were used. I feel with some equipment more can be done. With this end in view for my next requisition I am applying for some tools. I am endeavouring to carry out a Farm Project next term whereby a model farm will be made and the work correlated with the other subjects.
Since I have been in charge of the school there has been no school garden. There is a suitable piece of ground next to my own piece which

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would be ideal. Sufficient vegetables could be grown and as the basement in the residence is large enough no root house would be necessary. I understand the Department would supply the necessary seed for a school garden and I am applying for same though the local Indian Agent. I feel that some sort of local Exhibition of school work could be inaugurated and that garden produce could be included.

Regarding ex-pupils may I take the liberty of suggesting how some record could be kept up on their behalf!

① School attended. ② year of graduation ③ Age ④ Present Occupation. Perhaps the question of marriage could be included. Some Indians marry non-Indians and leave the Reserve. I am compiling a record after the above to be sent you at the end of June. I omitted to mention the grade reached on graduation.

I shall be glad to receive the list of books especially suitable for Indian pupils.

As many of the teachers seldom see each other I feel it might be beneficial to all if at some time they could have their own convention. Some uniformity of work might then be devised. Some sort of syllabus regarding manual work could be drawn up.

I shall very much appreciate hearing from you and any suggestions you

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can give me for the benefit of my work.

Thanking you.

I remain,

yours faithfully,

Frank C. Dey.

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ROUGH DRAFT OF SUGGESTED CIRCULAR LETTER

To Whom Addressed: Inspectors.
Indian Agents.
Principals of Indian Residential Schools.
Teachers of Indian Day Schools.

The Department wishes to bring to the attention of all Inspectors, as well as Principals and Teachers the necessity for making the education given to Indian children such that practical use can be made of it on graduation.

The following remarks are intended to cover the work of the Elementary School, that is up to the close of Grade 6. The number of Indian pupils taking the Junior and Senior High School courses is not large, and it has been found that, with the exception of special cases, little is gained by the average Indian boy or girl from such High School training.

Throughout Canada more and more attention is being given to that type of education which will fit the pupil best for adult life. It is the wish of the Department that in Indian schools much greater attention be given to the subject of Vocational Training than has been the case in the past. Such Vocational work will include a variety of subjects of which we need only mention here, Domestic Science, Manual Training, Automechanics, Boat Building, School Gardening, and Art and Craft Work. While all these subjects could not be taught in every school, attention should be given to that type of Vocational Training which will best fit our young graduates for life on the Indian reserves.

Domestic Science:

It is necessary in the large residential schools to have much of the routine work done with the help of machinery involving the use of steam and electrical energy. Girls should however be taught simple methods of hand laundering, the cooking and serving of family meals as distinct from the general preparation of the school meals, the making of bread, and the preservation of fruits and vegetables for winter use. The reasons for following certain approved procedures should be clearly taught.

In large schools the girls are taught to sew, mend, patch, darn, knit, crochet, and embroider, etc., but far too little of this has been done in the day schools. In future a definite period should be set aside in the afternoon on several days each week in the day schools for instruction in the above subjects.

In some day schools the girls prepare a simple hot meal for the school lunch at Noon. This is quite easy to arrange for when the teacher's residence is attached to the school, but even in other cases some attempt should be made to teach the day school girls the preparation and proper serving of a simple meal, even if this only consist of cocoa or soup and bread or biscuit.

The cultivation of small school gardens by girls and boys is also a worth while project. In some day schools the fruits and vegetables gathered in the school garden are preserved by the girls in glass sealers, and used at school lunches during the winter.

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Manual Training:

In several of the residential schools too much time is devoted to the making of detailed scale drawings of articles to be constructed in the Manual Training Shop. Older Indian boys who happen to be in the lower Grades through failure to make satisfactory progress in strictly academic subjects are quite unable to make detailed scale drawings. They are quite good in handwork and well able to carry out large projects in Manual Training, but of course fail to construct any worth while scale drawings. The making of such drawings is a great mistake, and as they are quite unnecessary such a practice holds back worth while Manual Training. Very simple rough dimension sketches are all that need be attempted, and from these the articles may easily be constructed.

The use of machinery in the Manual Training Shop should be strictly limited, and it is better that none should be used. Manual Training Instructors should realize that their first duty is to train the boys in the use of simple tools which the Indians are likely to have at their disposal on the Reserves.

The construction of highly polished furniture is not the aim of Manual Training in Indian schools. Articles such as ladders, field gates, wheelbarrows, chicken coops, bee hives, simple tables and chairs, etc., should be constructed. Time should also be given to the carrying out of repair work around the school, the construction of display boards, book shelves, work tables, and other articles needed in the class room. The ability to mend a lock or glaze a window is of far greater value than the knowledge of inlaying, and the use of native woods is preferable to that of more expensive imported hard woods.

Music:

In addition to the usual class singing taught in Provincial schools the Indian children should be taught some simple hymns, and the national songs.

Indians have a well developed sense of rhythm, and simple rhythmic bands might well be organized in the day schools as well as in the residential schools where they are already a success. Instruments should be for the most part home made.

Where a good gramaphone is available it is possible to train the Indian children in Music Appreciation.

Arts and Crafts:

Definite periods are to be given to the teaching of Arts and Crafts in all Indian schools. This subject takes the place of Manual Arts and Handwork in Provincial Programmes. The craft work should be closely correlated with art work. Craft work should be decorated with Indian motifs, and should be of the type suitable to the age of the pupil. Materials used should be those to which Indians in the locality are accustomed. Weaving Mats, Sewing Cards, Raffia, and even Plasticine, are quite out of place in an Indian school.

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Arts and Crafts Continued:

Much of the old Indian art is dying out with the old people. It is the wish of the Department that Indian children be instructed in the skills of their parents so that the better types of Indian craft work may be preserved.

It has been found, particularly in the West that Indian girls consider it a retrograde step to make baskets. They wish to be as like the modern city girls as possible. The cause of this dislike of Indian craft work is the very pronounced inferiority complex from which Indian children suffer. Great care should be taken by teachers in their teaching and control of Indians to avoid anything which might increase such an inferiority complex.

Health:

It is essential that a definite period be set aside daily for instruction in Health.

Simple talks and demonstrations should be given, so that children will know how to guard themselves and others against infection.

Cleanliness is essential in and about the school, and children should be taught good personal habits. Teachers of Primary Grades should be particularly careful to see that the usual Health Rules such as those set out by the Junior Red Cross organization are observed. Where pupils come to school without handkerchiefs, simple paper handkerchiefs should be provided as required by the children.

The Health requirements in some Provincial Programmes of Study are too elaborate for the successful instruction of Indian children. Such courses will of necessity need to be modified to suit local conditions. Health subjects can be taught with success to the children in a number of Grades at the same time. Organized games and Physical Instruction should not be neglected.

Elementary Science:

This subject formerly known as Nature may be correlated with Geography and with Health. Simple experiments should be done by the teacher in the classroom. Notes may be taken by the older children, but it is highly doubtful if the pupils should be provided with a text in this subject. Certain Work Books may be used with success.

Academic Subjects:

Instruction in the strictly academic subjects of the courses drawn up by the various Provincial Departments of Education, should in general occupy the morning periods only in Indian day schools, and not in excess of half of each day's work in the residential schools.

Just as good progress can be made by the children when only one half of each day is devoted to the strictly academic subjects, and it must be remembered that the duty of the school is to give the pupils that all round training of which they stand in need. It is not in the best interests of the Indian children that they be simply instructed in the academic subjects and their progress in these subjects made the condition of promotion to a higher Grade. In general regular promotions should be made yearly. Children who have attended regularly should on no account be denied promotion. Those who appear very slow in the academic work quite often do just as well in a higher Grade as they would in the lower Grade if forced to repeat the year.

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In general it is possible to follo the Provincial courses in such subjects as Arithmetic, Reading, Language, Writing, and Spelling.

No period should be longer than twenty minutes, and probably fifteen minutes is quite long enough for the Indian child in one of the Primary or Junior Grades.

The actual teaching lesson involving the use of the Blackboard by the teacher is of the utmost importance in an Indian school, but success depends also on the proper use of the various work books in Reading, Nature Science, and English Language.

Indian children have considerable difficulty in covering the Provincial courses in the Social Science subjects of History and Geography.

It is doubtful if the Indian can benefit much from a study of conditions in other countries during periods in the distant past. The subject of Geography must of course be taken up in dealing with History, but in addition there should be definite lessons in Geography and pupil activity in the way of enterprises and projects apart from the History lessons.

In general th. Geography of Grades 3 and 4 should consist of a World Journey taken by the combined Grades. The actual teaching should be mainly by the Story Method. The teacher should make full use of such texts as THE BOOK OF BOYS AND GIRLS ROUND THE WORLD supplemented by extracts from THE BOOK OF NEW CANADIANS. Large poster maps should be drawn to show the course of the class journey. Built up Panel Posters and other posters should be constructed and these should cover life in each country visited, and be made while the country is being studied. Such Geography as the above should be taught in short periods of about ten minutes and must be taken each day to ensure success. It is quite possible to group all Grades from 3 to 6 inclusive for such a World Journey. Grades 5 and 6 require instructional in Regional Geography in addition to the above World Journey. Grade 5 should cover North and South America with special reference to the Province in which the school is located, and British North America with the other British possessions in the New World. Grade 6 should cover the remainder of the World Geography with special reference to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Texts may be used to some extent in Grades 5 and 6, but the teaching of Geography to Grades 3 and 4 should be entirely oral.

The teaching of History, like that of Geography must be strictly from the social point of view. Lists of Kings and Queens Wars and Treaty Obligations are of little use to the Indian children. A very brief outline of European and particularly British History is all that is required to lead up to the more important study of Canadian History.

If not taught in detail the study of the rise of the British from the time of the Roman conquest to the age of exploration is a well worth while Enterprise or Project. The parallel between the history of the Romans in Britain and the French and English in Canada should be developed. Reference should be made to the rise of the Anglo Saxons Danes, and Normans, who each in turn changed the course of History. The Crusades and rise of Turkish power should receive attention as owing to the interruption of the trade routes exploration was the more necessary to find a short way to India. The work of Prince Henry of Portugal followed by the discovery of America, leads to the early discoveries by French and English along the eastern Canadian seaboard and thus the History of Canada is introduced. This latter may well be considered through the work of the Missionaries and the expansion of the fur trade ever westward. The particular history of the Province in which the school is located should not be neglected.

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Methods:

It is essential that the most approved methods of teaching be used in the Indian schools. Lessons in all subjects must be motivated. When Indian children are not anxious to learn the fault probably lies with the teacher in that the methods used are not suitable.

To gain the wholehearted support of the Indian parents teachers must visit the homes on the Reserves. Problem cases should be discussed with parents. Teachers who know the home conditions of pupils will often understand better the limitations of their pupils.

Many teachers appear never to have heard of Educational Psychology, though this subject is taught in all Normal Schools. It is particularly necessary that teachers in Indian schools have a good grasp of the essentials of Psychology as that subject applies to the learning process.

Blackboard work is most important, and teachers should make a free use of coloured chalks in their own work on the Boards. It has been found that far too great reliance has been placed on text books. The more successful teachers make use of texts for material, but they are by no means confined to the contents of such books. The best lessons are the vigorous oral lessons with much Blackboard illustration.

Socialised methods on the whole are out of place in the Indian schools. The lecture method, and the question and answer method, have been found very successful. What is called the Project or Enterprise should be used in certain subjects, particularly in connection with Social Science and Elementary Science.

Success in the teaching of a Rural Ungraded School whether Indian or not depends on the proper grouping of Grades. Grade 7 may nearly always work with Grade 8, while there is little reason to teach Grades 5 and 6 as separate groups in subjects other than possibly Reading and Arithmetic. Some highly successful rural teachers always group Grades 7 and 8 together as well as Grades 5 and 6. Grade 5 may to a less extent sometimes be grouped with Grade 4. Grade 3 must almost always be taught by itself, while Grade 1 needs to be subdivided into three groups in most of the Indian schools. If the children in Ungraded Rural Schools be taught in the groups suggested above it will be found that almost all the pupils can be promoted one complete Grade yearly, and this yearly promotion is a most important matter in an Indian school.

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To Whom Addressed: Inspectors.
Indian Agents.
Principals of Indian Residential Schools.
Teachers of Indian Day Schools.

The Department wishes to bring to the attention of all Inspectors, as well as Principals and Teachers the necessity for making the education given to Indian children such that practical use can be made of it on graduation.

The following remarks are intended to cover the work of the Elementary School, that is up to the close of Grade 8. The number of Indian pupils taking the Junior and Senior High School courses is not large, and it has been found that, with the exception of special cases, little is gained by the average Indian boy or girl from such High School training.

Throughout Canada more and more attention is being given to that type of education which will fit the pupil best for adult life. It is the wish of the Department that in Indian schools much greater attention be given to the subject of Vocational Training than has been the case in the past. Such Vocational work will include a variety of subjects of which we need only mention here, Domestic Science, Manual Training, Automechanics, Boat Building, School Gardening, and Art and Craft Work. While all these subjects could not be taught in every school, attention should be given to that type of Vocational Training which will best fit our young graduates for life on the Indian reserves.

Domestic Science:

It is necessary in the large residential schools to have much of the routine work done with the help of machinery involving the use of steam and electrical energy. Girls should however be taught simple methods of hand laundering, the cooking and serving of family meals as distinct from the general preparation of the school meals, the making of bread, and the preservation of fruits and vegetables for winter use. The reasons for following certain approved procedures should be clearly taught.

In large schools the girls are taught to sew, mend, patch, darn, knit, crochet, and embroider, etc., but far too little of this has been done in the day schools. In future a definite period should be set aside in the afternoon on several days each week in the day schools for instruction in the above subjects.

In some day schools the girls prepare a simple hot meal for the school lunch at Noon. This is quite easy to arrange for when the teacher's residence is attached to the school, but even in other cases some attempt should be made to teach the day school girls the preparation and proper serving of a simple meal, even if this only consist of cocoa or soup and bread or biscuit.

The cultivation of small school gardens by girls and boys is also a worth while project. In some day schools the fruits and vegetables gathered in the school garden are preserved by the girls in glass sealers, and used at school lunches during the winter.

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The use of machinery in the Manual Training Shop should be strictly limited, and it is better that none should be used. Manual Training Instructors should realize that their first duty is to train the boys in the use of simple tools which the Indians are likely to have at their disposal on the Reserves.

The construction of highly polished furniture is not the aim of Manual Training in Indian schools. Articles such as ladders, field gates, wheelbarrows, chicken coops, bee hives, simple tables and chairs, etc., should be constructed. Time should also be given to the carrying out of repair work around the school, the construction of display boards, book shelves, work tables, and other articles needed in the class room. The ability to mend a lock or glaze a window is of far greater value than the knowledge of inlaying, and the use of native woods is preferable to that of more expensive imported hard woods.

Music:

In addition to the usual class singing taught in Provincial schools the Indian children should be taught some simple hymns, and the national songs.

Indians have a well developed sense of rhythm, and simple rhythmic bands might well be organized in the day schools as well as in the residential schools where they are already a success. Instruments should be for the most part home made.

Where a good gramaphone is available it is possible to train the Indian children in Music Appreciation.

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Definite periods are to be given to the teaching of Arts and Crafts in all Indian schools. This subject takes the place of Manual Arts and Handwork in Provincial Programmes. The craft work should be closely correlated with art work. Craft work should be decorated with Indian motifs, and should be of the type suitable to the age of the pupil. Materials used should be those to which Indians in the locality are accustomed. Weaving Mats, Sewing Cards, Raffia, and even Plasticine, are quite out of place in an Indian school.

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It has been found, particularly in the West that Indian girls consider it a retrograde step to make baskets. They wish to be as like the modern city girls as possible. The cause of this dislike of Indian craft work is the very pronounced inferiority complex from which Indian children suffer. Great care should be taken by teachers in their teaching and control of Indians to avoid anything which might increase such an inferiority complex.

Health:

It is essential that a definite period be set aside daily for instruction in Health.

Simple talks and demonstrations should be given, so that children will know how to guard themselves and others against infection.

Cleanliness is essential in and about the school, and children should be taught good personal habits. Teachers of Primary Grades should be particularly careful to see that the usual Health Rules such as those set out by the Junior Red Cross organisation are observed. Where pupils come to school without handkerchiefs, simple paper handkerchiefs should be provided as required by the children.

The Health requirements in some Provincial Programmes of Study are too elaborate for the successful instruction of Indian children. Such courses will of necessity need to be modified to suit local conditions. Health subjects can be taught with success to the children in a number of Grades at the same time. Organised games and Physical Instruction should not be neglected.

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This subject formerly known as Nature may be correlated with Geography and with Health. Simple experiments should be done by the teacher in the classroom. Notes may be taken by the older children, but it is highly doubtful if the pupils should be provided with a text in this subject. Certain Work Books may be used with success.

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Instruction in the strictly academic subjects of the courses drawn up by the various Provincial Departments of Education, should in general occupy the morning periods only in Indian day schools, and not in excess of half of each day's work in the residential schools.

Just as good progress can be made by the children when only one half of each day is devoted to the strictly academic subjects, and it must be remembered that the duty of the school is to give the pupils that all round training of which they stand in need. It is not in the best interests of the Indian children that they be simply instructed in the academic subjects and their progress in these subjects made the condition of promotion to a higher Grade. In general regular promotions should be made yearly. Children who have attended regularly should on no account be denied promotion. Those who appear very slow in the academic work quite often do just as well in a higher Grade as they would in the lower Grade if forced to repeat the year.

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No period should be longer than twenty minutes, and probably fifteen minutes is quite long enough for the Indian child in one of the Primary or Junior Grades.

The actual teaching lessons involving the use of the Blackboard by the teacher is of the utmost importance in an Indian school, but success depends also on the proper use of the various work books in Reading, Nature Science, and English Language.

Indian children have considerable difficulty in covering the Provincial courses in the Social Science subjects of History and Geography.

It is doubtful if the Indian can benefit much from a study of conditions in other countries during periods in the distant past. The subject of Geography must of course be taken up in dealing with History, but in addition there should be definite lessons in Geography and pupil activity in the way of enterprises and projects apart from the History lessons.

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Texts may be used to some extent in Grades 5 and 6, but the teaching of Geography to Grades 3 and 4 should be entirely oral.

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P.O.Box 444,
Vancouver, B.C.

June 28, 1938.

Major D. M. MacKay,
Indian Commissioner,
P.O.Box 70,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Major MacKay:-

When Mr. R.A.Hoey was in Vancouver a few weeks ago he asked me to prepare for him a rough draft of a circular letter which he proposed to send out from the Department in Ottawa to all teachers of Indian schools in Canada.

During lulls in the office work here I have tried to carry out Mr. Hoey's wishes, and find that the result extends to some five pages of notes and suggestions.

I am forwarding herewith for transmission to Ottawa the rough draft requested by Mr. Hoey. If issued more or less as prepared by me it would form a small pamphlet, which might possibly be of help to the teachers, while if considered too long in its present form no doubt Mr. Phelan could extract those portions which he considered likely to be of the most use to the teachers, and inspectors.

May I say that if so instructed I could still further extend these notes to take in almost all the subjects taught in our schools. The completed work would then form a pamphlet of instructions to teachers in Indian schools. If the Department wishes this attached circular so extended I should be glad to be so informed but I believe that it is detailed enough now to supply at least some aid to teachers taking up Indian work.

Yours very truly,

Gerald H. Barry.
Inspector of Indian Schools, B.C.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS
BRANCH

P.O.Box 70,
Vancouver, B.C.

June 28, 1938.

Department of Indian Affairs
JUL 12 19
RECORDS

Dear Sir:-

I am forwarding herewith a letter from Captain Gerald H. Barry together with a rough draft of a circular letter prepared by him on the instructions of Mr. H. A. Hoey.

Inspector Barry's letter is self explanatory.

Yours faithfully,

D. M. MacKay.
Indian Commissioner for B.C.

GHB/GHB

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa. Ont.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-60, part 1)

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 19.....

TO .....1.

Indian Agent,

.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....

Name of Pupil & register number .....

Age on Discharge .....

Number of years in school .....

Trade or industry learned .....

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....

.....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent .....

.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year .....

End of Second Year .....

End of Third Year .....

End of Fourth Year .....

End of Fifth Year .....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

500-657

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, May 15th, 1937.

To Principals
of Indian Residential Schools:

It has been decided by the Department to inaugurate a "follow-up" system for pupils graduating from Indian residential schools. We feel certain that we shall receive your enthusiastic cooperation in the promotion of this project.

The following suggestions are submitted for your guidance: You will note that these refer to pupils who have remained in your school for the usual term of years. It is understood that certain pupils are discharged for medical and other reasons before their education is completed. These regulations are not designed for such pupils.

(1) About one year previous to the discharge of any pupil, the Indian Agent concerned should be advised. Full particulars should be given regarding the reserve from which the pupil comes and, if possible, the names of his or her parents. This will enable the Indian Agent to consider what is the best advice to give a pupil on discharge, regarding his future welfare.

(2) One month before a pupil is actually discharged, one of the enclosed forms should be completed for each pupil. These should be forwarded to the Indian Agent from whose agency the pupil comes.

(3) If there is a missionary belonging to your Church on the reserve to which the pupil is going, you should also advise him regarding the name of the pupil.

(4) When pupils are being discharged, they should be advised that the Agent is being requested to report on their future progress and they should be urged to make proper use of the instructions they have received.

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ECC-339.

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It is understood that these regulations will apply to students leaving residential schools at the end of the present academic year. Notices also should be sent out this year in respect to pupils who will graduate at the end of the academic year 1938.

For your information, I enclose copy of a letter which is being directed to all Indian Agents. You will note that we are endeavouring to interest all those directly or indirectly connected with our work in regard to the future welfare of ex-pupils. In this manner, we hope to assist them during the critical years following their departure from our educational institutions.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey.
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

500-659.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, May 15th, 1937.

To Indian Agents:

It has been decided by the Department to inaugurate a "follow-up" system for pupils graduating from Indian residential schools.

Enclosed, for your information, is a copy of a letter which is being directed to the Principals of the residential schools, also a copy of the form which will be used for report purposes.

This year, you will receive from the Principal of each residential school, a list of the pupils who will be discharged in June, 1938. This is intended to give you an opportunity of discussing the welfare of the graduates with those interested and deciding on the best plan to suggest to the graduating pupil.

You will, also, receive this year a form from the Principal giving the necessary information regarding each pupil from your agency who is being discharged at the end of the current academic year, namely, June 30th. Immediately on receipt of this form, you should get in touch with the farm instructor or other official on the reserve to which the pupil is proceeding with a view to assisting the pupil during the critical years following departure from residential school. The forms which you receive should be carefully filed in your office and, at the end of the first, second, third and fourth years, you should briefly record on them the progress made by the pupil. At the end of the fifth year, you should report more fully and forward the form to the Department.

You will appreciate that this attempt is largely experimental. Success will depend almost wholly upon the willingness of the Indian Agents and those associated with them in Indian work to cooperate in an endeavour to assist the graduates from our residential schools.

The Department will be glad to receive suggestions from time to time as to the manner in which you consider the methods employed could be improved.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey.

R. A. Hoey.
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

500-658.

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OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

JAN 17 1939

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE S-2-372.

Vanderhoof, B.C., January 11th. 1939.

Sir:-

I would respectfully direct your attention to Circular letter No. 500-658 dated May the 15th., 1937 and directed to Indian Agents, as well as one directed to Principals of Indian Residential Schools, same date and No. 500-659.

In discussing this phase of the school work with the Rev. Principal of the Lejac Indian Residential School a few days ago, I remarked that so far I had not received any of these follow up forms from him for the pupils who were discharged during 1938. The Principal informed me that he did not know anything about these forms, he didn't have any of them and hadn't seen any reference to them on any of the files taken over from his predecessor, Rev. Father Grant.

Unless this system has been changed recently I would respectfully request that a supply of these forms, with the necessary Circular letter, be sent to the Rev. Father Simpson at the Lejac Indian Residential School at your convenience.

Your obedient servant,

R.M.Moore,
Indian Agent.

RMM/L.

The Secretary,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Ottawa,
January 27, 1939.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 11th instant no change has been made in the circular letter dated May 15 addressed to Indian Agents and Principals of residential schools.

I cannot understand why the Lejac school did not receive a supply of the necessary forms and a copy of the letter of instructions as our records show that these were forwarded to all Indian residential schools in Canada.

A supply of these forms is being sent under separate cover to the Rev. Principal of the Lejac school.

Yours truly,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

R. H. Moore, Esq.,
Indian Agent,
Vanderhoof, B. C.

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THE CANADIAN INDIANS---THEIR ORIGIN AND DESTINY

PART I. THEIR ORIGIN

How far the antiquity of man on the American continent reaches back into the preceding ages, it is impossible to say, but Dr. Stephen Leacock in his book "The Dawn of Canadian History" (Chronicles of Canada Series) furnishes some notable evidence to show that he was in North, South and Central America "during the remote changes of the Great Ice Age", and "long before the gorge of Niagara had begun to be furrowed out".

When Europeans came to this continent at the end of the fifteenth century, they found it already inhabited by races of men very different from themselves, and because they thought they had reached an outlying part of Eastern Asia, or the Indies, they called these people "Indians". In the course of time when this geographical misunderstanding was removed, thinking men began to look for an explanation for the seeminly isolated position of this section of the human race, separated as it was from the rest of mankind by boundless oceans.

After a brief reference to some of the earlier and "certainly naive" theories which were propounded on the subject, Dr. Leacock proceeds to deal with the evidence that man had appeared on the earth long before the shaping of the continents as they are today, had taken place. "Both in Europe and America", he says, "the buried traces of primitive man are vast in antiquity, and carry us much further back in time than the final changes of earth and ocean which made the continents as they are; and, when we remember this, it is easy to see how mankind could have passed from Asia or Europe to America". He speaks of the connexion of the land surface of the globe as being different in early times from what it is now, and suggests, after mentioning the proximity of Siberia to Alaska, "it may well have been that farther south, where now is the Pacific ocean, there was formerly direct land connexion between Southern Asia and South America. The continuous chain of islands that runs from the New Hebrides across the South Pacific to within two thousand four hundred miles of the coast of Chili is perhaps the remains of a sunken continent. In the most easterly of these, Easter Island, have been found ruined temples and remains of great earth-works on a scale so vast that to believe them the work of a small community of islanders is difficult. The fact that they have some resemblance to the buildings and works of the ancient inhabitants of Chili and Peru has suggested that perhaps South America was once merely a part of a great Pacific continent."

From the time the writer of this article became interested in the origin of the American Indians, and that was in the year 1898 when he began his work as a missionary among the Longua and Suhin Indians in the Paraguayan Chaco, he has never been satisfied with the simple explanation so widely accepted in Canada, that they come from Mongolian stock. If some connexion can be traced between the Mongols and some of the tribes of Alaska and the British Columbia Coast, no such connexion has been traced between them and the Indians who inhabit the rest of the vast North American continent, or Mexico, or Central and South America.

To quote Dr. Leacock again, he says:- "Of one thing we may be certain. If there was a migration (to America) there must have been long ages of separation between mankind in America and mankind in the Old World; otherwise we should still find some trace of kinship in language which would join the natives of America to the great racial families of Europe, Asia and Africa. But not the slightest vestige of such kinship has yet been found". While he considers it "a very notable circumstance" that we cannot connect the languages of America with those of any other part of the world, he points out that affinities and relationships may be traced in some fifty-five groups of Indian languages in North America

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between the Arctic and Mexico, and adds that the speech of the natives of North America may easily be connected with that of the natives of Central and South America. "Even", he says, "if we had not the similarities of physical appearance, of tribal customs, and of general manners to argue from, we should be able to say with certainty that the various families of American Indians all belonged to one race."

A few years ago the writer took time while in Cambridge, Mass. to read in the Harry Widener library at Harvard University, some forty volumes of American history, with a view to collecting the ideas of others who had studied the subject of the origin of the American Indians, and he was interested to learn that a goodly number of them expressed their conviction that they came from the Malay Archipelago. They point out that the Rockies and Andes are comparatively young mountains among the mountains of the earth, and advance the theory that the great convulsion of nature which threw them up was responsible for the submersion of the Pacific continent, the remains of which we can now see in the multitude of islands and islets lying off the south eastern part of the Asiatic coast. When that mighty convulsion took place, no one ventured to state, but it was their opinion that the forerunners of the present Indian races of America were here before that time, and were related to the inhabitants of the last continent.

While the question of the origin of the American Indians affords a tempting theme to the speculative antiquarian, those who are not impressed by the Mongolian theory have cast about for another to take its place, and some have found it in the decidedly interesting one just mentioned. In support of the Malay origin of this remarkable people, they point out that when the Spaniards under Cortez and Pizarro came to the Americas in the 16th century, they found two great civilizations--one under the Aztecs in Mexico and the other under the Incas in Peru and they ask where these civilizations came from. They point to the older civilizations of the Mayas of Central America, "whose ruined temples are still to be traced in the tangled forests of Yucatan and Guatemala", and inform those who wish to see replicas of those temples that they may do so by visiting the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, Mass., and they wish to know where that superior civilization came from. They point to the fact that the interest of the Mayas in astronomy led them to discover the lunar year of twelve months of thirty days, and wonder if this knowledge came to them by intuition, or was bequeathed to them from a still greater race that had gone before, just as their own culture formed the basis of many successive cultures in both Central and South America. They point to such things as the blow-pipe in use by the Indians in Peru as being almost identical with that used in Borneo, and they rightly ask if this is merely coincidence. They point to the striking resemblance between the totems of the Maoris of New Zealand and those of the Indians of the northwest coast of Canada; to the resemblance between the communal or "long-houses" of interior Borneo and those among the Indians in different parts of the Americas; to the striking similarity between many conventional designs and decorations of the native tribes of the South Sea Islands and the Indians of Puget Sound; they point to the ruined temples on Easter Island already mentioned, and to various other things which are germane to the subject, and ask if these do not furnish pretty clear and reliable indications that the earliest races which occupied the American continents came from the Malay Archipelago.

That mankind occupied these continents at a remote age of antiquity, Dr. Leacock in the book already mentioned, furnished some "notable evidence". Amongst other things he mentions the finding of the imprints of human feet, deeply buried over twenty feet below the surface of the soil in Nicaragua, in Central America, and reasons that such impressions must have been made in soft muddy soil, subsequently covered by some geological convulsion

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which occurred long ages ago. He refers to the still more striking discovery of rude implements of stone, and ornaments of gold, and bits of brocken pottery, along the Ecquador coast in South America. buried in a stratum of sand and loam such as might once have been surface soil, but now resting below an approximately eight foot layer of marine clay.

Turning to North America he refers to the discovery in the drift of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys of chipped implements of stone and broken fragments of quartz buried or lying beside the bones of elephants and animals unknown in this continent "since the period of the Great Ice". From such evidence he reasons that the Americas were inhabited by human beings at a remote period in the past, much more remote than most people conceive, and if those human beings were the progenitors of the American Indians, those in Canada included, then we are living in the midst of one of the most interesting people in the whole world today.

PART II THEIR DESTINY

As the second part of this article deals with a much more vital question concerning the Indian peoples of this country than the preceding one, the writer trusts that it may be found correspondingly more interesting. Until he himself became closely associated, nearly twenty years ago, with the work of Indian education in Canada, the horizon of his personal knowledge of the Indians domiciled here was almost entirely limited to those he had read about, or contacted in the province of Ontario in which he was born. In his journeys up and down and across the country, however, since 1920, and in the discharge of his administrative duties as Secretary of the Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission of the Church of England in Canada, his knowledge of these people has expanded a good deal, and he has been in touch with tribes or bands whose existence was unknown to him before.

According to the last census as published in the Report of the Indian Affairs Branch of the Dominion Government, the Indians in Canada now number 112,510, which is an increase of over 4,000 over the last previous census, and it should be of interest to your readers to know of their location across the country. The following figures are taken from the Report just mentioned:-

Province	Number in Province
Alberta	10,900
British Columbia	23,599
Manitoba	12,959
New Brunswick	1,734
Northwest Territories	3,854
Nova Scotia	2,093
Ontario	30,631
Prince Edward Island	224
Quebec	13,281
Saskatchewan	11,878
Yukon	1,359
	112,510

In the above list it will be noted that Newfoundland is not included. This is partly because it is not part of the Dominion, and partly because there are no Indians left there. When the early settlers arrived a tribe known as the Beothuks lived there and along the rocky coasts of the strait of Belle Isle, but these have all disappeared. As "they smeared their bodies with red ochre, bright in colour", it is thought that this gave rise to the name "Red Indian" by which the race is generally known to the present day.

Of the three major groups into which the Canadian Indians are divided, those of Algonquin stock are mostly to be found at

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various centres all the way from the Eastern Maritimes to the Great Lakes, but there are some scattered settlements farther west.

In Ontario and around Lake Huron are the Huron-Iroquois, and to the north and west of these two groups, and living at various centres in the broad spaces between Hudson Bay and the Rockies and the Arctic Ocean are to be found the numerous tribes whihh are of Athapascan stock.

The Indians west of the Rockies are quite distinct from those of the Plains, apart from those tribes of Athapascan stock which have penetrated into British Columbia. While it is true that there are many distinct languages among the Indian tribes living along the Pacific coast all the way from California to Alaska, their physical appearance, and characteristics show such a similarity throughout that they are thought to belong to one kindred stock.

In order that your readers may have a clearer understanding of the difficulties which confront the Dominion Government and the different Church Societies who are, and have been for many years, cooperating closely in the work of Indian education, it may be helpful if further details be recorded here regarding the numerous tribes and communities of these people included in the major groups just mentioned.

(1) Beginning with those of Algonquin stock, we find the Micmacs in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario; the Maleeites in New Brunswick and Quebec: the Montagnais and Abenakis and Naskapis in Quebec; the Ojibwas, Pottawattamies, and Delawares in Ontario; Ojibwas and Swampy Crees in Manitoba; Ojibwas, Swampy Crees and Plains Crees in Saskatchewan; Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan and Plains Crees in Alberta; Saulteaux and Crees in the Peace River Block in British Columbia.

(2) Of those of the Huron-Iroquois stock we find both Hurons and Iroquois in Quebec, and the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas, and the Tuscaroras, otherwise known as the Six Nations, in Ontario. There is also a Band of Iroquois in Alberta.

(3) Of those of Athapascan stock we find the Chipewyan in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the North West Territories; the Sarcees in Alberta; the Slave, Hare, Loucheux, Sekani, Dogribs, Yellow Knives, Copper Mines and Caribou Eaters in the North West Territories; the Takudah, Slave, Nahani, Tlingit and Stick in the Yukon.

In addition to these the Report of the Indian Affairs Branch of Government for 1936-37, from which the above details have been taken, states that in British Columbia:

> "The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, Nicola, Vancouver, and Okanagan Agencies belong to the Salish tribes. The Kootonay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located in the Kwawkewith and West Coast Agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte Islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine; and the Tsimshians in the Skeena Agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake, and Williams Lake Agencies belong to the Athepaskan race.
>
> The Indians of the Peace River Block are Athapaskan, with the exception of a small group of Saulteaux and Crees at Moberly Lake who are Algonquin."

As the Indians of Canada are the wards of the Dominion Government, some conception may be had from their widely separated locations across the country and their different ways of obtaining

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a living of the difficulty of the problem of formulating a system of education suitable to all. In all fairness to the Government and to the Church Societies cooperating with it it must be said that this problem has been squarely faced, and not without an encouraging measure of success. In keeping with the terms of the treaties made with the various Bands, no less than 375 schools have been provided for the benefit of their children. Of these 80 are of the Residential class, with an enrollment in 1937 of 9,040 pupils; 275 are of the Day School class with an enrollment of 9,027; 10 others are known as Improved Day Schools, where a meal is served at midday; and 10 more are Combined White and Indian Day Schools, having an enrollment of 230.

In the earlier days the Government proscribed itw own curriculum of studies, but of more recent years a decision was reached whereby the courses prescribed by the Departments of Education in the Provinces or Territories in which the various schools were located, should be adopted, and all such schools inspected, where the Government did not have its own Inspector, by the Provincial Public School Inspector. These arrangements are being followed at the present day, and, in the opinion of the writer, they are working sufficiently well to justify their maintenance.

It would, of course, be a comparatively simple matter to formulate a uniform system of education for these people throughout the Dominion, provided their locations, their living conditions, and their own philosophies were not so varied as they happen to be. In almost every group or settlement will be found at least three distinct lines of thought.

(1) Those who feel that it is a good thing to be a ward of Government, and look with disfavour on any move which might threaten that old established order. To them it is a secure and comfortable feeling to know that a great and kindly White Father will forever take care of them. As psychiatrists tell us that many people must have this sense of security in one form or another, this section of the Indian peoples appears to have that sence developed to a very marked degree.

(2) Then there are other Indians who prefer to grow up. They feel that wardship is a deeply humiliating experience, and keenly desire to escape from it at any cost. Some have even gone so far as to ask to be "turned loose", declaring they would rather lose everthing and starve than face a condition of dependency forever.

(3) Differing from these two classes is a third, comprising those who know nothing except wardship, and have no apparent desire to know anything else. They appear never to have heard of cooperation, and wouldn't give it a moment's thought if they had. The people of this class spend their days in brooding over old wrongs and nursing old wounds which refuse to heal. This is generally the attitude of mind of those who are oldest in years, those who are wilfully ignorant of the new forces of life all about them, and refuse to consider the possibilities which such forces have to bring a new vigour and growth into the life of their race.

Those three different philosophies or lines of Indian thought are mentioned in order that the magnitude of the problem of working out the best possible system of education for those numerous and valorous people may not be underestimated. With startling rapidity they have been irresistibly pressed into the current of civilization, and any system of education devised for them, if it is to succeed, must enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions in which they now find themselves. Today they stand on the threshold of a new life from which there is no turning back. Their traditional life of bygone days will never

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return, and whether they or their descendents desire it or not, they are destined to become a part of the new social order which has been built up around them. They cannot continue forever, nor even for many years longer, to live a segregated life, and must either be merged into the White life of this country or cease to exist, and if it be taken for granted, as the writer of this article does, that they are destined to share the responsibilities as well as the privileges of full and unrestricted citizenship, then the educational systems devised on their behalf must be shaped and controlled with this objective always clearly in view.

So far as the Indian himself is concerned, he has already seen with his own eyes that many of the Whiteman's ways are superior to his own. He has seen, for instance, that the Whiteman's methods and education have given him control over many of the forces of nature, and over many of the circumstances of life. Even many of the older generation of Indians are now no longer impressed by those, whether Whiteman or Redman, who disparage the Whiteman's standards, and would continue to Indianize the Indian by extolling the indigenous culture which existed before the Whiteman came. Having seen the benefits and advantages of the Whiteman's education , they are demanding it for themselves and for their children, and they are demanding it as their right.

Those who hold to the view that the Indians must, as at present, remain in wardship, and grow up as a segregated community by themselves, do not appear to the writer to show a proper respect for these people, nor does their view tend to develop any feeling of self-respect within the people themselves. While wardship may be necessary for a considerable time, varying in different localities according to prevailing conditions, such wardship should always be looked upon as temporary, and every encouragement given to the wards themselves to work with the Government and the Churches for their complete civil liberty and their economic independence.

It is assumed that Canadian citizenship will not be granted either hurriedly or indiscriminately as it was to the Indians in the United States by Act of Congress in 1924, but will be based on a standard of competency. The process has already begun, with considerable numbers being enfranchised in recent years, and although progress may for some time be slow, the manifestation of a spirit of patience, good-will, and mutual understanding on the part of all concerned will result in the achievement of ultimate success.

In taking cognizance of some of the endeavours already made in that direction, mention has been made of four different types of schools which have been established, and during the summer of 1938, the Church Societies engaged in Indian educational work gave careful consideration, at the request of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs (the Hon. T.A. Crerar) to the question as to whether these schools are sufficient to bridge the gap between the tribal home of Indian childhood and the demands of the new way of life, or whether they should be modified and supplemented, or entirely superseded. As the result of the careful attention given to the subject, the Church Societies were unanimous in their opinion that the four classes of schools now in operation were making a valuable and worthwhile contribution to Indian education. In the districts where the Indian homes are stable and reasonably compact, the Day School type is particularly suitable for the younger children, as it helps to preserve the home life which is just as sacred to the Indians as it is to any other people, and it does not deprive the parents of the responsibilities of oversight and maintenance which rightly belong to them. Indian children, especially those of tender years, are very dear to the hearts of their parents, and the Government of this country has recognized this fact through the establishment and maintenance of such a large

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number of schools of the Day School class. During these earlier years while the children are constantly under the supervision of their parents, except when in attendance at the Day Schools, they are able to learn the history of their own tribe, and how to conduct themselves as members of that tribe. They can also learn the songs and legends of their tribe, the ethics of tribal citizenship, the duty and technique of self-control, and many other useful things which a child should know. As they grow older, however, say when they reach their "teens", steps should be taken to teach them to evaluate their position as a unit in the overwhelmingly large and complex world around them; to teach them how best to develop their own personal assets in relation to that world's needs, and to liberate all the finer assets of their racial heritage for the benefit of those they contact from day to day.

And it is at this stage of their development that the writer feels convinced the schools of the Residential class are indispensable. He freely concedes that the Indian Day Schools are well adapted to the education of the younger children under prevailing conditions, but they lack the capability of engendering the initiative, ambition, resourcefulness, and power of productivity which the older boys and girls must have if they are ever to take their rightful place as independent and self-supporting members of the community. In support of his conviction that the Residential Schools are indispensable, not only as homes for orphan and neglected Indian children, for children from destitute and immoral homes, for children who are physically below par but capable of being invigorated, as well as for children from settlements where no Day Schools exist, he may state that he finds better academic results are being secured in the Residential than in the Day School. The Report of the Indian Affairs Branch of Government for 1937 embodies the following information in this connection: Out of total enrollments which are approximately equal at the 80 Residential Schools and the 275 Day Schools, 212 pupils attained Grade VIII standing in the former, while only 146 reached the same Grade in the latter; that while 87 attained Grade IX in the Residential Schools, only 15 got so far in the Day Schools. Such figures, and more of the same kind, which could be quoted, appear to indicate the advisability of having all pupils transferred from the Day Schools to those of the Residential class when they attain either a certain standard or a certain age. For the Indians in the remoter parts of Canada almost all of whom are nomads, the only kind of School that will prove beneficial is the Residential. The necessity resting on the parents of securing a living by hunting and fishing, makes the Day School impossible except for a few months at a time. As the School building and equipment could not follow them, and as they would be certain to take their children with them, the building, equipment and teacher would all be idle during the greater part of the year.

And the superior benefits which the Residential Schools confer on the Indian children are not confined to the intellect only, for they extend to their physical and spiritual welfare as well. The sanitary conditions under which they live in these institutions, the regularity with which they receive wholesome meals, the suitable clothing with which they are supplied, the nursing and medical care always available for them, and the careful supervision of all their activities under experienced and competent supervisors, all help to build up their physique, while their daily contact with the devout Christian men and women who make up the staff, go a long way towards shaping hundreds of them from year to year into the best type of Canadian citizen. The discipline, the ordered life and the general cultural benefits of the Residential School system can scarcely be exaggerated, while the associations which these schools make possible, frequently for children from widely separated locations, help to broaden their outlook and to form new friendships, as scarcely anything else could.

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We are told in the Holy Scriptures that a tree is known by its fruit, and the Indian Residential Schools may safely be submitted to the judgement of public opinion according to this standard. Space is not available to mention even a fraction of the graduate boys and girls who have lived up faithfully to the high traditions of the Residential Schools they attended, and those who have since married and have children of their own express the keenest desire that their children should be enrolled as pupils at the same institutions. Nor is space available to mention the graduates who have qualified as teachers, nurses, ministers of the Gospel, or who are filling positions of trust and responsibility, not only under the Indian Affairs Branch of Government, but in other departments of the country's civic and commercial life. During the Great War over 4,000 served overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and some of them won their commissions on the field of battle. Those who remained at home contributed over $40,000.00 to the Red Cross, Belgian Relief and other funds, and as the writer is convinced that they would again prove their loyalty to Canada and the Empire under a similar emergency, he does not consider any expenditure too great to assist them in triumphing over their present disabilities, and rising to the highest height possible for redeemed humanity.

At an important Conference of the Indian Rights Association of the United States, held in Atlantic City last year, the delegates "did not hesitate to assert that the Indian must be saved by a process of Christian assimilation to American life, and not by a carefully guarded and subsidized segregation. "Anything which emphasizes", they said, "and makes for separation and race discrimination, militates against the very essence of the Christian religion".

And it is the opinion of the writer of this article that we should aim at the same destiny for our Canadian Indians. That there is inherent value in some of their old cultures and in some of their primitive religions beliefs is undoubtedly true, but to attempt, as some are doing, to encourage them to believe that their old way of life is adequate to meet their needs in these modern times, is neither honest nor helpful. Rather let us take the sound advice of that great and wise man of the past, the Hon. Alexander Morris, P.C., for some time Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and Kee-wa-tin, who in March 1880, closed his report on the Treaties which had been made with the Indians, with these words:-

"And now I close. Let us have Christianity and civilization to leaven the mass of heathenism and paganism among the Indian tribes; let us have a wise and paternal Government faithfully carrying out the provisions of our treaties, and doing its utmost to help and elevate the Indian population, who have been cast upon our care, and we will have peace, progress, and concord among them in the North-West; and instead of the Indian melting away, as one of them in older Canada tersely put it, "as snow before the sun," we will see our Indian population, loyal subjects of the Crown, happy prosperous and self-sustaining, and Canada will be enabled to feel, that in a truly patriotic spirit, our country has done its duty by the red men of the North-West, and thereby to herself. So may it be".

. . . . . .

Winnipeg, Man. January 9, 1939.

H. B. Macgregor

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The Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission
of the
Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

GENERAL SECRETARY, M.S.C.C.
REV. CANON S. GOULD, M.D., D.C.L., D.D.

SECRETARY, INDIAN AND ESKIMO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMISSION
REV. T. B. R. WESTGATE, D.D.
THE BIBLE HOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FIELD SECRETARY, M.S.C.C.
REV. L. A. DIXON, M.A., O.B.E.

GENERAL TREASURER, M.S.C.C.
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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

TELEPHONE 94 812

38-43 THE BIBLE HOUSE
184 ALEXANDER AVE. EAST
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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MRS. R. E. WODEHOUSE
MRS. D. B. DONALDSON

January 11, 1939

R.A. Hoey, Esq.
Supt. of Welfare & Training,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hoey:-

Your letter of the 5th inst. has come to hand, and with it excerpts from Inspectors' Reports which you had received during the month of December, 1938.

As you state in your letter that a number of principals and teachers in charge of Indian schools had not replied to your circular of January 15, 1937, No. 150-60, I am writing to all our principals today directing their attention to this circular and requesting them to forward to you direct any helpful suggestions they may feel able to make regarding manual training and a follow-up system.

I am also taking the liberty of sending to the principals of our Society's Indian & Eskimo Residential Schools a copy of the excerpts from Inspectors' Reports which you so kindly sent, in the hope that the information embodied therein may, as it should, be of suggestive value to them.

You will know from correspondence and from our annual List of Requirements that our Society has, for some years past, been stressing the need of some better provision for manual training at the Schools under its control, and as this was specifically mentioned in the list of "Suggestions for Improving the Prevailing System of Indian Education" presented to the Superintendent General by the Joint Church Delegation on Nov. 21st last, I am unable at present

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to add anything to what was therein stated.

I am glad to learn from the closing part of your letter that you have found Inspectors' Reports in recent months so satisfactory and encouraging and trust I may not be misunderstood if I say, as I honestly feel I can say, that a very large share of the improvements effected is due to the capable and systematic direction and leadership you yourself have given in these matters.

With a view to correcting misinformation which is sedulously being sown by ill-informed or irresponsible persons I have responded to a request from the Toronto Star Weekly to prepare an article on the Canadian Indians, and I am enclosing herewith a copy of the article which is going forward today to that paper. Whether it will be published or not remains to be seen, but I, for one, have the satisfaction of feeling that the Government and Church Societies which have taken a very practical interest in every branch of Indian welfare in this country need not be ashamed of their record.

Yours very truly,

T. R. Wellgate

Secretary of the Commission.

THRW/KH

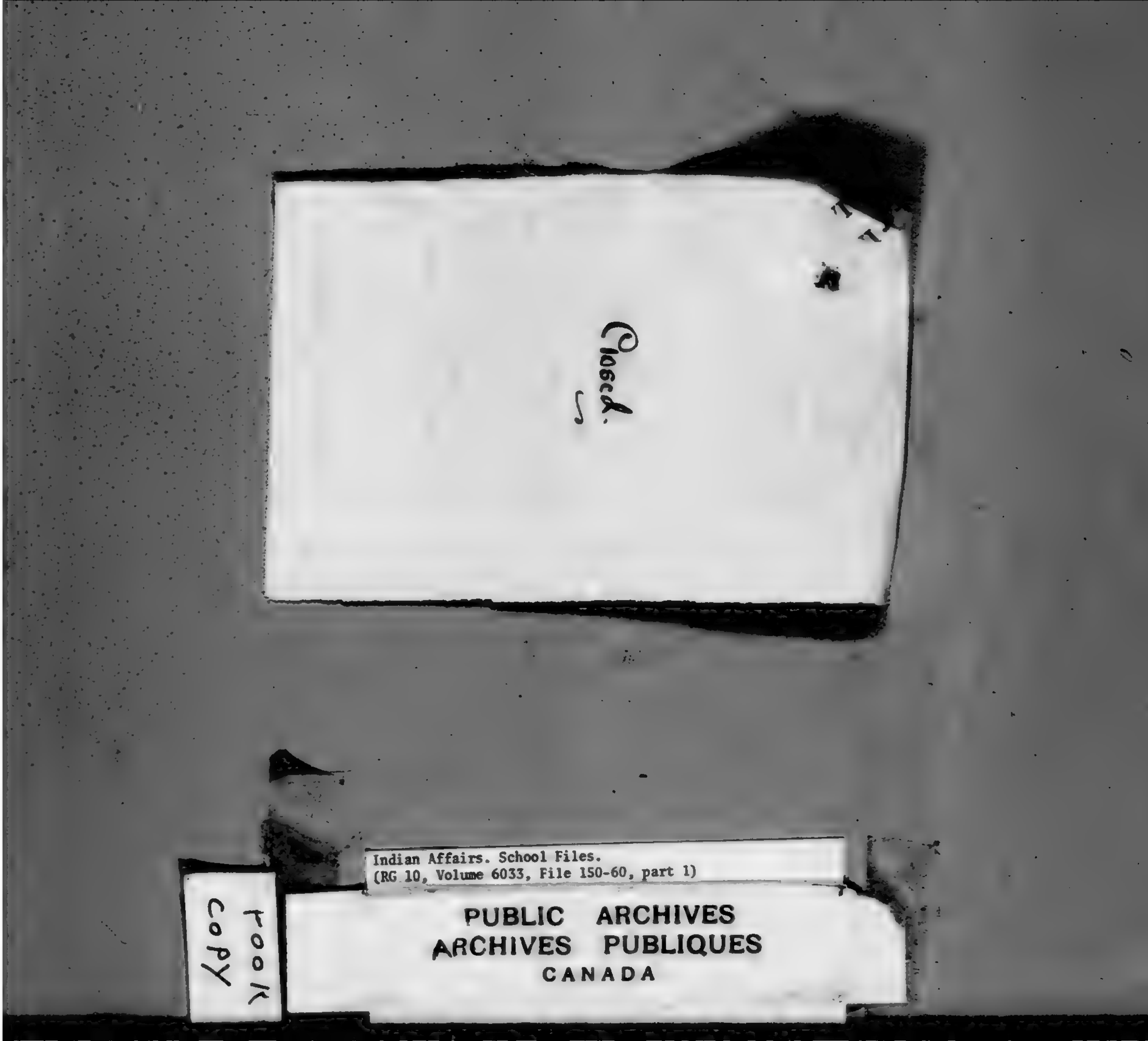
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To enable this file to be made available to researchers it has been necessary for IAND officials to exclude some material in accordance with Cabinet Directive No. 46 of 7 June 1973.

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School Files

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File 150-44, part 2	Headquarters - Health - Dietary Service for Residential Schools. 1929-1947
File 150-50, part 1	Headquarters - Inventory of Government Property at Residential Schools. 1934-1941
File 150-60, part 1	Headquarters - Vocational Training and Follow-up System for School Graduates. 1937-1939
File 150-60B, part 1	Headquarters - Vocational Training and Follow-up System for School Graduates. 1938-1945
File 150-61, part 1	Headquarters - Monthly Reports - Welfare and Training Services Division. 1941-1945

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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Follow-Up

Re- Agents report to pupils occupation & character.

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THE INDIAN AGENT

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
DEC 31 1943
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PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

Chapleau Ontario
December 29th. 1943

The Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa.

Re; Pupils discharged from Chapleau School.

In reply to your letter of December 26th., regarding pupils of the Chapleau Agency discharged from the Chapleau Residential School.

Those referred to are at present occupied as follows;-

No.228 Lawrence Matchequis, living at Mattice with parents trapping.
267 John Tangie, working for C.P.R. at Franz.
0172 Louise Sheshawabic, Domestic servant, Ottawa.
0175 Emma Candessie Home with parents.
0234 Mintrude Moore Training at Mothercraft Institute Toronto, doing well, averaged over 80% in last examinations.

To be added to the list is one girl who was discharged later in the fall;-
No. 0157 Helen Kitchebrah, working as a Domestic servant at 145 Richmond Rd. Ottawa.

Trusting this the information you require

F. Matters

F. Matters
Indian Agent.

P.S. I have not heard or had any complaints regarding the behaviour of the above named children.

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OF
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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

36-0-10

Caughnawaga, Que.,
December 31, 1943.

Phillip Phelan,Esq.,Chief,Training Div.,Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa,Ont.

I have your of the 26th instant dealing with three indian boys of this Reserve who have this year been discharged from the Spanish Residential School.

No.402 John Morris is working at the United Shipyards Montreal,since the month of July,last, as a rivetter. He is reported as doing very well.

No.1195 Leonard Cross, is also working at the Shipyards and doing well. Both live on this Reserve.

No.1194,Micheal Taylor, now lives at St-Regis Indian Agency with his father and mother. He is stated to be working at the Aluminum Co.,of America at Massena.N.Y.

(Fre.Briseboie)
Indian Agent.

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Schools

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

Parry Sound, Ont.,
December 30, 1943.

Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.

Parry Sound

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 27 having reference to Harvey Ashkewe discharged from a residential school in June. This is the first that I have heard of this boy having been returned to this Agency and I have not seen or heard of him since his discharge. His father was, I believe, Ingersol Ashkewe of the Cape Croker Band, formerly residing on the Parry Island Reserve, but I have not seen this man for a couple of years. It may be that the boy is living with relatives on Parry Island and I will make some inquiries and endeavour to locate him.

Samuel Devlin

Samuel Devlin,
Indian Agent.

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PLEASE QUOTE FILE

Golden Lake, Ont.
Dec. 30th, 1943.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines and Resources.
Ottawa, Can.

JAN 3

Chief, Training Division.

RE- NO. 1096 EDWARD COOCO.

I acknowledge your letter of Dec.27th, re pupils who were discharged from Residential Schools on June 1943 and returned to the Golden Lake Agency. Edward Cooco was the only pupil who returned to this Agency this year. His father Dave Cooco jr is in the army and his mother is dead so he is making his home with his grandfather Dave Cooco sr. of the Golden Lake Reserve.

During the past summer Edward worked with white farmers in this community and from fall until Christmas he has been in the lumber camp. He is at home now but I understand that he is going back to the camp after New Years. As to his behaviour I may say that he has behaved himself quite well since he came back to this Agency.

Your obedient servant,

H. P. Ruddy

H. P. Ruddy,
Indian Agent.

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Schools

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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 50-25

Deseronto, Ont. December 30th, 1943.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

I would acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 27th, advising that No. 01171 Barbara Ingersoll, had been discharged from a residential school and returned to this Agency.

Back to school

Please be advised that this office has no knowledge of this girl and that she is not an Indian of this Agency, as there are no Indians by the name of Ingersoll enrolled in the Mohawk Band.

A. D. Moore, Indian Agent.

Mines & Res.
JAN 3

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MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

Sturgeon Falls, January 4th, 1943

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines & Resources, Ottawa.

No. 1171 - Ernest Wahzenekezhik.

In reply to your letter of December 27th I have to advise you that the above, discharged from the Spanish Residential school last June, has been working for the A.H. Brunne Company, Lake Penage, since that time.

Mr. Brunne reports that Ernest is a good worker and that his behaviour is very good so far.

J. A. Marleau,
Indian Agent.

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
JAN 6 1944
ATTACHED

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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 256-31

File Hills,
Balcarres,
Sask.
Jan. 3. 1944

Chief, Training Division.

I wishto inform you that your list of discharged pupils of this Agency, re- letter Dec. 28. 1943. is correct.
All the pupils are helping at home either at house work or winter chores with the exception of:-

Winnifred Goforth	applying for service in C.W.A.C.
Elsie Anderson	Attending High School in Regina.
Therese Desmomie	Domestic service
Nancy Walker	" "

The behaviour of all, has up to now, been good.

Frank Booth,

Indian Agent.

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MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 14.

JAN 8 1944

Birtle Manitoba
5th January 1944

Indian Affairs Branch
Department of Mines & Resources, Ottawa

I have your letter of Dec.27th regarding pupils who were discharged from residential schools in June 1843 and have returned to this Agency, and report as follows:-

No.0313 Bertha Tanner. Working on farm near Binscarth and giving satisfaction. A good girl.

No.0325. Alice Severight. Working out on farms most of the time. Not very smart.

No.0315 Irene Tanner. Working out on farms and at home. Behaviour good so far.

No.0332 Hazel Bone. At home on Reserve. A very smart girl, and should be working out.

Back to school

No.0344 Marian Mini. A fine girl. has gone back to school for another year.

No.288. Edward Bone. At home. Worked out in harvest. Very lazy and shiftless.

No.173 James McKay. Worked with his Father at home. A fair worker. Behaviour doubtful.

Does not belong to

No.172 J.B.McKay. Have no record of this boy, and do not think he belongs to this Agency, unless he is known under another name.

No.887 Alfred Tanner. Works at home with his father. A good worker. Behaviour good.

A.G. Smith

A.G. Smith
Indian Agent

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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

JAN 10 1944

REGISTRY

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 9889/44/D.

West Coast Agency,
Port Alberni, B.C.,
January 4, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to refer to your letter of December 20th, 1943, in connection with discharged pupils from Residential Schools, and to report on the list as follows:

a

No. 220 - Peter Martin, Christie School, employed fishing with father.
No. 221 - Moses Amos, Christie School, employed fishing with father.
No. 92 - Bert McCarthy, Alberni School. Fishing. Doing well.
No. 040 - Sophie Lewis, Alberni School, home with parents.
No. 042 - Amelia Couttes, " " employed as maid at Coqualeetza Hospital.
No.021? - Helen Jones, Christie School, at home with parents.

With the exception of Helen Jones, regarding whom I have no late report, the behavior of all is very good.

F. H. Ashbridge,
Indian Agent.

EBa/ain

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PLEASE QUOTE FILE 1-8.

New Westminster, B.C.
January 3rd, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines & Resources, Ottawa.

Your Ref. Nil.

In reply to your letter of December 29th, regarding two pupils of this Agency discharged from Residential schools last June, I beg to report as follows:

No. 0159 Alice Saunders, Katzie Band, discharged from Sechelt Indian Residential School. This girl is an orphan with no reputable near relatives. Upon discharge from school, we placed her as a maid at the Coqualeetza Indian hospital, where she has been ever since. She has not been particularly satisfactory. Recently she tried to join the Canadian Women's Army Corps, but was turned down. She wishes to leave the hospital, and go to an aunt on Vancouver Island, but I do not think she would come to any good there. However, if she quits the hospital there is nothing we can do with her. In short, she is going to be a problem.

No. 6. Russell Kelly, Soowahlie Band. This is a good boy. He is home helping his father on his farm.

Yours truly,

A.O'N.Daunt,
Indian Agent.

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DEPARTMENT

MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

R.R.#5 Wiarton,Ontario.
January 6,1944.

I have for acknowledgement Department letter of December 28 th with reference to pupils of sixteen years and more who were discharged from residental schools and returned to Cape Croker Reserve. the enclosed list was correct.

No. 1125 Charles Akiwenzie is at home living with his father he was fishing during the Fall months and at the present time is helping his father cut wood. his behaveiour has been good.

No. 1132 Hector Lavalley is living at home with his mother and helping with the daily chores, his behaviour has also been satisfactory.

I W Luffull
Indian Agent

Indian Affs Branch
Dept of Mines & Resources
Ottawa.

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150-60B.

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 125-7

Muncey, Ontario,
January 7th, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Dep't of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

In acknowledging your letter of December 28th, 1943, in reference to pupils discharged from Residential Schools, I have to advise that Madeline Brant is, at present, keeping house for her father and brother in Essex, Ontario. Her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret French, who was always Madeline's counsellor, recently died. Her grandfather, Mr. Isaac French, who is at present quite sick, is also very interested in her welfare. Madeline visits him occasionally and then returns to her father and brother. I have not heard or received any adverse reports as to her behaviour. However, at some future date when automobile travel is a little easier I will endeavour to locate the family and check on Madeline's conduct.

In regard to Reginald Sickles, he is the son of Mrs. Christine Antone by a previous marriage. He is of a sulky disposition and whenever corrected on his behaviour shows signs of rebelliousness. He lacks a father's discipline. I had several talks with him and gave him work on the farms during the summer months but he eventually ran away. We located him with a travelling rodeo that visited this district with the Fall Fairs. He became tired of this and came home. I again pleaded with him to be a good boy and help his mother. I also gave him a job helping Mr. Ryckman, the Farm Instructor. At present he is working on a farm near Listowel, Ontario. He has been there two months and his mother reports that he is doing much better.

Geo. W. Down,
INDIAN AGENT.

GWD/BC

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

Blackfoot Indian Agency
Gleichen. Jan. 5, 1944

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines & Resources OTTAWA.

Answering Mr Phelans letter of Dec.28 1943 re the following ex-pupils of the Crowfoot Indian Residential School, Blackfoot Reserve:-

No 149 Ralph J Young Manis a Dummy and quite a problem. He is a good worker but hard to direct. His parents are separated and he rarely stays with them: he wanders over the Reserve and into the small towns and becomes a nuisance: a brother-in- law is trying to keep him now. He may become a case for an institution.

No 126 Alex. Scalp Lock- lives with his parents; his father is delicate and Alec does most of the farm work, he has also worked in the coal mine. Alex is a pretty good boy.

No 129 Clarence McHugh- was a problem case until recently. His father is overseas and the mother is dead; the step-mother could not control him. He was employed at the Hospital farm and dairy, but ran off after a few weeks. Then arrangements were made to send him back to Crowfoot School, where he was to learn a trade, but again he ran away. Finally an old-time rancher who needed a boy to do chores agreed to take him: He has been with him now for two months, and it is reported that Clarence is happy and doing fairly well. He is fortunate in getting into a white home where he is treated as one of the family. McHugh is a fair haired Indian!
Bear Shirt

No 135 James has T.B. but his parents refused to hospitalize him. This was some years ago and he was sent home. He has grown up a husky lad but does not do much work. he lives with a brother and is occasionally employed as a cowboy.

No 0120 Rita Running Rabbit- lives with grand-parents, the Duck Chiefs; she was employed for a short time at the Roman Catholic Hospital, Cranbrook, but got homesick and returned home.

No 0140 Theresa Many Guns- is the common-law wife of a much older man- Anthony Scalp Lock.

No 0111 Margaret Cat Face- is at home; her mother has heart trouble and Margeret does most of the house work. She was employed as a domestic in a farm home North of the Reserve for a short time in 1943.

Indian Agent
G.H.Gooderham

GHG/M

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 2& 5-43.

Peigan Agency,
Brocket, Alberta. January 5th, 1943.

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines & Resources, Ottawa.

I am in receipt of your letter of December 28th. regarding pupils discharged from the schools as at June 30th, 1943 & beg to report as follows:-

No.101 Jack Buffalo:-
This is a well behaved boy & during the summer he worked the Chief's farm & after he got through with that he went off the reserve & worked for white men & has only recently returned to the reserve. In another year I would like to start him on a farm of his own.

No.116 Alfred Crow Shoe:-
This boy worked on his father's farm after leaving school & this year his father plans on letting him have a portion of his farm to work for himself. He is marrying a girl from the Blood reserve & if given a little help, I am satisfied he will make good. I have employed him on many occasions on odd jobs & he is a very good worker.

No. 114 Tony Strikes with Gun:-
This boy also helped his father on the farm during the summer & later went off the reserve to work. In another year I would like to start him on a farm of his own, but not until I have a piece of land thoroughly cleaned of weeds to start him on.

No. 122 Bobbie White Cow:-
Since leaving school this boy has worked mostly off the reserve & at present is at the coast, working in a shipyard. He also is a good kid, but at present I am not in a position to recommend what might be done for him. Meantime he is doing for himself.

No. 217 Gerald Tail Feathers:-
This is a Blood boy.

No. 1110 Julia Pard:-
This girl is living at home with her parents. She is well behaved & no doubt will be getting married, in which event I would suggest that she be given some help.

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No. 0109 Cecile Little Leaf:-

This girl is an orphan & is living at her brother's home. She is an exceptionally fine girl; clever & clean, handy with a needle & a fair cook. I have tried to get her placed in a white home, but so far without success. She herself would like to get work off the reserve & I may yet be able to place her.

No. 087 Mary Crow Eagle:-

This girl is now married to Charlie Provost Jr. The father of her husband is farming on quite a large scale & has ready for crop this year 237 acres of land. He proposes turning over part of this acreage to the boy to give him a start & in the event of his making good, there is some more good land in the neighbourhood which I propose to turn over to him after I get it cleaned up. The girl has some savings & I am putting through an application for the withdrawal of part of these to carry them through. The girl is an orphan.

No. 089 Suzette Big Bull:-

This girl is rather unfortunately placed. Her father is dead & her mother is pretty much of an old rip & the only thing she can look forward to, is getting married, unless I can find a position for her off the reserve.

No. 090 Gertrude Bastien:-

This girl is living off the reserve with her father, who has been working for a neighbourhood farmer for several years. her mother is dead. She is a good appearing girl & when she left school she was a very good worker, but I have not seen much of her since. She was in a few days ago & made out an application for withdrawal of part of her savings, as she feels that she ought to pay her way as her father has another wife & is raising another family & is having enough to do to make his wages go around.

J.T.Faunt.
Acting Indian Agent.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

JAN 10 19[illegible]
REGISTERED

Longford Mills, Ont.
Jan. 7th, 1944

Subject

Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

In reply to your letter of December 27th in regard to pupils discharged from residential school June ,1943 and No.391 Henry Shilling in particular, I would advise the Henry Shilling was the only one of that age discharged at that time. Barbara Ingersoll, age fourteen, returned to the reserve and is attending school.

Back to school

Henry Shilling did not return to the reserve but went direct to his brother Albert Shilling at Pickering, Ont. I have never seen the boy. Albert now reports that Henry worked on a farm for one month and when he received his first pay, went to Toronto and landed in jail. He returned in a ragged condition and took another job on a farm near Whitby. Albert has not seen him since.

H.J. Featherston

H.J. Featherston
Indian Agent, Rama Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

Fort St.John B.C.
Jan.4th.1943

Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa

JAN 10

I have to acknowledge your letter of 28th. ult (Mr.Phelan) reporting the discharge, in June 1943, from Residential Schools, of Philip R. and Margaret R.Beaver, to this Agency.

I have to report that these two Indians are not on the membership rolls of any band in this Agency; and that they are unknown tome.

Letter written

H.A.W.Brown
Indian Agent.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE Spanish IRS

St. Regis, Que.,
January 12, 1944.

JAN 14 1944

Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept. Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

Replying to Departmental enquiry addressed to Mr. T. L. Bonnah, dated December 26th, regarding pupils discharged from the Spanish Indian Residential School, I am informed as follows:

No. 0954 - Susan Lazare

Placed in domestic employment in Ottawa. Enquire from Mr. Morris, Welfare Division.

No. 1137 - Leon Abraham

Not a band member of the St. Regis Agency but believed to be presently employed - and living in Cornwall.

No. 1023 - Antoine Lafrance

A resident of St. Regis Indian Village. At present said to be attending - or employed at - Lyola College, Montreal.

C. Roberts,
i/c St. Regis Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

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PLEASE QUOTE FILE

Dept. of Mines & Res.
JAN 12
RECD

WALPOLE ISLAND ONT.
JAN 12/44

Attention Mr. Phelan

Dept. Mines & Resources Indian Affairs Branch Ottawa

Re your letter dated December 27/43 No _ pupils from residential Schools.

No 0267 Anna Williams is at present working in the city of Detroit formerly worked on Sans Souci Island (American) Behaving to the best of my knowledge.

No 0276 Betty Blackbird living with grandparent on Walpole behaving .

No 1092 Joseph Sands living in Wallaceburg with mother and step father (white) and although the family get in trouble with the law Joe seems to be doing fair himself.

No 1136 Richard Riley living on the Reserve between his father's place and his grandfather's place . This boy is behaving exceedingly well compared to hisn former behavior.

James W Daley

JAMES W. DALEY INDIANA AGENT

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Department of Mines & Resources
JAN 15 1944
REGISTERED

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 99-10

Onion Lake, Sask.
January 6th.,1944.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources.
OTTAWA.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 28th.,1943, with reference to a list of pupils who have been discharged from Residential Schools last June, and in reply.

Athabaska

No.0290 - Marie Ann Ratfat. I do not know anyone by that name. Pupil No.0290 at the R.C.School is Rosie Nest and she is in residence.

No. 243 - Louis Janvier, son of Keshel Janvier, Chipewyan band, is at home with his family. He was out harvesting last fall near Lloydminster.

No. 327 - Cyprian Bighead, is at home with his father, Chief of Bighead's Band, and is living the Indian mode of life, hunting, trapping etc., He too was out harvesting last fall.

Battleford

No. 255 - Joseph Jimmy, belongs to Battleford Agency, Thunderchild band.

No. 307 - Emile Littlespruce, is back on Loon Lake Reserve with his mother. When last heard from they were in the Goodsoil district, Sask, working for a farmer.

No. 224 - Elmer Carlson, is in the Canadian Army.

No. 263 - Arsene Hill, is on the Onion Lake Reserve with his parents. He was out harvesting last fall.

No. 248 - Freddie Waskewitch, is working with his brother Pete on the Onion Lake Reserve and doing all right. They are farming and stock raising.

No. 242 - Simon Cook, is on the Onion Lake Reserve with his

continued overleaf ----------

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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on the Onion Lake Reserve with his----------

mother who is a widow. Simon was out harvesting last fall and is reported to have done well.

No. 309 - Jules Okimas is re-admitted to the R.C. School.

No. 197 - Miles Dillon, is on Onion Lake Reserve, working for Joe Taylor, the Chief.

Donald H. Cameron.
Indian Agent.

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OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

CANADA

DEPARTMENT

MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

416 Federal Building,
Vancouver, B. C.
Jan.6th 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa.

Replying to your letter or the 29th ultimo (no file number) regarding ex-pupils at Residential Schools, I beg to advise as follows:

No.162 Irvine Gonzales - working in shipyards
170 Eugene Baker, with his father at Steveston cannery
190 Sylvester N.Paul, with his father at logging camp

0177 Nora Baptiste, at home with her parents

No.07 - Mary Smith - have no record of this girl, as she is not of this Agency.

Apart from the last mentioned, the list is correct.

Fred L. Ball
Indian Agent

B/DH.

Department of Mines & Resources Indian Affairs Branch JAN 12 1944 REGISTERED

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WAR AND TRAINING SERVICE

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Department of Mines & Resources
JAN 13 1944
REGISTERED

Ottawa, December 26, 1943.

Mr. Patrick Maloney, Acting Indian Agent, Natashaquan, Que.

Our records show that the following pupils of sixteen years old or more have been discharged on June, 1943 from the residential schools and have returned to your agency. Would you please check these names and let us know whether this list is accurate. We would also appreciate any information regarding the occupation and behaviour of these pupils:

No. 0176 Kitty Miller Chapleau.

This Indian does not belong to this Agency.

T.B.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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OF THE INDIAN AGENT

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 14-3

150-60B

JAN 12 1944

LYTTON, B.C. January 7, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Department File No.:

I refer to Departmental letter of the 29th ultimo with regard to various pupils of this and other Agencies discharged from Indian Residential Schools in June, 1943. In this connection I have the following report to make:

No. 368	John Charlie.	Good behaviour. Occasional employment. Poor home.
371	Nelson Henry.	Good behaviour. Helping at home on farm.
353	Earl Adams.	Convicted of breaking and entering Indian home. Sentence suspended.
358	Oscar Phillips.	Good behaviour. working at home on farm. Good home.
362	Fred Peters	Good behaviour. Working at home on farm. Good home.
359	Dan Phillips	Good behaviour. Working at home on farm. Average home.
0246	Elizabeth James.	At home. good behaviour.
0276	Laura Jumbo.	Working as maid at Lytton Hospital. Good behaviour.
0251	Susan Phillips	Good behaviour. At home.
0247	Elsie Stewart.	At home. One conviction of drunkenness. Good home.
351	Reynold Smith	Good behaviour. Working in sawmill at Boothroyd.
0427	Susan Prosper	At home. Good behaviour. Fair home.
0574	Elizabeth Ned	At home. Good behaviour. Fair home.
535	David Louie	At home. Good behaviour, Fair home.
495	Wilfred Ned	At home. Good behaviour. Fair home.
0548	Louise John	At home. Good behaviour. Fair home.
0706	Christine John	At home. Good behaviour. Fair home.

375	Oliver Stewart.	Nicola Agency.
369	Walter Angus	Nicola Agency.
0241	Gloria Angus	Nicola Agency.
23	Alex Vittre.	Not known in this Agency.
19	Amos Francis	Not known in this Agency.
028	Neyondo Rowena	Not known in this Agency.
0236	Tessie Alec	Nicola Agency.
0671	Edith Peters	Not known in this Agency.

A. Strang,
Indian Agent.

MM.

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Ashkewe 150-60B

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT

MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

Parry Sound, Ont.,
January 15, 1944.

JAN 17 19..

Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa, Ontario.

Further to your letter dated December 27, with inquiry as to Harve Ashkewe who was discharged in June, 1943 from one of the residential schools and who was alleged to have returned to this Agency, I have now ascertained that Harvey Ashkewe is at present working with his father, who is said to be cutting pulpwood somewhere in the neighborhood of Owen Sound.

Samuel Devlin

Samuel Devlin,
Indian Agent.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Selkirk, Jan 11/44.

PLEASE QUOTE
Department of Mines & Resources
JAN 17 1944
RECEIVED

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept of Mines & Resources, Ottawa, Ont.

In reply to your letter of Dec 27th I would state that #222 S. Raven was transferred from Elkhorn School to Sioux Lookout March 25/42 then he became enfranchised with his parents last Summer and I informed the school Principal that we were no longer responsible for this boy.

Regarding #206 Wallace Johnny, 213 Bill Smith, 214 John Tait, these boys belong to Rosseau R. I.R. and were at Portage la Prairie school and are now working for farmers in the Rosseau River area.

I would point out that with the exception of the ~~XXX~~ Fort Alexander School we are never informed when pupils are discharged and this makes it difficult to keep office records up to date and to keep in touch with the pupils after they leave school. At present I know nothing of their discharge unless I find out when visiting on the reserves.

E. McPherson,
Indian Agent

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WELFARE AND TRAINING SERVICE

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, December 27, 1943.

Dr. T. J. Orford, Indian Agent, Moosonee, Ontario.

Our records show that the following pupils of sixteen years old or more have been discharged on June, 1943 from the residential schools and have returned to your agency. Would you please check these names and let us know whether this list is accurate. We would also appreciate any information regarding the occupation and behaviour of these pupils:

No. 066 Anna Tepenishkam, No. 126 Marc Spence,
0179 Dorothy Ferries

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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0179- Dorothy Jarvis - Is this girl from Saint Lookout or Moose school. Saint Lookout girl is in Sanatorium at Fort William with pulmonary T.B. Moose girl died in hospital at Moose Factory Dec 23/43 with pulmonary tuberculosis.

Saint Lookout

066 Anna Tapemishkum - discharged from Albany after 7 years @ school. As far as Known is still living at Albany. Want no information on her

126- Moose Agency - What school? Cannot identify. Kenora Agency.

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OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

The Pas, Man., Jan. 12, 1944.

The Secretary, Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa.

In reply to your letter dated the 28th ultimo in connection with the under-mentioned children who have been discharged from Residential Schools.

All these children belong to the northern Bands. I can only visit these Reserves occasionally and my visits are necessarily of short duration. Even when I do visit the Reserves I see comparatively few of the Indians except at Treaty and then I have so much work to do that it is impossible for me to get acquainted with the Indians individually. The Indians of the North live mostly in small family groups and we rely see them at other times. It is therefore impossible for me to report on ex-pupils who live on those Reserves or belong to the remote Bands. When they return to their homes on the Northern reserves they generally resume the usual Indian mode of life. There is nothing else for them to do. The boys make their living by hunting and trapping and the girls assist in cooking, making camp or keeping house, helping to skin animals, etc. I have heard nothing detrimental against any of the pupils mentioned. It is therefore to be assumed they are getting along all right.

S.Lovell,
Indian Agent.

0453 Caroline Moar
0168 Melanie Ducharme
0153 Catherine Benanuni
091 Melanie Jarabou
02161 Flora Sewap.
105 Joseph Head
136 Mosie Cook
126 John Bighetty
119 Alexander Merasty.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 9-11-6

Bella Coola, B.C.
January 10th, 1944

150-60B

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Your file ; Training Division, December 28th,1943

Yourlist insofar as pupils 16 years and over is correct. There are several Residential School pupils in the different villages of the Agency who were discharged at 15 years of age in order to allow them to take part in the fall fishing operations of the B.C. coast. Their names will be ascertained on my next visit to the outside villages and a report made on their conduct and activities.

No. 649 Clarence S.Martin, Bella Bella,B.C. This young man received his military training call, and proceeded to Vancouver, but on request of his mother and the fishing company, application for a deferment was made on his behalf, and he was given exemption to July,1944. He is at present engaged in herring fishing, and is doing quite well. He is an industrious lad and well behaved.

No. 603 George S.Nelson, Bella Coola, B.C. This young man fished all the summer, and did fairly well. For the past three months he has worked with his father, one of the Councillors of Bella Coola, on a construction job for the R.C.A.F., on which he has made $1000.00 in wages, with taxes deductible therefrom. He had one escapade in connection with drinking, but I had a good chat with him, and he signed a temperance pledge and has since been no worry to himself or his people. He is well spoken of by all the people of Bella Coola.

No.125, Leonard Paul, Kamano,B.C. Leonard fished for the Canadian Fishing Co. at Butedale all the summer, and is now engaged at the same place fishing for herring and working in the reduction plant where he is steadily and usefully employed. He comes of a steady and industrious family, all the children of which have had a good education at the Residentail Schools. He has three younger brothers at Alberni now. There is considerable T.B. in the family however.

F. Earl Anfield

F.Earl Anfield,
Indian Agent.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

JAN 21 1944

Caughnawaga, Que.,
January 20, 1944.

Philip Phelan, Esq.,Chief,Training Division, Indian Affairs Branch,
Ottawa,Ont.

Re: Belva Cree, Oka, Que.

Referring to your letter of the 27th ultimo dealing with the above named who was discharged from the Shinwauk Home in June,last,I wish to inform that the girl only stayed a few days at Oka. She immediately went to live with her mother Mrs. Willie Cree at Hogansburg N.Y.,wher is is presently staying. Working in Ottawa as a domestic.

(Fre.Brisebois)
Indian Agent.

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MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

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Department of Mines & Resources
PLEASE QUOTE FILE
JAN 1941
REGISTERED

Fort Frances, Ont., Jan. 17th. 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines & Resources, Ottawa.

As requested in your letter of the 27th. ultimo, I wish to report on the following pupils who have been discharged from the Fort Frances Residential School:

No. 200	Jack Bangi	Living at home assisting Mother (W)
197	Peter Medicine	Trapping with father.
180	Percy Adams	Assisting father cutting pulpwood.
153	Sam Kabatey	Trapping.
0194	Jane McGinnes	Living at home.
0190	Bella Medicine	" " "
0185	Hélène Wilson	Living with parents at Atikokan, Ont.
0200	Beatrice Lainville	Working in Fort Frances as domestic.
0203	Rita Jourdain	Living with grandfather. This girl's behaviour is not satisfactory, she spends a good deal of her time in International Falls, Minn.

J.F. Lockhart,
Indian Agent.

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DEPARTMENT

MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

FILE 215.

Fort Arthur, Ont.,
Jan. 20, 1944.

I have your letter of December 27th, no file with regard to two ex-pupils of the Fort William(St.Jos.)Indian residential school, namely; Rosalie Anakons and Harriet Primeau. According to the school records these pupils were discharged June 30th, 1943.

With regard to their occupations and behaviour since leaving the school, this is very difficult to determine, however, I understand they are both employed as waitresses in local restaurants. At the present time I am unable to check this definitely but as soon as I have any definite information I will be pleased for forward same for your information.

J. G. Burk, Indian Agent.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

JAN 24 1944

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Ottawa,
January 26, 1944.

Dear Father Rheaux:

We recently requested Indian Agent Lewis to submit a report on the progress made by pupils who have been discharged from the Kamloskin Residential School within the past year. He has submitted a very interesting letter and, in the case of 18 ex-pupils, expresses the opinion that they are doing reasonably well.

However, as regards the under-mentioned 5 children, the reports he submitted are not so encouraging:

No. 554 Ernest Baptiste
" 671 Sam Bull
" 566 Howard Buffalo
" 590 Maurice Buffalo
" 556 Norman Yellowbird

It has occurred to me that it might be a good idea to have one of the Missionaries visit these boys at an early date and encourage each of them to obtain employment and make an effort to make use of the training that they received at the residential school. Possibly you might be able to see some of them yourself. I feel you will agree with me that we should do everything possible to encourage the ex-pupils to get started in life as soon as they are discharged from school. This is to their own advantage and certainly to the credit of the residential school system.

Rev. E. Rheaux,
Acting Principal,
Kamloskin Indian Residential School,
Hobbema, Alta.

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I should appreciate your advising what action you feel you can take in the matter.

Yours truly,

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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Ottawa,
January 26, 1944.

Mr. A.G.B. Lewis, Indian Agent, Hobbema, Alta.

I have your very interesting letter of the 18th instant, with reference to ex-pupils recently discharged from the Ermineskin Residential School.

With regard to the 5 boys who apparently are not making the progress that they should, I am writing to the Acting Principal of the Ermineskin Residential School suggesting that he arrange to have the local Missionary interview these boys and endeavour to encourage them to get started in life. Possibly you might be able to offer some further encouragement.

I am also writing to the Principal of the Edmonton Residential School, with reference to advising you regarding the discharge of pupils from that school.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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Ottawa,
January 26, 1944.

Reverend Sir:

The Department recently wrote to Indian Agent Lewis, Hobbema Indian Agency, requesting him to report on the ex-pupils discharged within the last year or so from the Edmonton Residential School. In reply he states that he does not receive from you the notice which every Principal is expected to send to the Indian Agent concerned previous to the discharge of a pupil from a residential school. The receipt of this notice gives official information to the Indian Agent regarding the pupils who are to be discharged and the Department then wishes the Agent to make every possible effort to assist the pupil in taking advantage of the education that he has received at a residential school. I feel certain that you will co-operate with us in this regard by informing the Indian Agents concerned in future previous to the discharge of a pupil from your school.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. J.F. Brodeur,
Principal,
Edmonton Indian Residential School,
Edmonton, Alta.

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E

Ottawa,
January 27, 1944.

Dear Doctor Dorey:

We recently wrote to the Indian Agent [redacted] Hobbema for a report regarding Indian children [redacted] from his Agency discharged from residential schools the last year. In reply Mr. Lewis wrote, in part, as follows:

"Regarding the pupils of the Edmonton Indian Residential School, I never receive any reports from this school on discharges. I get lots of information regarding absentees, but the rest of the school work is a deep, dark secret as far as this Agency is concerned."

For your information I enclose a copy of a letter sent yesterday to the Reverend Principal of the Edmonton School.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. Geo. Dorey, D.D.,
Associate Secretary,
Board of Home Missions,
United Church of Canada,
[redacted] Queen St. West,
Toronto 2, Ont.

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Ottawa,
January 27, 1944.

Reverend Sir:

The Department recently requested the Indian Agent to submit a report regarding the progress of pupils discharged from the Fort Frances Residential School within the last year. With regard to Rita Jourdain, No. 0203, the Agent writes as follows:

"Living with grandfather. This girl's behaviour is not satisfactory, she spends a good deal of her time in International Falls, Minn."

I thought it advisable to bring this report to your attention, as either you or the Indian Missionary might like to talk with this girl and possibly assist her in obtaining a position where she could make proper use of the training that she received at the Fort Frances School.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. P. Chatelain, O.M.I.,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Fort Frances, Ont.

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Ottawa,
January 27, 1944.

Reverend Sir:

The Department recently wrote to Indian Agent Hofstrom requesting him to report on the ex-pupils discharged within the last year or so from the Brandon Residential School. In reply he states that he does not receive from you the notice which every principal is expected to send to the Indian agent concerned previous to the discharge of a pupil from a residential school. The receipt of this notice gives official information to the Indian agent regarding the pupils who are to be discharged and the Department then wishes the agent to make every possible effort to assist the pupil in taking advantage of the education that he has received at a residential school. I feel certain that you will co-operate with us in this regard by informing the Indian agents concerned in future previous to the discharge of a pupil from your school.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. R.T. Chapin,
Principal,
[redacted] Indian Residential School,
[redacted], Man.

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B

Ottawa,
January 27, 1944.

Reverend Sir:

The Department recently wrote to Indian Agent McPherson requesting him to report on the ex-pupils discharged within the last year or so from the Elkhorn Residential School. In reply he states that he does not receive from you the notice which every principal is expected to send to the Indian agent concerned previous to the discharge of a pupil from a residential school. The receipt of this notice gives official information to the Indian agent regarding the pupils who are to be discharged and the Department then wishes the agent to make every possible effort to assist the pupil in taking advantage of the education that he has received at a residential school. I feel certain that you will co-operate with us in this regard by informing the Indian agents concerned in future previous to the discharge of a pupil from your school.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. C.N. Middleton,
Principal,
Indian Residential School,
Elkhorn, Man.

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Ottawa,
January 27, 1944.

Mr. E. McPherson, Indian Agent, Selkirk, Man.

I have your letter of the 11th instant, reporting on pupils recently discharged from Indian residential schools. As a result of the information contained in the last paragraph of your letter, I am writing to the Principals of the Brandon and Elkhorn Schools advising them that they must notify you in future previous to the discharge of any pupils from their schools who come from your Agency.

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

RMH

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150-60 B

Copy sent to Mr. Strang

Ottawa,
January 27, 1944.

Reverend Sir:

The Department recently wrote to Indian Agent Strang, with reference to pupils discharged from residential schools within the last year or so. Reports on approximately 17 are reasonably good. However, with regard to the under-mentioned 3 children the Agent reports as follows:

No. 868 John Charlie - Good behaviour. Occasional employment. Poor home.

No. 868 Karl Adams - Convicted of breaking and entering Indian home. Sentence suspended.

No.0247 Elsie Stewart - At home. One conviction of drunkenness. Good home.

The Department would appreciate it if either you or the Indian missionary would co-operate with the Indian Agent in interviewing these ex-pupils with a view to encouraging and assisting them to obtain regular employment, so that they can make proper use of the training that they have received. I feel that both the Agent and yourself will agree with me that we should do everything possible to encourage the ex-pupils to get started in life as soon as they are discharged from a residential school.

Yours truly,

R.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Rev. C.F. Hives,
Principal,
St. George's Residential School,
Lytton, B.C.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Department of Mines & Resources
SEP 1 1944
REGISTERED

PLEASE QUOTE FILE S 3

Crooked Lake Agency,
Broadview, Sask.,
Jan. 29th, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Re Ex-Pupils

Replying to your letter of Dec. 28th we regret that we have been unable to trace pupil No. 0156 Mary F.L.Chief, as we have no girl on our records by that name, it is possible of course that she goes by another name. Will you please advise what school this girl was discharged from, so we may trace her other name from there. When we have the particulars of this girl we will forward the report on the pupils listed in your letter.

Jan. 5. 1942
This pupil admission not approved

W.J.D.Kerley.

W.J.D.Kerley, Indian Agent.

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OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
MINES AND RESOURCES

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 108-11

Kenora, Ontario
January 28th 1944.

JAN
REG

Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 27th ultimo requesting information concerning the pupils discharged from the Indian Residential Schools in June 1943. It has taken quite a little time to collect this information as they were scattered all over the Agency.

No. 0189 - Annie Adams -- 91., Assabeaka.
Home with parents - of good behaviour.

" 0183 - Elsa Redsky --- 52 Shoal Lake 40.
Was working at the home of Mrs Walter Dolman, Kenora. Is now residing with parents on reserve. Has good character.

" 0202 - Barbara Cameron -- 125 Islington.
Home with parents and of good character.

" 0205 - Ida McDonald -- 88 Islington Band
Home with parents . Of good character.

" 204 - Jim Wahpay -------n 32 Shoal Lake 39.
Has been guiding. Also worked cutting cordwood. Is of good character.

" 209 - Robert Wapieke ---- 46 Shoal Lake 39
On Reserve with parents. Was harvesting in the west last year. Good character.

" 213 - James Richard Redsky 39 Shoal Lake 39.
Working with father on highway . Good character.

" 221 - Wm Gordon Martin -- 65 Shoal Lake 40.
Home on Reserve with parents. Cutting cordwood on reserve - character fair.

" 200 - Jim McDonald -- 157 Islington.
On reserve with parents. Ex-sanatorium patient and of good character.

" 230 - Colin Fairbk ---- 169 Islington.
Has worked in mine at Werner Lake and fishing at One Man Lake. Character good.

" 219 - Horace Masters (Wagemese) 156 Islington.
Home with parents - Guiding and trapping.

(over)

Cecilia Jeffery Indian Residential School Ex-pupils.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE_____

Cecilia Jeffrey Indian Residential School
Ex-pupils

No. 194 - Allan Kopinees ----- 25 Northwest Angle 37.
Living at Morson, Ontario. Has been guiding
and is of good character.

" 240 - Robert R. Sandy ----- 34 Northwest Angle 33.
Home with parents. Trapping and cutting fuelwood.
Is of good character.

" 201 - Stanley Matoosh ----- 73 Dalles.
Home with parents. Guiding and trapping
and of good character.

" 206 - James Mandorgan ----- 66 Big Island.
With father at Big Island. Guding and fishing
and of good character.

" 0238 - Mary Peters ---- 87 Lac des Mille Lacs.
Working as maid at the home of Mrs Dolman summer
and fall of 1943 - Good character.

Ex-Pupils of Kenora R. C. Indian Residential School.

No.0243 - Imelda Oshie - ---- 122 Big Island.
Living with grandmother and of good character.

" 0236 - Mary Celine Skeid ----- 92 Rat Portage.
Home with parents and of good character.

" 0270 - Josephine Bird ----- 48 Whitefish Bay
Home with mother - Good character.

" 0232 - Josephone Williams ----- 113 Wabigoon.
Lives with Tom Williams, 57 Wabigoon at Dinorwic.
Character - fair. Wants work as housemaid.

" 241 - Dave Paul ---------- 36 Northwest Angle 33.
Now working with George Polster, Pulp camp.
Character - good.

" 463 - Sandy Littledear -------- Not in Kenora Agency.

Trust the above information meets with your requirements.

Norman Paterson

C. Indian Agent.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE

503-86

Manitowaning, Ontario.

January 22, 1944

Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

JAN 26 1944

I acknowledge receipt of Departmental letter dated December 27,1943, giving a list of pupils of this Agency discharged from Residential Schools in June 1943.

In this connection, I wish to advise I have received follow up reports for the following additional pupils,-

not on discharge list because of their age

Susan Trudeau, aged 15 yrs. in Sept 1943.

Cecelia Roy , " 15 "

Gordon Solomon , No age given.

Lillian Enosse, aged 15 yrs.

Elizabeth Manitowabi, aged 11 yrs.

Angela Trudeau, aged 15 yrs.

Elizabeth Manitowabi is attending school at Wikwemikong, and Gordon Solomon is not a member of any Band of Indians in this Agency. He had been placed in St. John's Industrial School,Toronto, for theft of a bicycle.

Victoria Manitowabi,who is included in the Departmental list is only 14 years of age, but refuses to attend school at Wikwemikong, although the principal has noted that she was ready for Grade 5, and should continue school.

Benedict Shigwadja was also committed to St. John's Industrial School in Toronto. John Migwans was placed at work in Toronto. Donald Fox has been employed in a pulpwood camp at Magpie, Ontario.

To the best of my knowledge,the remaining pupils are employed around home on the various reserves.

C. R. Johnston,

CRJ / JH

Indian Agent

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE — 5.

Department of Mines & Resources
JAN 1944
REGISTERED

Fort Chipewyan, Alta,
January 18th 1944.

Philip Phelan, Esq., Chief, Training Division, Indian Affairs Branch.

Re: Letter of December 28th. 1943

On checking over the list of discharged pupils I find it correct.

No. 0324, Louise Deneru, (Should be Denego), she is working in the Mission here as a general housemaid

R. Armit,
for Agent.

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MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Department of Mines & Resources
FEB 1 1944
REGISTERED

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 6

Griswold Agency,
Griswold, Manitoba,
January 31st, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Re your letter dated December 28th, 1943 re No. 483, Frank Eastmen, pupil discharged from residential school:

The above mentioned pupil was discharged from Brandon Residential School last June and has been living with his father. He assisted his father on his farm last fall, also went out harvesting and has been trapping this winter. He seems to be a quiet and well mannered boy.

W. Young,
Act. Indian Agent.

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PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 2-34-6/75

FEB 6 1944
REGISTERED

Nicola Agency
Merritt B.C.
Jan. 31st 1944

The Secretary Indian Affairs Branch Ottawa Ontario.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Departmental letter dated December 29th 1943, requesting that the records showing that the following pupils, 16 years old or more, have been discharged on June 1943, from the residential schools and have returned to the Nicola Agency, be verified.

No.369 Walter Angus No.0488 Minnie Oppenheim
No.375 Oliver Stewart

In reply I would advise that the list, as given, is accurate.

No.369 Walter Angus has returned to assist his parents on their farm on the Lower Nicola I.R.No.10, Canford.

No.375 Oliver Stewart, is working on the farm of his grandmother, Mrs. Ada Mike, at Quilchena Creek I.R.

No.0488 Minnie Oppenheim is at home with her parents on the Coldwater Reserve.

The behaviour of the above pupils has been satisfactory since their return to the Agency.

/J

J.D.Caldwell
Acting Indian Agent.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

150-60B

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

Prince Rupert, B.C.
Feb. 1st, 1944

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines & Resources, Ottawa, Ont.

With reference to your letter of December 29th relative to Residential school graduates, we submit hereunder a list of the names of those that we have received from the Residential schools. Those mentioned in your letter are included with remarks on each. I will send supplement remarks on the others after I have checked up on their whereabouts, etc.

Name	School	Remarks
Pauline Lawson	Crosby Girl's Home	Living with parents at Port Simpson. Fairly well-behaved, worked at salmon cannery last summer.
Freda Morrison	"	Living with her grandparents at Port Simpson and is employed at Crosby Girl's School laundry . Satisfactory work and is very well behaved.
Hazel Price	"	Living with relatives at Port Simpson Works as ward-aid at Port Simpson hospital. Giving good satisfaction
Arthur Leeson	Alert Bay	Living at Greenville with his father. Fishes at one of the canneries with his brother during the summer.
Marjorie M. Clayton	Alert Bay	This girl did not graduate but was discharged from the school and admitted to the Preventorium at Alert Bay.
Lewis Bolton	St. Michael's School, Alert Bay	
Lawrence McKay	"	"
Percy Adams	"	"

(over)

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Name	School	Remarks
Bertie McKay	St. Michael's School, Alert Bay	
Reynold Davies	" "	
Raymond Doolan	" "	
Rhoda Leighton	" "	
Thelma Russ	" "	
Annie McNeil	" "	
Esther Barton	" "	

J. Gillett,
Indian Agent.

JG/MD

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PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 108-11

Kenora, Ontario.
February 4th 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Dept of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Re: Ex-pupils of Residential Schools.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your 129-1-10 of the 1st instant in connection with the following ex-pupils:-

No. 126 - Mary Spence does not belong to this Agency.

No. 221 - William Gordon Martin - 65 Shoal Lake 40. Home on Reserve with parents and cutting cordwood on the reserve - Good character.

No. 206 - James Handorgan - ---- 66 Big Island With father at Big Island. He is guiding and fishing, and is of good character.

The last two ex-pupils information was given in our letter of the 28th ultimo.

Norman Patterson

C. Indian Agent.

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INDIAN AGENT

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 8

Fisher River Agency,
Hodgson, Manitoba.
February 4th, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch. Mines & Resources. Ottawa, Canada.

With reference to your letter of December 27th, 1943 regarding discharged pupils from residential Schools, we report as follows:

No 0458 Myrtle Spence, working as maid in Winnipeg General Hospital. Character, good.
No 0547 Eva Asham, working at Selkirk as maid. Character good.
No 0546 Gladys Olsen, working as Maid, Fisher River Hospital, Character, good.
No 0337 Juliette Wesley, working as maid in Winnipeg.
No 0366 Hazel Sinclair, at home, Fisher River Reserve.
No 0382 Elizabeth McKay, address unkown, believe she joined the WAC's or some such organization.
No 0257 Olive Robson, not a member of this Agency -

No 472 Oliver Spence, working in a cold storage Plant in Wpg. Character - good.
No 477 William Ratt, home in Selkirk with parents.
No 457 James Thaddeus, on lake fishing. (Lake Wpg)
No 469 Lloyd Spence, on Peguis Reserve, character good.
No 516 Stanford Asham, working as laborer at Brandon Schbol. Did not come home after vactioh. Was employed.
No 527 Harold Prince, Fishing on Lake Wpg. Character good.
No 530 Carl Bird, fishing with his dad. Character good.

FJC/OT

F J Clarke, Indian Agent.

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OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

Masset, B.C.

Queen Charlotte Islands

CANADA

DEPARTMENT

MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

File 15b-7213.

January 25th, 1944.

Philip Phelan, Esq., Chief, Training Division, Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 29th, 1943 in respect to No 777 Stanley Adams, Massett Indian Reserve, B.C. and Frank George Dixon, (35) of the Skidegate Reserve, B.C. and wish to report as follows:

Both the above boys returned from the Residential school to their respective Reserves.

No. 777 Stanley Adams is not doing very well, doing odd jobs but nothing steady, it seems he has no set home to stay, owing to him being an orphan, he does not look strong but is not under the doctors treatment, clam digging and crab fishing will soon be starting, then he will be able to go to work steady for the fishing season, he appears to be a well behaved boy so far.

No. 35 Frank George Dixon was on the Reserve up to a few months ago, when he got a job in one of the canneries at Steveston, Nr Vancouver, up to this time his behaviour was excellent. but this week I received a Crime Report informing me that he with two other boys stole $2.10 and some Car tickets from a Chinamen's Shack near the Cannery, and Dixon was the one who did the actual stealing, however he received three months at the Okalla Prison Farm. and no doubt his father will take charge of him as soon as his time expires.

Both these boys of course may be called up for military service.

B.T. Phillips

B.T.Phillips,
Indian Agent.

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OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 6-11

Department of Mines and Resources
FEB 15 1944
RECEIVED

Norway House, Man.
February 4th, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines & Resources, Ottawa.

In reply to Mr Philip Phelan's letter of December 28th last, I beg to submit the following report regarding pupils discharged from Residential Schools at age 16 or more in June 1943.

Pupil #181, John James Wood, was died. Pupil #140 James McKay, this name should be Jones McKay. This is boy is trapping with his uncle and is doing alright. Pupil #148, Lazarus Mason, has been trapping with his father and doing well. Pupils #130 and #130 Alexander Mason and Florence Mason live at Island Lake, and I have had no opportunity since their discharge of finding out what they are doing. Pupil #141 Maggie Paupanakis, is doing domestic service with the Manager of the Hudson Bay Post at Norway House, and behaving very well. Pupil #0135 Margaret M. Scotch, is at home with her mother. Pupil #0384 Muriel Clive, this name should be Murial Cline, and I believe was attending Elkhorn School. The parents of this girl have lived apart for many years, the father living at the Norway House Reserve and the mother earning her own living in Selkirk. I have never seen any of the children, and it is likely that this girl has gone back to her mother at Selkirk, though I have no information as to this. Pupil #0126 and Pupil #0148, Marie L. Rees-a McKay and Victoria Ross, worked for some time as maids at the Norway House Hospital and have recently returned to their homes on the reserve at Cross Lake.

All these pupils have been of good behaviour up to the present.

P. G. Lazenby,
Indian Agent.

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150 - 60B

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

Pierreville Que

Oct 14/44

Dept of Mines & Resources
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
RECEIVED
FEB 17 1944

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

Re: Pupils from residential Schools

Dear Sir,

The following pupils, being 16 years old, have been discharged on June. 1943 from the residential schools.

They are Eugene Benedict No 432
" 0249
Gladys Hoff

They returned to this agency.

Young Benedict worked at the Scrap Industries until last December. He appeals to go back to the same work as even as the mother permits.

Gladys Hoff. is actually absent from the Reserve. She went away to the U.S. with her mother 2 or 3 months ago. She hopes to be able to work there for I have had no news from them as the mother is not back yet:

Yours truly

Rev. [illegible]

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NO-608

OFFICE OF THE
INDIAN AGENT

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.
February 17, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

In reply to your letter December 27th regarding discharge of pupils from the Residential schools in this Agency;

No. 01105 Doris Solomon was discharged on June, 1943 and then spent 8 months working in Water Street Hospital, Ottawa. She is now back at the Spanish Residential School until she finds other suitable work.

No. 1111 Leo Sego was discharged June 1943 and is working cutting pulpwood with his father on the Spanish River Reserve.

No. 267 John Langie is not a member of any band in this Agency.

RPGL/MY

R. P. G. Laurence.
Indian Agent.

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Schools 150-60 B.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
RECEIVED FEB 21 1944 REGISTERED

PLEASE QUOTE FILE I 2.

Saddle Lake, Alberta. 15 Feb. 1944

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines & Resources, Ottawa.

Attention P. Phelan Esq., Chief, Training Div.

Reference your letter of 28 Dec. last, enquiring re several discharged pupils, I wish to comment as follows,-

No.0169. Mary Hunter, daughter of Clesphas Hunter No.220 Seenum's Bd. Discharged from Edmonton School, lives at White Fish Lake Reseve, not much known about her, no adverse reports.

No.0206. Rita Half, daughter of John Half No.157, Seenum's Band. Discharged from Edmonton School, Personally know this girl and she is a hard working girl, mostly outdoors looking after the livestock and works in the field. Parents very strict with her.

No.0203. Mauud Steinhauer, daughter of Wallace Steinhauer No.136 Saddle Lake Band. Discharged from Edmonton School. This girl appears alright, been working out, also worked at the Edmonton School.

No.0268. Alice Cardinal, daughter of Clark Cardinal, No.177, Saddle Lake Band. Discharged from the Blue Quill's School. This girl's eyes infected with trachoma is now under treatment. Appears an industrious girl, works out.

0267. Mary Jane Whiskeyjack, now married- Feb. 3rd 1944 to Irvine Paul Hunter, Saddle Lake, Band. She appears a good industrious girl and I would think will make a fair home.

No.0177. Miriam Samson, not known here, I think she is a Hobbema Girl

No.164. Stanley Cardinal-Son of Louis Cardinal jr. No. 181 Saddle Lake Band. He appears a fair boy and interested in cattle. Has been working out also worked at the Edmonton School.

170. Mathew Wesley- not known, Think he is from B.C.

196 William Makokis-son of David Makokis No.50 Saddle Lake Bd. Discharged from the Onion Lake School. Appears an industrious boy. Was out road working for the past two months.

195 Alberta Makokis-son of David Makokis, No.50 Saddle Lake Bd. Discharged from the Onion Lake School. not known much, He is at home.

All of the above pupils that I know are of fair behavior, to Indian standards.

W.P.B. Pugh

WP.

W.P.B. Pugh,
Indian Agent.

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INDIAN AGENT

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DEPARTMENT

MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE No. 18.

Hobbema. Alberta.
26. February, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines & Resources, OTTAWA. Ontario.

Re: Pupil No. 0177 Marian Lightning.
(Miriam Samson)

In reply to your 150-60 dated 23rd February, 1944, re; the above named. I beg to inform you that this girl has been out of the Edmonton Indian Residential School for quite a long time. She is 19 years of age and should have been discharged before this.

I beg to report that Marian is a very well behaved girl, and since leaving school has lived with the widow of the late Chief Joe Samson. She is quite industrious and besides looking after the old lady made a fairly good weekly salary doing day work for the white people living in the village, she also worked at our Nursing Station two or three days a week.

She was married on the 14th of this month to Joe Wolfe, ticket No. 249 Ermineskin Band. Her husband is a young progressive farmer, and unless they revert to type, as so many of them do, they have a bright future ahead of them.

Alfred. G. B. Lewis.
Indian Agent.

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150-6c 13

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
MAR 4 1944
REGISTERED

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

Okanagan Indian Agency,
Vernon, B.C.,
February 22, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

With reference to Departmental letter of December 29th, 1943, giving the names of the children sixteen years of age or more who were discharged from the residential schools in June, 1943, this list is accurate with the exception of:-

Nicola

No.0595 - Millie Gilmour. This girl belongs to the Nicola Agency.

No. 500 - Leonard George. Belongs to Penticton Band. An average Indian boy. Has worked fairly well since his discharge. Behaviour - good.

No.0688 - Lena Fred. Okanagan Band. A very nice girl. However is an orphan and has to reside with distant relatives. Worked in the field during the harvest season. Her behaviour is excellent so far, but under conditions as exist in Vernon with so many troops will need guidance.

No.0292 - Millie Paul. Penticton Band. Resides at home in somewhat remote place. Is of good behaviour.

No.0689 - Celestine Thomas. Enderby Reserve - Spallumcheen Band. Living at home. Conduct good.

No.0634 - Lizzie C.Dominick. Enderby Reserve. Living at home. Conduct good. Home conditions not so good.

No.0510 - Caroline Parker. Okanagan Band. A nice girl. Conduct, so far, good. Kept in close touch. Owing to conditions at home, resides with relatives. I am trying to get her to agree to taking a position as a maid at Coqualeetza Hospital and hope she will do this. Worked in the orchards during harvest.

(Alfred H.Barber)
Indian Agent.

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MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

I.D. - 6 - B

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 144:7M
:78

MAR 1 1944

Sioux Lookout, Ont., March 7th, 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Referring to Mr. Phelan's communication of December 27th requesting information concerning discharged pupils from the McIntosh and Sioux Lookout Indian Residential Schools, we have been furnished with the following information by the respective Principals:

McIntosh Indian Residential School

No. 63 - J. B. O'tcheek,- Works sometimes, makes "home brew".

100 - David Fobister,- Lives with his parents, Grassy Narrows.

149 - Jerome Quisess,- At home. Has open glands around neck.

101 - Robert Awasse,- Lives with his father.

73 - Camille Fobister,- Works steady.

081 - Therese Kapeskang,- Married. Lives in Fort Alexandria, Manitoba.

0147 - Charlotte Kakekeskang,- Lives very far from here.

0125 - Nora Kejick,- Married.

093 - Marie Ann Keewatin,- Married.

Sioux Lookout Indian Residential School

No. 167 - Alex Keesick,- Believed to be living with mother, Lac Seul.

154 - George Keesick,- A very willing boy, though not strong. Father died T. B. Last heard of, trapping at Uchi Lake.

151 - George Trout,- A good worker, though backward academically. Employed at Farlinger's Mill, Sioux Lookout.

150 - Joe Ashin,- Dull in school, but a good worker. Living at Lac Seul with parents.

0261 - Eliza Shinawap,- On father's request left school for home at Trout Lake.

0230 - Elsie Cromarty,- Employed in Laundry at Mountain San., Hamilton, Ontario.

0126 - Cecilia Head,- A bright industrious girl. Believed married and living at Ombabika, Ontario.

0118 - Harriett Catkin,- A good worker. Believed to be employed by the Hudson's Bay Company at Ombabika.

G. [illegible],
Indian Agent.

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Schools

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 8-4

Babine Agency

Hazelton, B.C.
March 13th, 1944

MAR 1944

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Re - Mr. Phelan's letter of February 23/44
File - 150-60

In reply to the above mentioned letter regarding pupil Number 170, Mathew Wesley, a Kispiox Indian, pupil at the Edmonton Indian Residential School, enclosed copy of a letter from Reverend J.F. Woodsworth, Principal of the Edmonton School, which is self-explanatory.

Apparently Mathew Wesley has been at the Edmonton School until a few days ago, when presumably he was sent to hospital for treatment of a sore foot.

S. Mallinson

S. Mallinson
Indian Agent

SM/GM

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Copy of a letter received from Rev. J.F. Woodsworth,
For the information of the Department at Ottawa.

March 9th, 1944

Mr. Mallinson
Indian Agent
Hazelton, B.C.

Dear Mr. Mallinson:

I have your letter of 3rd inst. relative to Mathew Wesley No. 170. I may say that this boy was discharged from school last summer by the Department. Being an orphan he apparently had no definite home to which to go, except that of Mrs. Esther Holland who wrote me regarding him. Mathew has always been a quiet reliable boy around school, so in discussing his future I suggested that he stay at the school for another year and help me with the farm and other work, for which I would pay him a fair wage. He agreed to this and has been with me all winter, doing chores and odd jobs. For the most part he has been quite happy and contented, except that he has at time suffered with a sore foot. I had an X-ray taken and have lately had him in to see the Doctor. In the last examination the Doctor recommended that he be sent to the hospital for treatment and this afternoon I shall take him in. I may say that in the fall he was examined with the other pupils for T.B. and came through clear, so with the exception of this foot he is in good health. When he returns from hospital I shall send him home, as he is now old enough to care for himself.

I regret that I have not kept you informed regarding Mathew, but trust that the foregoing information is satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

"J.F. Woodsworth"

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DEPARTMENT
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

761-7-30.

Leask, Sask.
March 16th/44.

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines & Resources, Ottawa.

In reply to your letter of the 29th, of December last the following pupils discharged from residential schools are living with their parents on the reserve and their behaviour is satisfactory.

No. 0246 Mary Bird. James Roberts Band, Lac La Ronge.
" 0508 Dorothy Bear, Wm. Charles Band, New Reserve.

E.S.Jones.
Indian Agent.

TBP.

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DEPARTMENT
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

150-60B

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE

Dept of Mines & Re
APR 20 194

Chapleau Ontario
April 19th. 1944

The Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa

Re; File 150-60

About a year ago I received a letter regarding the follow up of pupils discharged from the Indian Residential Schools.

At that time I replied advising that as far as I could gather no such forms had been issued through this office to the Principle of the Chapleau School, and requested that some be sent to him.

To date none have been received, as another group will be ready for discharge this year will you kindly forward a supply of these forms so that we may get them started.

I think it is essential that some such idea be carried out to the full, and am only sorry that when the scheme was originated in 1937 that the agent then did not see that they were procured and records kept.

F. Matters
Indian Agent.

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Ottawa, April 21, 1944.

Mr. F. Matters, Indian Agent, Chapleau, Ontario.

In reply to your communication of the 19th instant, I wish to state that forms for the discharge of pupils are being sent to the Principals of the Residential Schools. One copy of this form is to be sent to your office to be kept for your information. We appreciate your interest in this matter.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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150-60B.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE S-4

Babine Agency

Hazelton, B.C.
July 6th, 1944

JUL 1 19
RSC

Department of Mines & Resources
Indian Affairs Branch
JUL 13 1944
RECEIVED

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines & Resources, Ottawa

With reference to Mr. Phelan's letter of December 28th, 1943 I wish to advise that the following named pupils, discharged from the Lejac Indian Residential School, are now employed as follows:-

No. 380 Alfred Joseph: Working on the Canadian National Railways as a section hand.

No. 0325 Mary Gunanoot: Working as a cook's helper in a lumber camp.

It is only within the last two days that I found where one of the above named was located. I have received no report of any laxity in the behaviour of either of these ex-pupils.

S. Mallinson
Indian Agent

SM/GM

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS OF THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT

Babine Agency

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 8-4

Hazelton, B.C.
July 6th, 1944

Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines & Resources, Ottawa.

With reference to Mr. Phelan's letter of December 28th, 1943 I wish to advise that the following named pupils, discharged from the Lejac Indian Residential School, are now employed as follows:-

No. 380 Alfred Joseph: Working on the Canadian National Railways as a section hand.

No. e325 Mary Gunanoot: Working as a cook's helper in a lumber camp.

It is only within the last two days that I found where one of the above named was located. I have received no report of any laxity in the behaviour of either of these ex-pupils.

S. Mallinson
Indian Agent

SM/GM

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OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
MAY 16 1944
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 1 E 2.

Saddle Lake, Alta. 11th May 1944.

Indian Affairs Branch, Dept. of Mines & Resources, Ottawa.

Your File 150-60.

With reference to my letter dated Feb. 3rd last in which I enclosed follow up reports of ex pupils of the Blue Quill's School and more in particular to the second paragraph in which I stated that I had not received any reports from the Edmonton School. I beg to inform you that I wrote Mr. Woodsworth in this connection and I quote his reply as follows,-

"In regard to the reports from this school on the pupils who have been discharged at the age of 16 years. I have no forms covering that report. Have you? I may have mislaid the letter from the Department, but I do not recall having received instructions re. this matter. Kindly let me know what is required."

For your information I have no forms on hand to send Mr. Woodsworth, I would appreciate the same being sent together with copies of your circulars dealing with the forms.

WPBP.

W.P.B. Pugh,
Indian Agent.

To Mr Woodsworth.

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150-60

Ottawa, May 20, 1944.

Rev. J. F. Woodsworth, Principal, Edmonton Indian
Residential School, Edmonton, Alberta.

I have on hand a letter from Indian Agent S.
P.B. Pugh, stating that you have not received the
Follow Up Reports sent from this Department. As these
reports went out a short while ago you may not have
received them at the time you wrote to the Agent.
If by this time you have not received these forms,
please let me know and we will send another set.

A. J. Doucet,
Training Division.

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150-60

Ottawa, July 10, 1944.

Rev. L. Poirier, O.M.I. Principal, Guy Indian
Residential School, Sturgeon Landing, Sask.

I am returning the discharge forms which you sent to this office a few days ago. This office receives a discharge list in September from which we make up our special file. This form is therefore only required for the Agent and the Missionary.

A.J. Doucet.
Training Division.

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150-60a

Extract for

Original on 133-0-10

Extract from letter received from Rev. R.T. Chapin, Principal, Indian Residential School, Brandon, Man.

List of United Church Missionaries working on reserves from which pupils of the Brandon Residential School are recruited:

Pipestone	- Rev. S.H. Brown, Pipestone, Man.
Fisher River and Peguis	- C.D. Street, Koostatak, Man.
Carry-the-Kettle	- Rev. T.L. Parker, Sintaluta, Sask.
White Bear	- Miss G. Casse, Carlyle, Sask.
Norway House	- Rev. D.D. Martin, Norway House, Man.
Crooked Lake	- Rev. A.C. Huston, Whitewood, Sask.
Long Plains	- Rev. R.C. Matthews, Edwin, Man.
Peepeekesis	- Rev. C. Bewell, Balcarres, Sask.
Nelson House	- Mrs. J.T. Blackford, Nelson House, Man. (Mr. Blackford just recently died.)

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150-60B.

EXTRACT
ORIGINAL ON
76-128

The Pas, April 10, 1945.

Dear Sirs-

Medical Report for March 1945. The Pas Agency

Shammattawa.

The wife of the Hudson's Bay factor here is a Treaty Indian, educated in one of the Ontario Anglican schools. One would go a long way without finding a more excellent cook and good housekeeper. Her bread, made of your Vitamin B2 flour, equalled any I have ever tasted.

Your obedient servant.
(Sgd.) Robt. F. Tule M.D.

Robt. F. Tule, Medical Supt.
The Pas Agency.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1941.....

To Lt. C. Cameron

Indian Agent,

Lesser Slave Lake.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on June 10th 1941.....

Name of Pupil & register number D.234 Emma Natomeo...

Age on Discharge .....16.....

Number of years in school .....5-9-5.....

Trade or industry learned A general idea of a good home keeper

General remarks of Principal re above pupil ...as far as known the above pupil gave satisfaction.....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Sucker Lake (Bighead's)

Rev. Emile Parent, O.M.I.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year .Married and living on Bighead Reserve.

End of Second Year .....

End of Third Year .Died Oct. 2nd, 1944.....

End of Fourth Year .....

End of Fifth Year .....

.....

.....

Indian Agent.

Note - On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

500-557

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

...L.C.C. Anthony... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1941.....

To Mr. K. Cameron.

Indian Agent,

Dunion Lake.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on 11-10-41.....

Name of Pupil & register number 214. Lawrence Xavier.....

Age on Discharge .....17.....

Number of years in school 10 6.10.....

Trade or industry learned .....

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....Treatment.

.with a good heart.

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent ..Long Lake (Kenhoewin)

R. G. Jaseph O.M.I.

Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge

End of First Year .lived with J.F. Dion-Gurneyville. Alta

End of Second Year ....." " " " "

End of Third Year ....." " " " "

End of Fourth Year ..working in vicinity of Edmonton

End of Fifth Year ..Alberta..for part year.....

.....

.....

Howard Kameron

Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

500-55"

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FOLLOW/UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

ANGLICAN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
LLOYDMINSTER, SASK. Indian residential School

May 31st 19....40.....

TO..D. H. Cameron, Esq.....

Indian Agent,

.Onion Lake, Sask. .....

I desire to inform you that the undersigned pupil will be discharged from this school on .30th. June.1940. .....

Name of Pupil & Register number .....151...Ivan Macdonald.

Age of Discharge .17½.years.

Number of years in school ...13½.years.....

Trade or industry learned Excellent scholar- general farm work.

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....

.....Will not go far, lacks family back ground....No father....

.....and mother not well.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent ....Onion Lake.....

.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge

End of First Year Working with Chief-Onion Lake Reserve.

End of Second .....Not very strong

End of Third .....

End of Fourth Died at Prince Albert Sanatorium-July 1944.

End of Fifth Year .....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony ... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1942. ...

To Mr. T. L. Cameron

Indian Agent,

Onion Lake

I desire to inform you that the under mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on 2-6-40

Name of Pupil & register number 92. Roderick Badger

Age on Discharge 17 3/4

Number of years in school 2-8-24

Trade or Industry learned Canada of farm work & carpentry

General remarks of Principal re above pupil has a good manner and will succeed

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Long Lake [Kehewin]

R. E. Secord O.M.I.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year hired at home Kehewin Res.

End of Second Year " " worked out in Harvest.

End of Third Year works out in summer. None in winter.

End of Fourth Year " " " "

End of Fifth Year " " " "

Thomas T. Cameron
Indian Agent

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

A. E. Anthony..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 19.44.....

TO Mr. T. L. Cameron.

Indian Agent,

Limestone Lake.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..11...20-44.....

Name of Pupil & register number ..213. Jetty. F. Badger.....

Age on Discharge .....16.....

Number of years in school 9-3-4.....

Trade or industry learned Carpentering & farm work & Laundry

General remarks of Principal re above pupil ...is...polite...and...thrifty.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Long Lake [Kashechewan].

R. E. Jones O.M.I.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year ..hired..at..home..long lake Reserve.

End of Second Year .....in winter-works out.

End of Third Year .works..on..farms..in..summer.....

End of Fourth Year .....

End of Fifth Year .....

Indian Agent

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1940.....

TO Mr. D. Cameron

Indian Agent,

Onion Lake.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on 11-20-40.....

Name of Pupil & register number 0267. Mary Louise.....

Age on Discharge ..... 16.....

Number of years in school 6-11-22.....

Trade or industry learned ..... A general idea of a good housekeeper

General remarks of Principal re above pupil ... Res. Owen Satisfactory. Makes Home Nurse.....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Long Lake [Kashechewin]

R. E. Lamb. O.M.I.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year hired with relatives on Saddle Lake Reserve

End of Second Year ...on Kashechewin Res. with Mr. W. Dion.

End of Third Year Worked as domestic for Father Lacombe Kashechewin Res

End of Fourth Year Married an Indian of Saddle Lake Agency

End of Fifth Year Resides February 1945.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1940.....

To Mr. D. Cameron

Indian Agent,

Onion Lake.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on 11-20-40.....

Name of Pupil & register number 0267. Mary Linklater.....

Age on Discharge .....16.....

Number of years in school 6-11-22.....

Trade or industry learned ..... A general idea of a good housekeeper

General remarks of Principal re above pupil ...Has given satisfaction: Makes friends.....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Long Lake [Kinistino]

.....R. E. Gaudet O.M.I.....

Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year hired with relatives e.o. Saddle Lake Reserve

End of Second Year ...on Kinistino Res. with Mr. W. Dion.

End of Third Year Worked as domestic for Father Lacombe Kinistino Res

End of Fourth Year Married one Indian of Saddle Lake Reserve

End of Fifth Year .February..1945.....

.....

.....

.....

Edward Cameron.....

Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW/UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

ANGLICAN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
LLOYDMINSTER. SASK.

. Indian residential School

May 31st 19.40.... .....

TO..D..H. Cameron, Esq., ...

Indian Agent,

..Onion Lake, Sask. . .. ..

I desire to inform you that the undersigned pupil will be discharged from this school on .30th. June 1943. .. ....

Name of Pupil & Register number #0138....Eva Chief...

Age of Discharge ...17½ years.

Number of years in school .8 years and 10 months.

Trade or industry learned .General domestic worker.

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....

.....Poor home and nothing to help her to advance.....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent ...Onion Lake.....

.....D. Hamilton Cameron

Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge

End of First Year living at home. .. ..

End of Second .....".... ".....".....

End of Third .....".... ." . . ".... . . . .

End of Fourth .....".....". ....". .....

End of Fifth Year Still living at home. The only girl. Helps her mother. Parents have a new house now.

....

Hamilton Cameron.....

. Indian Agent

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1940.....

To Mr. K. Cameron

Indian Agent,

Union Lake.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on 11...5...40.....

Name of Papil & register number 257...B...Bighead.....

Age on Discharge .....16.....

Number of years in school .....5.....

Trade or industry learned Gr. indian of farm. worked. carpentery

General remarks of Principal re above pupil ..is..a..good..worker..and..will..succeed..under..the..control...of..a..guardian.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Island Lake (Bighead.)

J. D. Lacas omi.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year hired with step-father at Bighead Res.

End of Second Year Working out on farm as labourer.

End of Third Year Working out in vicinity of Calgary, Alberta.

End of Fourth Year .....

End of Fifth Year .....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1940.....

TO W. D. Cameron.

Indian Agent,

Duncan Lake....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on 11-29-40.....

Name of Pupil & register number 0.226. Madeleine Singer....

Age on Discharge .....16.....

Number of years in school .....4-4-26.....

Trade or industry learned Amount of domestic teaching

General remarks of Principal re above pupil ...is not.....

..very bright but is willing.....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent ..Stuart Lake (Bighead)

.....A. E. Jarrell.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year hired with parents Bighead Reserve

End of Second Year .....

End of Third Year .....

End of Fourth Year .....

End of Fifth Year Still with parents - Father died 1944....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1940.....

To Mr. D. C. Cameron

Indian Agent,

Onion Lake.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on 2-6-40.....

Name of Pupil & register number 260...Alex. Kinistinaw.....

Age on Discharge .....16½.....

Number of years in school 4...8...5.....

Trade or industry learned Guiding a farm worker in general

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....

.....Needs a guardian.....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Frog Lake.....

F. E. Dauncey
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year .hiring at home. Employed Roam.

End of Second Year hiring at home in winter. Out working in summer.

End of Third Year .....".....".....".....

End of Fourth Year .working for farmers most of the time.

End of Fifth Year .....".....".....".....

.....

.....

.....

Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony's, Orion Lake Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1940.

TO Orion Lake

Indian Agent,

S. J. Hill

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on January 2nd 1939

Name of Pupil & register number Jessie Hill

Age on Discharge Sixteen 16 Yrs

Number of years in school 7 about

Trade or industry learned Manual training

General remarks of Principal re above pupil ordinary conduct. The pupil has given satisfaction, but not very bright. Has shown a good will

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Orion Lake I. R.

Rev E. Lassale O.M.I.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year Has been running home as she left before the end of the May 1941

End of Second Year " " " " " " " " May 1942

End of Third Year " " " " " " " " 1943

End of Fourth Year Has not informed us as to present address

End of Fifth Year Works out for farmers wife at times

Donald Cameron
Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW/UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

ANGLICAN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, LLOYDMINSTER, SASK. ...Indian residential School

May 31st 19.39.....

TO..Dr. .T. .J.. Hill,.....

Indian Agent,

Onion Lake, Sask. .. . .

I desire to inform you that the undersigned pupil will be discharged from this school on . 30 .th June 1939. .. ....

Name of Pupil & Register number #0139 .. Marie Chief...

Age of Discharge 16½ years. ..

Number of years in school ..eight and half years..

Trade or industry learned ...General domestic work.

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....

.....Poor home back ground....Will not go far....Pleasant to...

.....work with.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent .....Onion Lake.....

.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge

End of First Year hiring at Home.... ....

End of Second ....Married. Mrs. Waskawikch. Onion Lake Band.

End of Third ...This couple are doing fairly well.

End of Fourth .....".....".....".....".....".....Have some

End of Fifth Year cattle . and are making their living on

.the..Onion Lake Reserve. Have a house... .. ....

....

.....
Indian Agent

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW/UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

ANGLICAN INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL LLOYDMINSTER, SASK. ..Indian residential School

May 31st 19..39.... .....

TO..Dr. .T. .J. .Hill. ....

Indian Agent,

.Onion .Lake, .Sask. .. . .

I desire to inform you that the undersigned pupil will be discharged from this school on ...30th. June .1939. .. ....

Name of Pupil & Register number .#199 ..Edwin Cook ....

Age of Discharge ...16 years.

Number of years in school ....6 years - 4 months. ..

Trade or industry learned ..General Farm work. .....

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....

.....should be capable but needs guidance. .....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent ..Onion Lake, Sask. .....

.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge

End of First Year Working at home. .....

End of Second ..... " ....

End of Third ..... " . . " ... " . . . . ..

End of Fourth ..... " ..... " ..... " ....

End of Fifth Year Works at home. His father has died. Looks after the family. Cattle and has a few head. himself. Puts in a little crop. .....

.....
Indian Agent

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1944.....

To Mr. D. Cameron.

Indian Agent,

Onion Lake.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on 2-6-44.....

Name of Pupil & register number 0217. M. Louise Chocan.....

Age on Discharge ..... 17½.....

Number of years in school 5-10-15.....

Trade or industry learned General ideas of ... higher

General remarks of Principal re above pupil Has given satisfaction generally in the work needed a Guardian.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Onion Lake.....

F. E. Parent O.M.I.

Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year Working at home on Onion Lake Reserve.

End of Second Year .....

End of Third Year .....

End of Fourth Year Working in vicinity of Marwayne, Alberta.

End of Fifth Year Married. Half-breed. July 15, 1944.....

.....

.....

Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1940.....

To W. D. Cameron

Indian Agent,

Onion Lake

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on 8-18-40

Name of Pupil & register number 0228 Bella Mackewitch

Age on Discharge 17 3/4

Number of years in school 5-4-25

Trade or industry learned A general idea of a good home keeper

General remarks of Principal re above pupil Very willing to learn, but poor health

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Onion Lake Sanatorium

A. E. Pares
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year At home on Onion Lake Reserve

End of Second Year At Qu'Appelle Sanitarium

End of Third Year "

End of Fourth Year Discharged from Qu'Appelle Sanitorium

End of Fifth Year At home with her parents on Onion Lake Reserve. Has a cough but seems healthy enough at present time

Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Anthony..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1942.....

To Mr. D. Cameron..

Indian Agent,

..Duncan Lake..

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....

Name of Papil & register number 262 James Lapman..

Age on Discharge 16

Number of years in school 5 - 8 - 16.....

Trade or industry learned Rudiments of farm work & Carpentery

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....

.....Not very healthy. Needs attention.....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Duncan Lake.....

R. E. Jones
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year ..At home on Duncan Lake Re.

End of Second Year .....

End of Third Year .....

End of Fourth Year Has "borderline" condition

End of Fifth Year and not able to work to

on Reserve - Duncan Lake Reserve.....

H. McKay Cameron
Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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INDIAN AGENT

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 168-3.1.B

File Hills,
Balcarres, Sask.
July. 3. 1945.

Indian Affairs Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

I beg to enclose herewith completed Follow-up Report on the following Residential School ex-pupils

No.175, George Anderson.
" 0195, Joyce Goforth

S.H.Simpson,

Indian Agent.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-60B, part 1)

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....FILE..HILLS.....Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1940.....

TO ...G. A. Dodds Esq....

Indian Agent,

.....File Hills Agency.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....June 30th 1940.....

Name of Pupil & register number .....GEORGE ANDERSON. No 175.....

Age on Discharge .....16 Years.....

Number of years in school .....8 Years 4 Months.....

Trade or industry learned .....General Farming & Vocational work.....

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....Good Pupil, attitude during past year has been somewhat indifferent.....

.....Educational standing Grade 8 (part).....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent .....PETPEMKESIS.....

.....J. Rhodes.....

Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1st End of First Year *Was working at home, very [illegible]*

2nd End of Second Year *Is not steady worker, living at home*

3rd End of Third Year *Is operating father's farm, and looking after livestock during his father's absence in Canadian Army Veteran's Guard*

4th End of Fourth Year .....do.....do.....do.....

5th End of Fifth Year .....do.....do.....do. *Is good worker.*

He has been managing his father's farm and has about 130 acres under cultivation. He also looks after a herd of 21 cattle. Is industrious and of good character.

D. Simpson

Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

...FILE....HILLS.....Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1940.....

TO ..G..A..Dodds.Esq...

Indian Agent,

...File.Hills.Agency.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ...June 30th 1940.....

Name of Pupil & register number ....Joyce Goforth.....0195.....

Age on Discharge .....16 Years.....

Number of years in school .....9 Years.....

Trade or industry learned .....Domestic Science.....

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....

.....This Pupil has made good progress generally, is well trained,

.....Academic standing, Grade 7.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent .....Peepeekesis.....

.....J. Rhodes.....

Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

'41 End of First Year .....Living..with..parents..or..guard.....

'42 End of Second Year .....~.....~.....~.....

'43 End of Third Year .....Married..Nov..1943..to..Edwin..McNatt..#..168..Gordon..Band

'44 End of Fourth Year .....Longwood..Agency.....

End of Fifth Year .....Living..with..husband..#..168..Gordon..Band.....

.....Longwood..Agency.....

.....

.....D. J. Dempsey.....

Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

500-657

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE.

.....Indian Residential School,

To. Mr..B..T..Phillips,..... May 31st, 19.40....
Indian Agent,
.Massett,..Q.C.I.,..B..C.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..September. 30th,. 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register number Beatrice. Rose. Edwards.....

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of years in school.....8.....

Trade or industry learned. General. domestic. course... Passed. into. Grade X, attending High School.

General remarks of Principal re above pupil.. This. girl. has. applied. to continue her High School studies, and application will be made on her behalf. to. the Department... Should. consent. be. given,. her. discharge. will be held in abeyance for another year.

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent....Massett, B. C.....

.....T. Paul Anfinsen.....
Principal

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1940 End of First Year. Returned to Alert Bay attend High school. Excellent character

1941 End of Second Year Position on Staff at Alert Bay. Taking correspondence at.

1942 End of Third Year Position at Hospital at Alert Bay. (Excellent character)

1943 End of Fourth Year. Position at Hospital at Alert Bay (Excellent character)

1944 End of Fifth Year Understand that Miss Edwards is still at Alert Bay she has left the Reserve. Does not intend to return to her Foster parents. this young girl is very accomplished far above the average Indian & will do well to be away from the Reserve..

.....W. T. Phillips.....
Indian Agent

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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P.S. The above named is now Married and living at Alert Bay, B.C. no further particulars as to who she married. W.T.P.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE.

...INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL...Indian Residential School,

To Mr. B. T. Phillips,.... May 31st, 1940....
Indian Agent,
..Masset, Q.C.I., B.C.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ...September 30th, 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register number Cecilia Abraham.....

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of years in school....5 years.....

Trade or industry learned.....General domestic course.....

General remarks of Principal re above pupil. In view of the impossibility of the mother taking care of this girl, and also having in mind that Cecilia's sister Mercy is a patient in our Preventorium, I am asking the Department to permit this girl to stay in school for at least another year.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent...Massett, B. C.....

.....J. Paul Lambert.....
Principal

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1941 End of First Year Housework. Cannery Work. Good Character.

1942 End of Second Year. Cannery work. Housework at home. Good Character

1943 End of Third Year. Housework & Cannery work at home. Good Character

1944 End of Fourth Year Cannery work. Housekeeper for White man at Prince Rupert B.C.

1945 End of Fifth Year. Housekeeper for White man at Prince Rupert B.C.

.....

.....

.....B. T. Phillips.....
Indian Agent

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE.

.....Indian Residential School,

To.Mr..B..T..Phillips,.... May 31st, 19..40...
Indian Agent,
..Massett,.Q.C.I.,.B. C.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ....September.30th,.1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register number ..Chester.Adams..#469.....

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of years in school.....9.....

Trade or industry learned..Carpentry,.woodwork,.farming,.navigation

General remarks of Principal re above pupil Chester has spent a long time in school, too long perhaps as a poor home has made it necessary for him to remain in the school without vacation for a long time... He is a good boy, physically in good shape, though not any too long on brains. He should become a fair worker if given a chance,. as he is clever with tools.. He needs a friendly word of encouragement in his new life at home and will repay any kindness shown.. He is shy.

Reserve to which pupil is being sent.....
Massett, B.C.

.....J. Lord Auchterlonie.....
Principal

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1941 End of First Year. Fishing, Good worker and well behaved. Living on Massett I.R.

1942 End of Second Year. Living on Massett I.R. Fishing, Getting wood etc Good Character

1943 End of Third Year.. Fishing, Living at Massett I.R Good worker & Good Character.

1944 End of Fourth Year. Fishing Living at Massett. I.R. Good worker & Good Character

1945 End of Fifth Year. Fishing Living at Massett. I.R. Good worker. Good behaved and well.

.....

.....

.....B. T. Phillips.....
Indian Agent

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE.

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
.....Indian Residential School,

May 31st, 19.40....

To.Mr..B..T..Phillips,....
Indian Agent,
..Massett,.Q.C.I...B. C.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ...September.30th,.1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register number .Mary.Charles...9206.....

Age on Discharge....16.....

Number of years in school.....9.....

Trade or industry learned..General.Domestic.Course.....

General remarks of Principal re above pupil.This.girl.has.been.sent.out to her father, resident at Cape Mudge. Father and mother (Elsie Charles) have.been.separated.for.years...The.father.and.son,.aged.20,.live.together and it is hoped that Mary will keep house for them and try to make a home.for.herself.at.the.same.time...The.outlook,.whilst.not.bright,.is not hopeless as Mary is a sensible little person, with fair health and Reserve to which pupil is being sent...Cape Mudge.....average.mentality.

... L. Landauer.....
Principal

Belongs to Massett Band

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1941 End of First Year. Housework etc. living at Massett with mother Canning work etc

1942 End of Second Year Left Massett for Prince Rupert with mother Canning work etc.

1943 End of Third Year At Prince Rupert working canning work had Illegitimate Baby.

1944 End of Fourth Year Living at Prince Rupert Cannery Work etc

1945 End of Fifth Year. Living At Prince Rupert Cannery work etc

..The above has not lived on the Massett Reserve...
....for..many..years...Character Fair.....
.....B.T.Phillips.....
Indian Agent

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 15b-189

June 7th, 1945.

Q.C.I.
Masset, B.C.

Indian Affairs Branch, Department Mines & Resources, Ottawa, Ont.

I have the honour to forward herewith Follow-up Reports on Residential School Graduates, for year ending 1945. in the Queen Charlotte Agency, B.C.

B.T.Phillips,
Indian Agent.

cc for Indian Commissioner for B.C.

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QUARTERLY REPORT ENDING JUNE 30th, 1945, ON BLOOD INDIAN AGENCY

xx xx

WELFARE AND TRAINING

SCHOOLS

Due to considerable extra work during this quarter, the "Follow Up" reports on graduates have not been completed, these will be sent forward as soon as time permits.

xx xx xx

J.E. Pugh,
Indian Agent.

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OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE FILE 111

DEC 14 1945

Kenora, Ontario.
December 12th 1945.

Indian Affairs Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Re: Form 500-657., Follow up
School Reports.

Last November the forms were included in a Requisition for stationery to the Department and on January 8th 1945 a memorandum was received to the effect that these forms were now obsolete.

Will you kindly state whether it is necessary, in view of the foregoing, to report on ex-pupils.

Norman Paterson

C. Indian Agent.

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150-60B

Ottawa, December 14, 1945.

Mr. Norman Paterson, Indian Agent, Kenora, Ontario.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, the Department still desires you to report on ex-pupils.

It is rather unfortunate that this misunderstanding has taken place. In all probability you have received this information from the Stationery Office but as these forms are mimeographed they are sent out directly from this office. Within a short while you will receive a list of names of pupils who have been discharged last year and those that have also been discharged last September. You will kindly complete this form to the best of your knowledge and return to this office for our information.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....Blood B.C.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....May 31st 1938.....

To Mr. J E Pugh.....

Indian Agent,
Blood Agency.
.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....April 17th 1938.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Mike Oka.No 170.....

Age on Discharge.....16½ years.....

Number of Years in School .....10 years.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....No complaint.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

.....Sgd J.L. Levern, OMI.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year. 1938 At Home with Father. Cattle and farming.....

End of Second Year 1939 ..." ..." ..."

End of Third Year. 1941 ...Enlisted in Canadian Army.....

End of Fourth Year. 1942 In Canadian Army Overseas.....

End of Fifth Year. 1943 " "

This young man is still overseas, having served in Italy and France, Belgium and Germany. He is assigning pay to his father. Mother died recently.

Discharged from His Majesty's Canadian Army Honourably on Jan 7th 1946. Having some difficulty settling down.

.....Jno E Pugh.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....BLOOD B.C.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....MAY 31st 1938.....

To.....Mr J E Pugh.....

Indian Agent,

.....Blood Agency.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....April 17th 1938.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....James Eagle Child No 172.....

Age on Discharge.....17 years.....

Number of Years in School .....9½ years.....

Trade or Industry Learned ....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....No complaint.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....BLOOD.....

Sgd Rev J.J. Levera O.M.I.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.1939 Farming and labouring with father and outside seasonal jobs

End of Second Year.....40.....

End of Third Year.....41.....

End of Fourth Year.....42.....

End of Fifth Year.....43.....

Married 28/1/45 to Sylvia Healy, Graduate St Paul's Ang School. This young man has worked out most of the war years. Quiet type, and fairly well behaved.

Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....Blood..B.C..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 19.44.....

TO ..J..R...Pugh....1.
Indian Agent,
..Blood.Reserve...

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .June. 30.th. 1944.....
Name of Pupil & register number Lucy. Black Plume...0.214.
Age on Discharge ...16.yrs. .....
Number of years in school . 8.yrs. 9 mon. 3. days.....
Trade or industry learned Sewing, Cooking + General House Work.
General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....
.....
.....
Reserve to which pupil is being sent . Blood Reserve.....

Rev. P.A.McKeown.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1945
End of First Year AT HOME WITH PARENTS. FAMILY WELL LOOKED AFTER. FAMILY WORK OUT MOSTLY AND ARE SOMEWHAT NOMADIC
1946
End of Second Year .At Home caring for family, Mther. Bed ridden.....
End of Third Year .....
End of Fourth Year .....
End of Fifth Year .....
.....
.....

Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

....Blood R.C..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1944.....

TO ..J.H..Gaugh.....1.

Indian Agent,

..Blood. Reserve., Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on June 30 1944.....

Name of Pupil & register number John Singer 247.....

Age on Discharge .16 yrs.....

Number of years in school 9 yrs. 7 months.....

Trade or industry learned Farming.....

General remarks of Principal as to pupil .....

..This pupil has been a good boy in school; he is obedient & obedient.....

Reserve to which pupil is returning .Blood Reserve.....

Rev. P.A Chaput.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

~~1944~~ 1945
End of First Year ..At HOME WITH PARENTS,FARMING,NOT A PROGRESSIVE FAMILY,WELL BEHAVED BOY.

~~1945~~.
End of Second Year .With Father at home,has obtained outside employment,behaving himself under difficulties.Father in clined to drinking.

End of Third Year .....

End of Fourth Year .....

End of Fifth Year .....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

Notes:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

....Blood R.C.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...June 12th 1944.....

To..Mr A.McMillan.....

Indian Agent,

...Blood Agency.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ...June 15th 1944.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .Bruce Red Crow..No.260.....

Age on Discharge.....16 years..Grade 6.....

Number of Years in School .....7 years.....

Trade or Industry Learned ..Farming and ranching.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil ..Good Worker.....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....BLOOD.....

Sgd....Rev.P.A.Charron.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year 1945. At Home with parents assisting father with farming and ranching. Works outside reserve seasonally. Fairly well behaved.....
1946

End of Second Year. Has been assisted with a grant for Tractor mechanics at Institute of Tech. and Art, Calgary by Branch. Progress good. Expects to return to Father's farm and operate up-to-date tractor.

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

..Blood.R.C..... Indian Residential School

May 31st, 19.44.....

TO ..J..C...Pugh.....1.

Indian Agent,

..Blood Reserve...

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..June..30../1944.....

Name of Pupil & register number ..Alfred..Bedard..Grant...249.....

Age on Discharge ..16.....

Number of years in school ..8 yrs 6 mon. 21 days.....

Trade or industry learned ..Farming & carpenter work.....

General remarks of Principal re above pupil .....

.....

.....

Reserve to which pupil is being sent ..Blood.....

..Rev..P.A.Charron.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1945

End of First Year At Home with father and works out seasonally in Beet fields. fairly well behaved boy. Father has rented farm to whiteman, and is

End of Second Year receiving share crop. Boy is fairly well behaved.

End of Third Year .....

End of Fourth Year .....

End of Fifth Year .....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

Note:- On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....BLOOD R.C.....Indian Residential School

(Date)....JUNE.13th.1944.....

To..Mr. A.McMillan.....

Indian Agent,

..Blood Reserve.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ....May.1st.1944.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ...Margarita Eagle Child.No 0203.....

Age on Discharge.....16 years. Grade 8.....

Number of Years in School .....8 years.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....General housework.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .Active T.B. and moved to Blood Hospital.Cardston. Alta.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent...Blood.....

Sgd Rev. J.A.Charron.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1945

End of First Year...This girl is a patient at The Centarl Sanatorium,Calgary Alta, and reports indicate doing fairly well.Past behaviour...

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE .

.....Blood R.C.Sch.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....JUNE 13th 1944.....

To.Mr A.McMillan.....

Indian Agent,

..Blood Res.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ....June.1st 1944.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number Rita Big Snake. No. 9220.....

Age on Discharge.....16 years.Grade 7.....

Number of Years in School .....7 years.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Housekeeping.....

General Remarks of Principal ro Above Pupil .Is not very strong and..

...not very bright.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent....Blood Reserve.....

Sgd Rev J.A.Charron.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..1945.At Home with parents who work out mostly seasonally father labourer.Nomadic by nature.

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....Blood.R.C.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....June 12th 1944.....

To...Mr.A McMillan,.....

Indian Agent,

....Blood Agency.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ....July 1st 1944.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ...Joe Henry Head ..No.182.....

Age on Discharge.....16 years.Grade 6.....

Number of Years in School .....8 years.....

Trade or Industry Learned ..Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil ...This boy is a good worker and with encouragement should be good worker.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent...BLOOD.....

Sgd Rev. A.Charron.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....1945. Single,labourer at home with parents,and works for other Indians,Is a good worker,well spoken,and well behaved,Parents very poor ,feather ha.....

End of Second Year..as above.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....Blood RC.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...June 13th 1944.....

To..Mr.A McMillan.....

Indian Agent,

...Blood Reserve.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .July 1st.1944.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number Regi.Crop Eared Wolf No.236.....

Age on Discharge.....16 years .Grade 8.....

Number of Years in School .....8 years.....

Trade or Industry Learned Care of livestock and chickens.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil This boy is deaf or hard of hearing. Is easy to get along with.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent....Blood.....

Sgd.Rev.P.A Charron.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.1945. Single at home with parents assisting father stock and farmin .Fool Bonavrour.....

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....Blood.B.C.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...June.13th.19..

To.E.A.McMillan.....

Indian Agent,

Blood Reserve.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ....July 1st 1944.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number Rex Many Chiefs. No.237.....

Age on Discharge.....16 years.....

Number of Years in School .....9 years.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re above Pupil .This ~~xxx~~ is a good boy,good worker,trustworthy,should be helped and would be successful farmer or rancher.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgd Rev PA.Charron.
.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.1945.At Home with parents,works outside reserve on and off seasonally.Good behaviour.

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St.Marys.R.C.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....

To Mr John Pugh .....

Indian Agent,

...Blood.Indian.Reserve

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..March.31st.1944.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .0182..Bridget.Black.Water.....

Age on Discharge.....16.Years.....

Number of Years in School ....11.years.10.months.27.days.....

Trade or Industry Learned ....Sewing.cooking.&.General.House.Work.

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.Blood.Indian.Reserve.....

...Rev. P.A.Chasse.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1944.
End of First Year...This girl has been working on and off the reserve,doing house work etc.A little head strong.Parents separated.

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

...St.Mary's R.C.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....

To Mr John Pugh.....

Indian Agent,

Blood Reserve.Alberta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Dec.31st 1944.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number 0211 Isabel Many Feathers.....

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of Years in School .9 years 3 months 25 days.....

Trade or Industry Learned ..Sewing,cooking & General House Work.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent..Blood Indian Reserve,Cardston.....

....Rev.P.A.Chaput.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1944.

End of First Year. With Mother at home on reserve farm.Father works out most of the time.Sole revenue derived from farm operated by ID... this girl is a quiet type,fairly well behaved.

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

...St-Mary's R.C.....Indian Residential School

(Date)..Dec 31st 1944.....

To Mr John Pugh.....

Indian Agent,

..Blood Reserve...Gaudston

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Dec.31.1944.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .240..Louis Scout.....

Age on Discharge...~~Sixteen~~..16.years.....

Number of Years in School ..9.years.10.months.18.days.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood Indian Reserve.....

..Rev..P.A.C.Harper.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.1945. This young lad is a cripple,active,on crutches,lives with a brother.Mother re-married after death of husband.The lad is able to get around,and is cheerful type of youngster.

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

...St.Mary's.R.C.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...June.28th.1945.....

To...Mr. John Pugh.....

Indian Agent,

...Blood.Reserve.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Sept.11.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ...286 Wallace Mangas The Mountain

Age on Discharge.....10.....

Number of Years in School ...4 years 23 days.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

Dead

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

...Rev. P.A.Chasson.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..Passed away with Pulmonary T.B. Sept 9th 1944.....

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....May 31st. 1937.

To.....J. E. ugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

..Carlston, lberta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from thie school on .....September, 30th. 1937.

Neme of Pupil & Register Number .....Lucy Heavy Runner - 0194

Age on Discharge.....17

Number of Years in School 8

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal ro Above Pupil ..Very Good student.-Bright

.....& Active.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:-.....S. H. Widdleton....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....Married Victor Day Chief - Sept.1937, St.Paul's Anglican

End of Second Year.....Lived on and off Res.- Husband earned living labouring.

End of Third Year.....Do.....Do.....Do...

End of Fourth Year.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Fifth Year.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

.....4 Children by this Marriage.....

.....

.....
—Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May 31st. 1937.....

To....J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

CARDSTON, Alberta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....Sept. 30th. 1937.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Irene Eistaken Chief - 0193.

Age on Discharge.....17.....

Number of Years in School .....10.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....Very Bright Student - Trade

.....10 standing - Alert -

.....Ambitious.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

SGND:- S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....At Home with Foster-parents - Family Farming.....

End of Second Year...Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Third Year.....Married George Many Bears - R.C.Church 28/1/40.

End of Fourth Year.....Housekeeping - Husband works on and off Reserve.

End of Fifth Year.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

...2 Children by this Marriage.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May 31st. 1937.....

To..J. E. Pugh. Esqr.,..

Indian Agent,

..CARDSTON, Alberta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....March 1st. 1937.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....John Quesnelle - 182.....

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of Years in School .....10.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....Bright Student.....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Signed: S. H. Middleton.
.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....Living with the Cecil Tallow family - Farming & Ranching

End of Second Year.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Third Year.....Enlisted in Canadian Army (Active). R.C.A.....

End of Fourth Year.....Overseas.....

End of Fifth Year.....Do.....

Still serving Overseas as at Dec. 1945.

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date) Mar. 31st, 1938.....

To...J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,...

Indian Agent,

....CARDSTON, Alta.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..... Sept. 30th. 1938.

Name of Pupil & Register Number ..... Norah Gladstone - 0169

Age on Discharge..... 17

Number of Years in School 11

Trade or Industry Learned ..... Domestic.

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....Very Good Student - Industrious - Finishing High School...

.....in Saskatchewan.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent..... Blood.....

SIGNED: ....S. H. Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..... High School at Saskatchewan.....

End of Second Year..... To "Mothercraft" School in Toronto.....

End of Third Year..... Do. Do. Do.....

End of Fourth Year..... To Victoria Royal Jubilee Hospital for Nurse Training.

End of Fifth Year..... Do. Do. Do. Do.....

This young lady will Graduate in May 1945 at the above Hospital.

.....

Very good type of young woman.

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date) Mar. 31st, 1938.....

To..J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,..

Indian Agent,

CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Sept. 30th. 1938.

Name of Pupil & Register Number Norah Gladstone - 0169

Age on Discharge 17

Number of Years in School 11

Trade or Industry Learned Domestic.

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil

.....Very Good Student - industrious - Finishing High School.....

.....in Saskatchewan.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent Blood.

SIGNED: S. H. Middleton,
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year High School at Saskatchewan.

End of Second Year To "Mothercraft" School in Toronto.

End of Third Year Do. Do. Do.

End of Fourth Year To Victoria Royal Jubilee Hospital for Nurse Training.

End of Fifth Year Do. Do. Do. Do.

This young lady will Graduate in May 1945 at the above Hospital.

Very good type of young woman.

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Paul's .....Indian Residential School

(Date) May 31st, 1938.

To Indian Agent, J. E. Pugh,

Indian Agent,

CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Sept. 30th, 1938.

Name of Pupil & Register Number Phyllis Tail Feathers. - 0173.

Age on Discharge 18

Number of Years in School 12

Trade or Industry Learned Domestic.

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil

Very right Student - Conscientious Worker.

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent Blood.

SIGNED: S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year With Parents.

End of Second Year Living with Albert Wells - Indian Fashion.

End of Third Year Do. Do. - Do.

End of Fourth Year Do. Do. - Do.

End of Fifth Year Do. Do. - Do.

Albert Wells has worked with his Father on Farm and with Cattle and also outside jobs - 3 Children of this union, only one now living as at 1945.

This woman is well behaved - Clean type.

[signature]
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)..May 31st. 1938.....

To...J..E..Rugh..Esqr...

Indian Agent,

..CARDSTON...Alta....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ...September. 30th. 1938.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Beatrice Soup - 0175.....

Age on Discharge.....18.....

Number of Years in School .....12 Years & 9 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....Very Bright Student - Industrious Worker.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

SIGNED:- S. H. Middleton.
.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....Married Frank Good Striker Jnr. 1938, Working on Farm.....

End of Second Year.....At home with "In-Laws", Husband working at Agency as Labr.....

End of Third Year.....At Agency - Husband Labourer.....

End of Fourth Year.....Do. Do. Do. till Nove. 1942.....

End of Fifth Year.....Husband now on own Farm with Father's equipment, this union has 3 children as at 1945 - Beatrice is a quiet and well behaved type of girl.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)May 31st. 1939.....

To....J. E. Pugh, Esqr.

Indian Agent,

CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ....February.19/.1939.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ....Louisa.(Lorna).Mountain.Horse.

Age on Discharge.....17.....

Number of Years in School .....7.years.2.months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal ro Above Pupil .....

.....Poor Health. - Died in Hospital.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....

SIGNED:- S. H. Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.Died.January.15th..1939.-.T.B..At.B.I.Hospital.

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May 31st. 1939.....

To...J.F.Pugh...Esqr...

Indian Agent,

...CARDSTON, Alta...

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..... Sept. 30th. 1939.

Name of Pupil & Register Number ..... Mary Crane Chief - 0204

Age on Discharge..... 17

Number of Years in School 8

Trade or Industry Learned ..... Domestic.

General Remarks of Principal ro Above Pupil ..... Average Mentality.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent..... Blood.

SIGNED:- ..... S. H. Middleton. Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..At home with Father - People very Poor (Her Father "Bad Man").

End of Second Year...Do.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Third Year...Do.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Fourth Year...Do.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Fifth Year...Do.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

Good Behaviour, has not married, works off Reserve Seasonally, odd jobs.

.....

.....

.....Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date).May 31st, 1939.....

To...J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

....Cardston, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..Sept. 30th, 1938.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ....Joseph Iron Shirt - 191.....

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of Years in School .....8 years & 9 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .Average Mentality....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd. S. H. Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....Worked out with White Ranchers off the Reserve.

End of Second Year.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Third Year.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Fourth Year.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Fifth Year.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

Employers of this lad say that he is trust-worthy and a good worker -

Seems to get along fairly well - Fairly Good behaviour.

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Paul's Indian Residential School

(Date) May 31st. 1939.

To J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Sept. 30th. 1938.

Name of Pupil & Register Number Frederick Wm. Weasel Fat. - 192.

Age on Discharge 16

Number of Years in School 9

Trade or Industry Learned Farming.

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil Average mentality. - Industrious & Reliable.

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent Blood.

Sgnd. S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year At home with parents on Farm.

End of Second Year Do. Do.

End of Third Year Joined Canadian Army (Active).

End of Fourth Year O/seas Do. Do.

End of Fifth Year Do. Do. Do.

1944-45 Discharged, 25/2/44, Married to Verdun Hind Bull, at present working at Coal Mines at Coleman, Alta.- Agent is assisting this lad to obtain his Army Allowances etc. - Well behaved lad - 1 child of union.

Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

500-657.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date) May 31st. 1939.....

To....J. E. Pugh. Esqr...

Indian Agent,

..CARDSTON...Alta...

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ....Sept. 30th. 1938.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Raymond King. - 210.....

Age on Discharge.....17.....

Number of Years in School .....6 years & 6 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil ....Very Bright Student....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd. S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....At Home with Father - Nick King - who works out off the

End of Second Year.....Reserve - and also does some Surface Coal Mining -

End of Third Year.....Works mostly in Beetfields (Contract work) out of

End of Fourth Year.....RAYMOND, Alberta - Fairly well behaved lad.

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....May 31st. 1939.....

To....J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

....CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....Sept. 30th. 1938.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ..Mary Crow Spreads its Wings. -0208.

Age on Discharge.....17.....

Number of Years in School .....7 years & 6 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .Average student.....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd. ...S. H. Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....At Home with Parents - Fair Behaviour - Parents Nomadic.

End of Second Year.....Do. Do. Do.

End of Third Year.....Do. Do. Do.

End of Fourth Year.....Do. Do. Do.

End of Fifth Year.....Do. Do. Do.

Now married to Wallace Crow Chief - 23/1/45 - 1 Child of the union.

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Paul's Indian Residential School

(Date) May 31st. 1939.

To J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on September, 30th. 1939.

Name of Pupil & Register Number Victor Chief Body - 214.

Age on Discharge 16

Number of Years in School 7 years & 4 months.

Trade or Industry Learned Farming.

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil Average mentality.

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent Blood.

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year. At Home with Parents - Some Farming & Working out Season-ally.

End of Second Year. Do. Do. Do.

End of Third Year. Do. Do. Do.

End of Fourth Year. Do. Do. Do.

End of Fifth Year. Do. Do. Do.

Fairly good type of young man - Good Worker.

Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)....May 31st. 1939.....

To.....J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

....CARDSTON, Alta....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..September, 30th. 1939.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ....Annie Crane Chief - 0205.....

Age on Discharge.....18.....

Number of Years in School .....8.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil ..Average Mentality.....

.....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..Died:- July 19th. 1940 TB.....

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Paul's Indian Residential School

(Date) May 31st. 1939.

To J. E. Pugh, Esqr.

Indian Agent,

CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Sept. 30th. 1939.

Name of Pupil & Register Number Ada Wings - 0199

Age on Discharge 17

Number of Years in School 9 years & 8 months.

Trade or Industry Learned Domestic.

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil Average Mentality.

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent Blood.

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year Married - Indian Fashion - to Dan Weasel Moccasin.

End of Second Year Child born to union - Lived with Father-in-Law.

End of Third Year 2nd. Do. Do. - Do. Do.

End of Fourth Year Husband working around Reserve with Father - This

End of Fifth Year Girl is of good behaviour - Family she married into are all Pagans.

Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)....May 31st. 1939.....

To...J. E. Pugh, Esqr....

Indian Agent,

....CARDSTON, Alta.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....Sept. 30th. 1939.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Helen Strangling Wolf-0198

Age on Discharge.....18.....

Number of Years in School .....9 years & 8 months.

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....Average mentality.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.
.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....With parents on & off Reserve - Working in Lethbridge.

End of Second Year.....Domestic & Waitress - Lethbridge.

End of Third Year.....Do. Do. Do.

End of Fourth Year.....Do. Do. Do.

End of Fifth Year.....Do. Do. Do.

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....May 31st. 1939.....

To.....J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

Cardston, Alta.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....September 30th. 1939.

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Queenie Good Striker - 0192

Age on Discharge.....18.....

Number of Years in School .....10 years & 1 Month.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....Very Bright Student.....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....With Parents on Reserve & Working out as Domestic.....

End of Second Year.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Third Year.....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Fourth Year.....Working off Reserve as Domestic.....

End of Fifth Year.....Do.....Do. - Winnipeg.....

Still in Winnipeg - Working as Domestic.....

.....

.....

Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May. 31st. 1939.....

To..J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,...

Indian Agent,

....CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....September. 30th. 1939.

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Stanley Healy - 213.

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of Years in School .....7.years.&.5.months.

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .Average.Mentality....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:-...S. H. Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....Lived.with.Davis.Family.-.Finds.outside.employment.

End of Second Year.....Do:.....Do:.....Do:.....

End of Third Year.....Working.off.Reserve.-.Construction.Work.....

End of Fourth Year.....Do:.....Do:.....Do:.....

End of Fifth Year.....Married Holly Sweet Grass 3/2/44 - 1 Child of union.

Working off Reserve - Farming - Construction work.

.....

.....

.....No.2.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St. Paul's Indian Residential School

(Date) May 31st. 1939.

To J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Sept. 30th. 1939.

Name of Pupil & Register Number Edward Spotted Bull - 208

Age on Discharge 16

Number of Years in School 8

Trade or Industry Learned Farming.

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil Average Mentality.

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent Blood.

Sgnd.:- S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year: At home with arents - Farming - Married Eva M. Crane

End of Second Year: Du. and Off Reserve working, Farming & Construction

End of Third Year: Do. Do. Do.

End of Fourth Year: Do. Do. Do.

End of Fifth Year: Do. Do. Do.

Three Children born of union - 2 Living , 1 Died - Fair type of Young lad - Has some Cattle.

Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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Indian Affairs. School Files.
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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....May 31st. 1939.....

To.....J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,...

Indian Agent,

.....CARDSTON, Alta.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..... September, 30th. 1939.

Name of Pupil & Register Number ..... Charles Bullshields - 200

Age on Discharge..... 16

Number of Years in School ..... 9 years & 5 months.

Trade or Industry Learned ..... Farming

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil ..... Average Mentality.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..With relatives on Reserve. working for wages....

End of Second Year..Do.....Do.....Married Irene P. Chicken.

End of Third Year...Do.....on and off Res.....1 Child Born.

End of Fourth Year..Do.....Do.....2nd. Do...

End of Fifth Year...Do.....Do.....3rd Do...

Fair type of lad - Good worker for wages.

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May. 31st. 1939.....

To..J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

..CARDSTON, Alta.,

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....September, 30th. 1939...

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Horace Gladstone. - 197.

Age on Discharge.....17.....

Number of Years in School .....9 years & 5 months.

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....Very Bright Student.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.

Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....Operating Tractor (I.D.) seasonal - And at Home.

End of Second Year....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Third Year....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Fourth Year....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Fifth Year.....At Home - Own Farm & Cattle.

.....Good type of lad and careful worker - not married.

.....

.....

Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May 31st. 1939.....

To...J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

....CARDSTON, Alta.,

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....September..30th..1939.

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....William Wadsworth Jnr. - 187

Age on Discharge.....19.....

Number of Years in School .....9 years & 11 months.

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal ro Above Pupil ..Very Bright Student.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..At Home with Father - Farming.....

End of Second Year...Do.....Do.....Do...& Working out Seasonal.

End of Third Year..Enlisted Canadian Army (Active).....

End of Fourth Year...Canadian Army.....

End of Fifth Year.....Do...Do...(Overseas). Returned to Canada as .....a Patient - placed in Central Alberta Sanatorium, CALGARY.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATES

St. Paul's Indian Residential School

May 31st, 1939

TO._____

Indian Agent

Blood Reserve, Cardston, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the undermentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Sept. 30, 1939

Name of Pupil & register number Winnie Cole - 0207

Age on discharge 16

Number of years in school 8 years, 6 months.

Trade or industry learned, Domestic

General remarks of Principal re above pupil

Average student

Reserve to which pupil is being sent Blood

Principal.

++

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of first year With Mother on Reserve, and has obtained work off Res.

End of second year Do. Do. Do.

End of third year Do. Do. Do.

End of fourth year Do. Do. Do.

End of fifth year Do. Do. Do.

Fair type only - Works for District Farmers in Beet Fields and "Stooking Grain.

Indian Agent

NOTE:- On the completion of the pupils studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St.Paul's Ang.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May 31st 1940.....

To...J.E.Pugh.....

Indian Agent,
Blood Agency.
.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ...Sept 1st 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ...William Rebbit. NO 250.....

Age on Discharge...16 years.....

Number of Years in School ...3 years and 5 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned ...Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....Very bright student.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent...Blood.....

...Jas S.H.Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.1941..Married.(Church).Rita Day.Rider...25/5/41.....

End of Second Year.1942..Husband worked for T T Persons, 1 child 29/4/42.....

End of Third Year.1943....." " and off reserve.2nd child born 9/11/43.....

End of Fourth Year.1944....." " and with brothers,on and off Res.....

End of Fifth Year.1945. orking on and off reserve.....

Good type of lad,hard worker.has had a little police trouble late 1944,
.....
driving T T ersons car.No fault of th e young man.
.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St Paul's Ass.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May 1st 1940.....

To.....J.A. Hugh.....

Indian Agent,
Blood Agency
.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Sept 1st 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number Gerald Cross Child.....

Age on Discharge 16 years.....

Number of Years in School 9 years.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

Fair student.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent....Blood.....

Sgd. J H Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year. 1941..to lived parents working on and off reserve. Farming and labouring

End of Second Year. 1942.....

End of Third Year. 1943.....

End of Fourth Year. 1944. working in USA, War plants, fruit and hop fields.

End of Fifth Year. 1945 still in USA.

Un married and a fair ty e of lad, good worker.

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's Anglican...Indian Residential School

(Date)....May.31st.1940.....

To.....

Indian Agent,

Blood Reserve.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .Sept.1st.1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number Rufus Good Striker....-206.....

Age on Discharge.....18.....

Number of Years in School .....9 years 9 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....Very good student.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....

.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

1941 With his father on farm, and doing well
End of First Year.....

1942 " " "
End of Second Year.....

1943 Assisting Father and brothers on farm.
End of Third Year.....

1944 " " "
End of Fourth Year.....

1945 Working own farm, and also on and off reserve, labouring
End of Fifth Year.....with farmers and ranchers. Very good type of boy...
and is taking care of his mother and her family since
.....the death of his father in 1944.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

....St.Paul's Anx.....Indian Residential School

(Date)....March 31st 1940.....

To...J.E.Pugh.....

Indian Agent,
Blood Agency.
.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ....Sept 1st 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ....Clifford Eagle Speaker. No 189.....

Age on Discharge....16 years.....

Number of Years in School ....11 years and 15 days.....

Trade or Industry Learned ....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....Average mentality ,Industrious and reliable.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent....Blood.....

.....Sgd S.H.Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..1941..with parents at Lethbridge working out.Labourer,Farming,beets and construction.

End of Second Year..1942.....".....".....".....

End of Third Year...1943.....".....".....".....

End of Fourth Year.....1944 USA,War plants,Fruit and hop picking.....

End of Fifth Year.....1945.Still in USA. Hop fields.....

This young man is a little truculent, and has been recently convicted for .....intoxication.Good worker and ordinarily well behaved.

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St Paul's Ang.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....May 31st 1940.....

To.....J.E.Hugh.....

Indian Agent,

...Blood Agency.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....Sept 1st 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Lawrence Weasel Fat No 207.....

Age on Discharge.....16 Years.....

Number of Years in School .....8 years and 11 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal ro Above Pupil .....

.....Average Student.....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent....Blood.....

Sgd S.H.Middleton.

.....Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..1941. Lies with Grand father,Tall Man.Labouring on and off Res.

End of Second Year.1942 Working on and off reserve.Farming ,ranching and beet fields.

End of Third Year..1943 " " "

End of Fourth Year.1944 " " "

End of Fifth Year..1945 " " "

...Good type of lad.....

.....

.....Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St.Paul's Ang.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....May 31st 1940.....

To J.E.Pugh.....

Indian Agent,

....Blood Agency.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....Sept 1st 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....George Day Rider No 248.....

Age on Discharge.....15 years.....

Number of Years in School .....3 years 8 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

This pupil is deaf and dumb.and has been taught by sight and sound.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....

Sgd.S.H.Middleton.

.....

Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.1941 At home with parents assists father with farming.....

End of Second Year.1942 " " " .....

End of Third Year.1942 " " " and working for other Indians .....

End of Fourth Year.1943 " " " " .....

End of Fifth Year.1944 " " " " .....

...This lad is a good type and while handicapped is a good worker and well behaved.

.....

.....

.....

Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's, Ang.....Indian Residential School

(Date) May 31st 1940

To J.E.Pugh

Indian Agent,
Blood Agency

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on Sept 1st 1940

Name of Pupil & Register Number Wallace Creighton. No 203

Age on Discharge 16 years

Number of Years in School 10 years

Trade or Industry Learned Farming

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil

Average mentallity

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent... Blood

Sgd Rev S H Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..1941 Assisting father at thome on reserve.

End of Second Year. 194 " " "

End of Third Year. 1943. Died 24/6/43 TB.

End of Fourth Year.

End of Fifth Year.

Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St Paul's Ang.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....Sept 30th 1940.....

To....J.P.Pugh.....

Indian Agent,

Blood Agency.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ...Sept 30th 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ...Rosie Plume No o236.....

Age on Discharge.....16 years.....

Number of Years in School .....7 years.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....Very good at sewing.-average student.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....BLOOD.....

Sgd.Rev.S.H Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....1941 ,At Home with parents.Father labouring on and off reserve.

End of Second Year.....1942. " " " "

End of Third Year.....1943 Married Barney Day Rider 16/3/43.

End of Fourth Year.....1944. With Father in laws family, 1 child born.

End of Fifth Year.....1945 " " " Husband works farming and outside jobs.

Well behaved type of girl. 2 nd child born.

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St Paul's Ang. .....Indian Residential School

(Date) May 31st 1940.....

To....Agent.....

Indian Agent,

Blood Agency

.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..Sept.30th.1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number Irene Prairie Chicken.....

Age on Discharge.....18 years.....

Number of Years in School .....9 years 2 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....Average pupil.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....

Sgd Rev S H Middleton.

.....

Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....1941.Married Indian fashion,Chas Bullshields.

End of Second Year.....1942 Husband working on and off reserve,Fair living.1 child born.

End of Third Year.....1943 " " " " 2nd child "

End of Fourth Year.....1944 " " " "

End of Fifth Year.....1945 Family seems to be getting well,earning a fair living. Girl fairly well behaved.

.....

.....

.....

Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

St Paul's Ang
.....Indian Residential School

May 31st 1940
(Date).....

To..J..Pugh.....

Indian Agent,

Blood Agency.
.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ..Sept 1st 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ..John Calf Chief. No 229.....

Age on Discharge..16 years.....

Number of Years in School ..5 years and 9 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned ..Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....Good Command of english.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent..Blood.....

Sgd Rev S H Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..1941 lived with parents at Lethbridge, share family work out. beet fields, labouring with contractor s etc.

End of Second Year.1942 " " " " .....

End of Third Year.....1943 " " " " .....

End of Fourth Year.....1944 Married, Indian fashion, Dolly Strangling Wolf.....

End of Fifth Year.....1945. Working on and off Reserve, 1st child born.

Bright lad, not too reliable, was a truant addict when at school, largely the fault of his parents.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

....St.Paul's Anc.....Indian Residential School

(Date)....May 31st 1940.....

To.....J.A.Pugh.....

Indian Agent,
Blood Agency.
.....

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ....Sept 1st 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number ....Arthur White man No 212.....

Age on Discharge....16 years.....

Number of Years in School ....9 years and 5 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned ....Farming.....

General Remarks of Principal ro Above Pupil .....

....Fair Student.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

....Sgd Rev S H Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.1941...Lives with parents on Reserve.Farming and stock with Grand - parents. Obtains work off reserve,beet fields .

End of Second Year.1942...On and off reserve,labouring.....

End of Third Year....1943.....do.....do.....do.....

End of Fourth Year....1944.....do.....do.....do.....

End of Fifth Year....1945.....do.....do.....do.....

Fair type of lad un-married.

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May 31st. 1940.....

To.....J. E. Pugh, Esqr.

Indian Agent,

....CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....Sept. 1st. 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Annie White Feathers. r 0225

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of Years in School .....8 years & 5 months...

Trade or Industry Learned .....Fair Student - Good Worker

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:-.....S. H. Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....At Home with Parents.....

End of Second Year.....Married (Indian fashion) Dick Day Chief - 1 Child 15/3/42

End of Third Year...Husband is a Labourer on and off the Reserve..

End of Fourth Year.....Farming and Construction Work. 2nd. Child 1/4/44

End of Fifth Year...Seems to get along fairly well.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)..May 31stl 1940.....

To.....J. F. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

....CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....September. 30th. 1940.

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Ivy Bull Shield - 0179

Age on Discharge.....18.....

Number of Years in School .....13 years 9 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....Fair Pupil - Very Poor Health - Spent last 3 years in Hospital.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....At Home & Hospital.....

End of Second Year.....Do. Do.....

End of Third Year.....Died:- 27/4/43 - T.B.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....10.2.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date).....May 31st. 1940.....

To.....J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....Sept. 1st. 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Myrtle Black Water - 0182.....

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of Years in School .....12 years & 8 months.....

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....Very Good Pupil.....

.....Employed off Reserve.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

SGD:-...J. H. Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....Married Frank Scout - May 11/41.....

End of Second Year.....Husband has Cattle & Works out - 1st Child Born. 21/3/42

End of Third Year.....Ranch & Farm Hand Seasonally. - 2nd ...Do..... 16/11/43

End of Fourth Year.....Leading a fairly good married life.....

End of Fifth Year.....Do. Do. Do. - 3rd. Child :- 11/4/45.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)....May 31st, 1940.....

To.....J. E. Pugh,.....

Indian Agent,

.....CARDSTON, Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....Sept. 30th, 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Irene Chief Mountain - 0190

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of Years in School .....12 years & 9 months.

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....Improvement noted during final year.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....Lived with relatives on Reserve.....

End of Second Year.....Married "Round Nose" - Farmer & has Cattle.....

End of Third Year.....On Farm with Husband -.....1 child born.

End of Fourth Year.....Do.....Do.....

End of Fifth Year.....Do.....Do.....2nd child born.

.....Settled down - seems to be doing fairly well.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May 31st. 1940.....

To.....J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

...SADDLETON...Alta...

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on .....Sept. 1st. 1940.....

Name of Pupil & Register Number .....Margaret Standing Alone - 0213.

Age on Discharge.....16.....

Number of Years in School .....8 years & 10 months.

Trade or Industry Learned .....Domestic.

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil .....Good Pupil, very good worker.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....Blood.....

Sgnd:-...S. H. Middleton.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year..At Home with parents - Farming & Ranching.....

End of Second Year...Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Third Year....Do.....Do.....Do.....

End of Fourth Year.Married a North Peigan Indian-Child born:25/4/44 -Husban

End of Fifth Year.Drowned in "Old Man" River.-Tr. #C90 Peigan Band -

.....Now living with parents on Blood Reserve - Well behaved.

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

.....St. Paul's.....Indian Residential School

(Date)...May 31st. 1940.....

To...J. E. Pugh, Esqr.,

Indian Agent,

...CARDSTON, Alta...

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on ....November, 28th. 1940.

Name of Pupil & Register Number ....Pearl Brave Rock - o234.

Age on Discharge....14....

Number of Years in School ....7 years & 8 months.

Trade or Industry Learned ....

General Remarks of Principal re Above Pupil ....Died in Hospital.

.....

.....

Reserve to which Pupil is being sent.....

Sgnd:- S. H. Middleton.
.....
Principal.

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....

End of Second Year.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....Girl Died in Hospital :- 28/11/1940.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent.

NOTE: On the completion of the pupil's studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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FOLLOW UP REPORT ON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

ST..PAUL'S.ANGLICAN..Indian.Residential.School..

DATE: .December.31.st.1945.

TO:..Mr..J.R..Pugh.....

Indian Agent,

Blood.Reserve,.Cardston,.Alta.

I desire to inform you that the under-mentioned pupil will be discharged from this school on.....December.31.st.1945.....

Name of Pupil & register number.....MARJORIE.GOOD.STRIKER..No..0225.

Number of years in school....10.years.....

Trade or industry learned...Domestic.....

General remarks of Principal re above pupil.....

.....A.really.splendid.girl,...Now.engaged.in.Domestic.work.in.....

.....Winnipeg....Attractive.and.well-equipped.....

.....
Principal

REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT regarding life of above pupil since date of discharge.

End of First Year.....1944.Worked out as domestic,and went to Winnipeg and obtained employment through the medium of St.Paul's School and.....

End of Second Year.....1945 is still employed at that point.No Working permit at present.Good Hospital.Fairly well behaved girl.Good worker.....

End of Third Year.....

End of Fourth Year.....

End of Fifth Year.....

.....

.....

.....
Indian Agent

NOTE: On completion of the pupils studies, this form must be filled in by the Principal and sent forward to the Agent in charge of the Reserve to which the pupil is returning. The Agent is required to keep a record of the progress of each pupil for a period of at least five years. At the end of five years, this form should be sent forward to the Department.

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To enable this file to be made available to researchers it has been necessary for IAND officials to exclude some material in accordance with Cabinet Directive No. 46 of 7 June 1973.

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School Files

(RG 10, Volume 6033)

File 150-44, part 2	Headquarters - Health - Dietary Service for Residential Schools. 1929-1947
File 150-50, part 1	Headquarters - Inventory of Government Property at Residential Schools. 1934-1941
File 150-60, part 1	Headquarters - Vocational Training and Follow-up System for School Graduates. 1937-1939
File 150-60B, part 1	Headquarters - Vocational Training and Follow-up System for School Graduates. 1938-1945
File 150-61, part 1	Headquarters - Monthly Reports - Welfare and Training Services Division. 1941-1945

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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

MONTHLY REPORTS TO DIRECTOR.
BY SUPT. OF WELFARE & TRAINING.

R. 1953

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Ottawa, May 1, 1941.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended April 30, 1941.

TRAINING.

Letters reaching the Department indicate that a large number of young able-bodied Indians, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, have not yet succeeded in securing employment, despite the fact that there appears to be an acute shortage of skilled labour throughout the country. It is just possible that in the immediate future steps will be taken to requisition the services of women for assignments in industrial plants engaged on war contracts, while at the same time thousands of comparatively strong able-bodied young men will experience difficulty in securing employment, for the simple reason that they have not developed the skills necessary to serve usefully in a highly mechanized social and industrial set-up. In my judgment, educationists cannot escape responsibility for this condition. Despite the fact that Germany and certain other European countries had in operation toward the end of the last century a well balanced system of technical and vocational instruction, educational systems in the English-speaking world were so dominated by the classicists that it has only been in recent years that a feeble attempt has been made to promote vocational instruction and then only in a very half-hearted sense. It has been my misfortune during the last 30 or 40 years to meet a number of so-called outstanding educationists who looked upon any educational enterprise outside the so-called classical course as an enterprise designed only for subnormal or semi-intelligent human beings. We shall be fortunate indeed if we escape the consequences of a mistaken educational policy pursued over a period of years, which simply ignored the growing mechanization of human society the gradual displacement of man power by steam, electric energy and the internal combustion engine.

It is significant that the masses themselves rather than our leaders have become conscious of certain weak spots in our educational scheme of things - hence the desire on the part of many to attend youth training

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centres, enroll in Short Courses, purchase for use as hobbies short courses in electricity, motor mechanics, radio engineering, etc. The Canadian Legion have at this date an enrolment of 20,000 men of the Active Service Forces in correspondence courses, the large majority of which are of a vocational or technical character.

Inspector Barry, in his report on the new consolidated Indian day school (Ste. Catherine's) Cowichan Agency, B. C., states:-

"Mr. Patrick J. Corcoran is making a very great success of his work as manual training instructor at this school. In addition to teaching the boys the elementary work in manual training and constructing a number of articles for use in the school, he takes charge of the boys' games and athletic activities.

The manual training shop was in a perfectly neat and clean condition, as was in fact everything around the school. The tools supplied are in good condition and properly cared for by the instructor.

"The girls' vocational work has been good. Considerable progress has been made in sewing and work with native wools. The girls have made a number of dresses. In my opinion this school is proving a great success. Its general standing can now be classified as excellent."

Reverend E. J. Staley, Principal of the Morley Indian Residential School (U.C.) in a letter to the Department dated April 17, 1941, states:-

"You will recall that you were good enough two years ago to start us off in the fur farming business at the school and while as yet it is perhaps premature to begin to get enthusiastic about it, I can say that while it is no gold-mine, it is a paying proposition. This year for the first time we shall be able to carry into account no capital expenditure for supplies or equipment and so I shall be able to furnish you with a much better idea of the situation this fall.

"Just a few rough figures. Last year we pelted 75 mink. The grading on these showed a wide range in quality; the prices received were all the way from $8.00 to $15.00. Moreover, we had a profit on the sale of $215. This year we have at the present time 50 breeding stock; all this, with the exception of some more males we purchased this spring, from the original investment of 6 mink of two years ago.

"The Indian boys have taken to the work in a very fine way and I believe now that at least a dozen boys could find employment if they so desired among the large fur ranches in the vicinity of Calgary.

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"With average fur prices in the next few years the venture is a good one that we have every intention of giving a full and complete trial".

Mr. D. J. Scoates, B.A., United Church Missionary at Oxford House, Manitoba, has been organizing from year to year a worthwhile exhibition of manual training products and handicraft at his school. In a letter dated February 21, 1941, sent by Mr. Scoates to the Indian Agent at Norway House, the teacher states:-

"Each passing year the exhibition is better than the one before, not only in the added number of exhibits but in the quality of the work done by the children. Further - and this is the primary object of this manual training course - new children are being introduced to this branch of education. This year there were 127 exhibits. Many of these exhibits were the same as last year but for seniors the work was better accomplished and for new pupils it represented their first attempts. The exhibits included dresses, aprons, handkerchiefs, pot-holders, mats, bedspreads, quilts, sweaters, socks, scarves, mittens, gloves, woollen parka hoods, chairs, tables, towel racks, potato mashers, wooden teapots with hooks for pot-holders, wooden toys, candle sticks, door stops, papier mache dishes, calendars, tin articles, bread, cakes, pies, doughnuts, cookies and canned fruit.

"It is impossible to give you a full description of the exhibition. To fully appreciate the work entailed and the enthusiasm of the children, it would be necessary for you to visit the school on that very special day.

"This year there was a good representation of the parents, and that they appreciate the value of what is being taught will be seen in the following facts: some of the adult women have come to my wife and asked her to show them how to make quilts. Last summer more women wanted Mrs. Scoates to help them to can fruits than we had bottles to supply them.

"A new feature introduced this year is that of working with tin. I think I told you that I had bought Mrs. Scoates a blow-torch. The boys are learning to use this and also the art of soldering. They each had one tin article exhibited.

"I might add in closing that the health of the children at school has been splendid, some children losing only 2 days so far this year on account of colds."

Sister Sainte Jeanne, senior teacher at the Pointe Bleue 2-room Indian day school, Quebec Province,

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in a letter dated March 25, 1941, states:-

> "We are pleased toward the end of the year to inform you of the activities of our class in home economics.
>
> "You will notice from the program enclosed that the works performed are proportionate to the age of the pupils in each course. This year, in order to bring the retarded pupils up to date, all of them began at the first year and worked up to their respective courses which entailed for them a considerable amount of work.
>
> "As supplementary work, the girls, in addition to the regular courses, also learned to manufacture Indian moccasins, which accomplishment will be useful to them in later life.
>
> "You may, by this, realize that the money you grant for this work is usefully employed. It is our hope that next year you will grant us from $15 to $20.
>
> "It is also imperative that we should have a sewing machine."

Reverend A. H. Fleury, O.M.I.,
Principal of the St. Mary's Mission Indian Residential School, Mission, B. C., in a recent letter, states:-

> "It may interest you to learn that we have started a spinning and weaving class at the school. The boys, too, are competing this year in the provincial calf club and poultry contests. Last year they won several prizes. Our Band is entered again in the provincial musical festival and I hope they do as well as they did in other years. I am enclosing a snap of them, recently taken."

WELFARE.

In my report of last month I intimated that relief and welfare expenditures for the period April 1, 1940, to February 28, 1941, were approximately $130,833.25 less than the expenditures for the corresponding period of the preceding year. We have not at this date received from the Treasury Officials a statement covering the entire fiscal year. The officers in the Welfare Division, however, inform me that when all accounts for the year are paid a substantial balance will remain. This is the first year since I entered the Department that we have been able to meet our accounts in full at the end of a fiscal

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year and emerge with a balance.

It should be borne in mind, however, that a number of commodities supplied by the Department to Indians and used in the repair and reconstruction of schools, Indian houses and other buildings show a tendency to increase in price. Building materials are no longer exempt from sales tax, and this fact must of necessity mean a substantial increase in the cost of materials required for the upkeep and repair of buildings. Tea and sugar have also increased in price, and the bursar of a group of residential schools in northern Alberta, Reverend Father Lajoie, intimated during a recent visit to the Department that he had paid $750 of a processing tax on the flour recently purchased for his residential schools. Our residential schools use large quantities of gasoline for the operation of engines, lighting plants, etc., and no doubt, the recently announced Dominion tax on gasoline will contribute substantially to the cost of operation of these institutions. It will thus be seen that, despite the efforts we may make to keep our educational and welfare costs down to the lowest possible figure, these costs, for reasons that I have enumerated and for other reasons, are likely to increase somewhat during the year upon which we have now entered.

Reports continue to reach the Department with respect to welfare projects undertaken and accomplished by groups of Indian women. These groups of women were organized first in the province of Saskatchewan, by the late Mr. Robertson, and similar organizations have multiplied rapidly in the other provinces during the last couple of years. Inspector Hamilton has forwarded a report dated April 15, 1941, received by him from Miss A. Eaton, teacher at the north end Peguis Indian Day School. Miss Eaton, in her report, states:-

"I still deem it best to carry on with my former procedure, viz.: having the women meet me in school the last Friday afternoon of every month, and the other Friday afternoons I spend visiting. Through force of circumstances during this period (October to April) we only held 2 regular meetings at the school - the last Friday in October and the last Friday in March. At the meeting in October, the first part of the afternoon we were in the school cottage, where I demonstrated how to cook meat and make soups in order to get the most nourishment possible; the rest of the afternoon we spent in the school building, doing Red Cross knitting. On the afternoon of the last Friday in March we discussed garden work and I gave out tomato seeds for them to plant in the house, so that they might have early plants and later ripe tomatoes in their gardens. I also sent seeds with the school children to the mothers who could not attend.

"The keenness shown and the progress made in spinning during this period is most gratifying. An issue of raw wool was made to every school child. If a family has no member who can spin,

they have -

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they have to pay for this service by giving a quantity of yarn. The Indians make these bargains between themselves; I never interfere. Several families who had to pay last year have set about in grim earnest to learn to do their own spinning and have done it".

"There was another incident which, I think, shows this work is well worth carrying on. Mrs. Colin Pahkoo came last week to borrow the preserving kettle. They had snared a lot of rabbits and she wanted to bottle and preserve the meat".

Indian Agent Daunt, New Westminster, B. C., in a letter dated April 19, 1941, states:-

"I beg to forward you herewith the following reports in connection with the Sardis, Chilliwack and Sqowahlie Native Women's Organizations. These societies are doing a great deal of good on the reserves and the old and helpless receive, through these groups, assistance which they otherwise would not get. The interest which these Societies have awakened among the Indian women in sewing and house-work cannot fail to have a good influence upon Indian life. I think it would be a good idea if the Department wrote a letter to each secretary, expressing their appreciation of the activities of these organizations, which could be read by the secretaries to their assembled members".

The letters suggested by Indian Agent Daunt were sent out to the secretaries of these organizations on April 29.

Indian Agent Spence, Moravian Agency, Ontario, in his April report, states:-

"The agricultural short courses recently held under the direction of Mr. E. Moses proved instructive to those in attendance. There is at this time quite a number of our young men away from the reserve, but 10 or 12 adults and 8 senior school boys made up the attendance. On Monday March 10 Mr. Moses spoke on dairy cattle. On Tuesday Mr. F. J. Hudson, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, spoke on the growing of and the diseases of potatoes. On March 12 Mr. E. A. H. Banks of Guelph discussed horticulture, and on March 13 Mr. F. Simmons, of the Extension Division, Toronto, discussed re-aforestation.

"Mrs. Monture and Mrs. McDiarmid conducted classes in cooking and sewing, which were exceptionally well attended by the women of the reserve and by

the senior

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the senior girls of the school.

The following visitors called at the office during the months-

Mr. D. C. MeKenzie, United Grain Growers, Winnipeg, Man.;

Rev. Father S. Lajoie, O.M.I., Grouard, Alberta;

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Manitoba;

Right Rev. H. Belleau, O.M.I., Moosonee, Ont.;

Rev. George Dorey, D.D., United Church Home Missions, Toronto;

Mr. J. A. Marleau, Indian Agent, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.;

Mr. R. McGregor Watt, Dominion Forest Service;

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, June 9, 1941.

Memorandum

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended May 31, 1941

WELFARE

The last figures received from the Treasury Branch indicate that relief and welfare expenditures for the fiscal year 1940-41 will amount to approximately $1,100,000.00, compared with an expenditure of $1,204,772.00 for the fiscal year 1939-40). These figures show decrease in expenditures of approximately $101,040.11. This is the most substantial reduction that has taken place in these expenditures at any time in recent years.

This reduction can be attributed to better employment conditions in the Dominion, particularly in Eastern Canada. It is noted that relief expenditures at Caughnawaga, Que., are approximately 50% of the amount of last year. This reduction can be attributed in part also to a constant revision of the relief lists. In Quebec and Ontario these revisions have been worked out by the Indian agents in co-operation with the inspectors, and it is significant that each revision has resulted in substantial savings. The charges made for certain services have also been very carefully checked during the last year. There was a tendency for a time to charge exorbitant prices for Indian burials. As the result of negotiations carried on for almost a whole year, practically all the undertakers providing this service have now decided to accept a maximum charge for each burial not exceeding $75. For a number of years also a custom existed whereby Indians in certain cases were permitted to ship the bodies of their relatives back to the local cemetery on the reserve for burial. A circular was sent out early in the year, in which it was intimated that in a period as critical as the one in which we find ourselves permission to return the bodies of Indians for burial would no longer be given, unless the cost was borne wholly by the immediate relatives of the deceased.

You are aware that for a number of years certain Indian mothers in the province of Ontario were eligible for allowances under the Mothers' Allowance Act. When I entered the Department, these allowances were borne by the Dominion and Provincial Governments on a fifty fifty basis. Later, the province of Ontario assumed full responsibility for the payments, and finally, in response to instructions received from the Minister's office,

the cost -

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the cost was borne in its entirety by the Welfare Division. It was learned that these allowances led to almost insurmountable administrative difficulties. A mother receiving an allowance, in some cases for two or three children, would continue to receive the allowance after the children had been enrolled at a residential school. These abuses seemed to creep in despite the exercise of the utmost care on the part of the officials. It was decided during the year to discontinue the payment of these regular allowances, to have each case thoroughly investigated by the Indian agent and a relief allowance necessary to maintain the family made by this Division. It was expected that this decision would meet with a great deal of opposition, but at this date no complaint with respect to this change in policy has reached the Department.

Mr. Johnston, at my request, prepared during the month a statement of the live stock population of the Prairie Provinces in the year 1939 and a similar statement for the year 1941. I have had a feeling for some time that conditions on Indian reserves in the Prairie Provinces, from the standpoint of agricultural operations, were not wholly satisfactory. The fears I entertained are borne out by the figures now before me. The live stock population for the three provinces, exclusive of horses, for the year 1939 amounted to 91,343 and for the year 1941, 91,011, or a net decrease amounting to 332, whereas it might have been reasonably expected that a normal increase for the period would have resulted in a population of at least 6,000 head of cattle. It is significant that the greatest reductions have taken place, not in the so-called drought-stricken areas, but in the more northerly sections of the provinces. In the Carlton agency, for example, there was a live stock population in 1939 of 1,648 and in 1941 a population of 903. In the province of Saskatchewan the reduction amounts to approximately 50% for the period. On the Blood Reserve, on the other hand, the population in 1939 amounted to 1,764 and in 1941, 2,173. The Blackfoot also shows a slight increase. The significance of these figures becomes a parent when the cost of the annual supply of meat for these provinces is noted. Last year the cost of meat purchased for distribution in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan from the welfare vote and from band funds amounted to $9,363.79. The figures for Manitoba are not available. These figures do not include purchases of cattle by the Department from Indians; they represent the purchases made by the Department from the large packing houses only. In addition to these purchases, it will be remembered that a year ago we distributed to the Indians of the Prairie Provinces 94 carloads of elk and buffalo meat, received from the Parks Branch.

These figures, coupled with the collapse of the export market for wheat, must of necessity prompt us to make a greater attempt than has ever been made before to encourage subsistence farming amongst the Indians. I have in mind an agricultural program designed to encourage the Indians to keep cows (beef and dairy type), pigs and poultry. The average Indian, however, is not at this stage prepared to undertake the task that must be undertaken

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to feed and care for live stock successfully. Reports reaching the Department from time to time indicate that certain bands have a habit of abandoning their herds of cattle during the winter months, with the result that the care of these has to be assumed by the Indian agent and the farming instructor. Subsistence farming, in my judgment, will mean constant supervision by the farming instructor, the Indian agent and the inspector. Unless we can be assured of this, any attempt to increase the live stock population in the Prairie Provinces is likely to end in disappointment. We should face the fact that, agriculturally, we are drifting in the Prairie Provinces and that this drifting tendency has been going on for several years and cannot be attributed wholly to existing economic conditions. The fact that a number of our Indian agents have reached an age when they are no longer as active as they once were contributes to the difficulties standing in the way of a reasonable solution of this problem. I find it difficult to persuade myself that a change in policy in respect to the operation of Indian agency farms is likely to affect conditions in any substantial sense. It is significant that where capable Indian agents are in charge, conditions are reasonably satisfactory; where we have weak, inactive agents, however, conditions appear to be deteriorating steadily.

An attempt has been made, as you know, during the last two or three years to encourage reafforestation on a number of eastern reserves. It is gratifying to report that a number of Indian agents are co-operating very effectively with the Department in the extension of this work. Indian Agent Moore, in a report dated May 12, 1941, states:-

> "Over 15,000 trees were obtained and planted this spring to continue the policy of reforesting at the Caradoc agency. We used our truck to secure these trees from the provincial nursery station and delivered them direct to the Indian farms. About 4,000 of these young trees were planted on the Soldier Settlement property of the late Charles Delaney. This farm is now operated under agency supervision

Indian Agent Spence, in his report on the Moravian agency, dated May 7, states:-

> "I would estimate that close to 5,000 trees were set out by the Indians from the nursery plot. They were all used for windbreaks and hedges around Indian homes. It seems they cannot at this time see the use of setting them out for reforesting purposes, but perhaps they will realize this in the course of time."

Reports continue to reach the Department from month to month in respect to the work undertaken and accomplished by native women's organizations in the west. Indian Agent Daunt, in his last report, states: (May 1, 1941)

> "The three native women's welfare organizations in the Chilliwack area have functioned well and have undoubtedly improved home conditions

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on the reserves. If these organizations continue as they have begun, they will be of the greatest assistance in awakening a spirit of domestic competition between Indian households, the result of which will be vastly improved living conditions and this, too, by the Indians' own efforts.

TRAINING

Early in April it was decided to have Mr. A. J. Doucet visit the residential schools of Alberta, with the object of organizing worthwhile vocational and manual training courses at these institutions. Mr. Doucet's visit represents the first attempt ever made by the Department to organize courses at Indian residential schools, proportionately balanced between academic and vocational studies and based on the actual needs of the Indian population. For reasons that I find it difficult to explain, our schools in Alberta were, and have been for years, pursuing courses of study almost wholly academic in character. Arrangements were made whereby Mr. Doucet was able to meet Inspector Barry at Kootenay during the course of his trip and thus he had an opportunity to discuss with our Inspector of Schools for British Columbia the details of an Indian educational program that might be encouraged by the Department and adapted to the needs of the period in which we are living. Mr. Doucet at this date has visited a number of the schools in the southern sections of the province and will continue his work in Alberta until the end of the present academic year. Reports received from the Indian agents indicate that his work has been eminently satisfactory. Indian Agent Tolderham, in his report dated May 5, on the Blackfoot Agency, states:-

"The highlight of this month was the arrival of Mr. Doucet, and I think I can go further and say that it is the first real practical move to get some real results for the large expenditure made in the education of Indian children. The program of work which Mr. Doucet has indicated might be followed is excellent and I am sure will receive the endorsation of every Indian agent and principal who is at all interested in this work. The program gets our complete support and the idea of turning our boarding schools into technical institutions for Indians is one that appeals to us and, I believe, will appeal to the Indian parents also. It is hoped that the necessary financial aid to make readjustments will be forthcoming. The writer visited both institutions on this reserve and discussed the program generally with the principals and Mr. Doucet; he was a welcome guest at both schools. Health and general conditions at the schools were normally good".

Inspector Gordon Young, in his report on the

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Mount Elgin Residential School (O. C.) dated March 27 - 28, 1941, states:-

> "At this institution, in addition to the academic training, which is my special field for inspection, much valuable vocational instruction is given.-
>
> (a) The girls are trained in sewing, cooking, serving meals and general housekeeping. These activities were all inspected The work is very practical in character, being that required in the management of the institution. All girls appear to have a share in this management. Dormitories, sewing room, kitchen, dining room and dairy are in good condition.
>
> (b) Several older girls who do not attend the academic classes are receiving special training in weaving; very good work was on exhibition.
>
> (c) The boys receive their vocational training in the general management of the farm garden, orchard and barns and in the workshop. In the shop, elementary wood and metal work is practised. A valuable project this winter was the repairing of automobile engines. Under the supervision of Mr. Johnston, the boys took an engine apart, cleaned and repaired it and reassembled it so that it gives satisfactory service.
>
> In previous reports the character training, social instruction, musical and literary activities have been mentioned. These continue to form a valuable part of the work of this school."

About a year ago Bishop Lamoiet discussed with the officials the desirability of organizing a vocational course for the senior girls at the Grouard Residential School. The Bishop was of the opinion that a number of the girls graduating from the school, usually at the age of 16, were altogether too young and too immature to undertake the responsibilities that life imposes in that northern section of Alberta The officials here were equally convinced that it would be a mistake to keep girls in school above regular age unless engaged in studies of a vocational character. The result was a compromise whereby the Bishop undertook to provide a vocational course for the senior girls by way of experiment. Indian Agent L'Heureux comments on this work in his report for the month of April. The Agent states:-

> "The pupils of the domestic school at Grouard are doing excellent work. At the time of my visit they had made 83 complete boys' suits and had them packed, ready to be sent to the Joussard School. Sister Pustiche, who is in charge of this work, told me that these suits had been made within a month's time, in addition to other work. These girls also take lessons

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in cooking, washing, ironing, knitting and all kinds of fancy-work. I was very much interested in the practical cooking lessons given to them. These lessons include meat curing, smoking and canning meat, sausage making, etc. These girls also learn to take care of milk and cream and are given instruction in butter-making. These senior pupils have been picked from Lousard, Sturgeon Lake, Wabasca, Fort Vermilion and Grouard Residential Schools. There are 12 of them."

Bishop Lunglois is now anxious to undertake a somewhat similar experiment with a group of senior boys. I regret to state, however, that the limited funds at our disposal will scarcely permit him to undertake this experiment for the time being at least.

The following is an extract from the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941 from J. F. Burns, teacher of the Chehalis Indian Day School, New Westminster Agency, B. C. This report has been sent forward to the Department by Indian Agent Dunt. I am of the opinion that it should be included in my report for the simple reason that it presents a point of view that is somewhat unusual and emphasizes certain facts that this teacher has apparently learned from his contacts with the Indians - facts that are apt to be overlooked by officials accustomed to dealing with educational problems in the abstracts-

"Ques. What community work is done by the teacher - apart from regular school work - give details?

"Ans. Fifteen years ago this reserve was one of the toughest and most degraded, down-at-the-heel reserves in British Columbia. Today it is one of the best regulated in the Province. No drinking, morals fairly good, 15 out of 24 houses compare favourably with the houses of whites throughout the Fraser Valley in regard to cleanline s and furniture. The old Indian customs and way of life are finished here. Indian basketry should be discouraged - it has made slaves of their women and children, ruined their health and encouraged laziness in their men-folk. Here the so-called "Art" is passing out rapidly. Basketry work of Indian women who have T.B. should be disinfected as the cedar strands are pulled through the mouth of the basket maker.

"Ques. Do the parents show interest in the education of their children?

"Ans. None. They have no appreciation for anything they do not pay for. Indian schools will always be a sort of joke with the average Indian until he pays for their up-keep.

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"Ques. Is mid-day meal served?

Ans. No. Indian children are better fed here than white children. It will pay the Indian to remain a parasite while he is hand-fed by the Department. We do not want the 'mid-day meal' racket started here.

"Ques. Is there a regularly appointed janitor, and if so, state name?

Ans. No janitor. Here, we dispensed with janitor service at the outbreak of war. The boys do the work."

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. C. F. Hives, Principal, Shingwauk Residential School, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.:

Mr. J M. Farrell, Indian Agent, Golden Lake, Ont :

Very Rev. U Langlois, O.M I , Bishop of Grouard, Alberta;

J C Davis, Esq., Winnipeg, Man.

Supt of Welfare and Training.

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Ottawa,
June 30, 1941.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR MCGILL

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended June 30, 1941.

WELFARE

The following represent the per capita welfare and relief expenditures worked out on a provincial basis for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941:

Prince Edward Island	-	$23.85
Nova Scotia	-	38.73
New Brunswick	-	26.64
Quebec	-	13.76
Ontario	-	4.20
Manitoba	-	6.43
Saskatchewan	-	7.27
Alberta	-	5.64
British Columbia	-	4.28
Northwest Territories	-	6.19
Yukon	-	8.33

Somewhat similar figures worked out on an agency basis show a range in expenditures from a per capita outlay of $94.19 in King's County, N.S., to disbursements amounting to 1¢ per capita in the Cape Croker and Christian Island Agencies, Ontario.

I have, on more than one occasion, expressed the opinion that relief and welfare expenditures in British Columbia had reached a figure that represented, in my judgment, the lowest figure that one might reasonably expect. This expression of opinion is supported by the per capita costs in this province during the last three or four years. Despite a substantial improvement in employment conditions in British Columbia this year the per capita relief costs show a very slight reduction -- $4.28 this year as against $4.59 for the fiscal year 1939-40.

Relief costs in the Sioux Lookout and James Bay Agencies, Ontario, remain high and amounted to $51,084.58 out of a total expenditure of $126,471.26 for the province.

The destructive forest fires that have been raging during the month in certain sections of Northern Quebec and Ontario have no doubt resulted in the impairment

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of a great many Indian hunting grounds and in the destruction of a certain amount of Indian property. Indian Agent A. de la Boissiere, Pointe Bleue, in a letter dated June 14, states:

"As you are undoubtedly aware, the large forest fires which are now burning in the Lake St. John district have destroyed several Indian camps on their hunting grounds as well as their hunting equipment which they had not time to transport to a safe place. Fortunately, however, I have not received any report so far that anyone has suffered injuries or has disappeared. All the Indians who are desirous of earning money have been hired by the various lumber companies to fight the fires."

In a recent letter received from Indian Agent Daley he states:

"During May a very large majority of the Indian men and women have been employed in Michigan. For your information I would also like to state that for the past nine months the Indians of Walpole Island have received in wages from the Chris-Craft Corporation $18,995.00."

This represents per capita earnings for this band amounting to slightly over $23.00.

Reports reaching this Branch indicate that a sincere attempt has been made by our Indian Agents in the Prairie Provinces to substantially reduce wheat acreage on the reserves. Indian Agent Gooderham, in his report dated June 4, states:

"Practically all farms were seeded in good time to both Wheat and Oats. A total of approximately 4000 acres was seeded to Wheat, a reduction of over 2300 acres over 1940, with a total of 2500 acres of Oats seeded, an increase over last year of 1700 acres. Besides this 50 acres of Alfalfa were seeded, with Oats as a nurse crop, and, of course, there is quite an acreage of Crested Wheat Grass and Rye which was seeded last fall. On the whole, the land has been better tilled and better worked than for many years."

Indian Agent Booth, in his report dated June 5, refers again to the effective work undertaken and accomplished by the members of the Home-Maker's Club. The Agent states:

"The Home-Maker's Club on the Assiniboine Reserve is making very good progress and all the members have been provided with garden seeds and in cases where the Indians could not plow their own gardens the Farming Instructor arranged to have this work done for them. In every case the members agreed to plant a large garden. The work accomplished in the club room is of great benefit to all concerned and I am more convinced than ever that a real Home-Maker's Club is a great boon to Indian women and these clubs should receive all the encouragement they can get from every source."

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The Indian Agent concludes:

"All the seeding operations on the Community Farms are completed and work has now commenced on the summer-fallow. I may say that the work on these farms is first-class and should produce better than the average crop. Quite a number of the Indians work on these farms at various times and should be able to see for themselves how farming should be carried on and also the results of cultivating and seeding at the proper time. In this way these farms should prove to be a good object lesson to all our Indian farmers."

Indian Agent MacCutcheon of Fredericton, in his report dated June 8, 1941, states:

"As you are probably aware, the month of May is our big fiddlehead month, and this year it has been a huge success. During the past few years I have endeavoured to introduce this delectable green to the large canning industries and most decidedly was rewarded this year. The MacCready Pickling Company in Saint John are buying tons of them, also retailers in the Saint John market. The Indians of Oromocto, St. Mary's and Kingsclear are receiving the greater returns. Some families have received cash for the month's picking to the value of from $100.00 to $160.00. The price was good and the supply plentiful.

"Clothing recently received from the Department, and shoes purchased locally, have been distributed."

Indian Agent McPherson, Clandeboye, in his report dated June 11, states:

"I spent some time on the Brokenhead Reserve seeing that the Indians put in their crops and they are all taking quite an interest in the land that was broken for them. We have put in half the crop in Wheat and half in Oats. The Wheat which they threshed on the reserve last year kept the Indians who had land in crop in flour all winter but they were short of Oats for feed. This year, however, they should have plenty of Oats for feed and plenty of Wheat for flour. The Indians who had land broken a year ago have been able to finance their own seed requirements this year and pay all other expenses. When the land was broken last year the Department supplied the seed but the Indians have been all instructed that they must finance their farming operations after the first year."

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TRAINING

You may remember that an unusually large number of Indian day school teachers resigned at the close of the last academic year. It was expected that a somewhat similar condition might develop this year. It is gratifying to report, however, that comparatively few resignations from teachers have reached the Division at this date. It is encouraging to report also that we have experienced little difficulty in securing fully qualified teachers for the vacancies that have occurred.

I have expressed the opinion, on more than one occasion, that a large number of our Indian day schools have reached a standard of accomplishment equal to the best one-roomed public schools throughout the Dominion. I make this statement despite the average Indian pupil's limited knowledge of English at the time of enrolment and attendance statistics which have never been wholly satisfactory. Year after year, however, we note from Inspectors' reports a steadily increasing number of pupils who have succeeded in passing their Entrance examinations.

Inspector W.J. Greening, in his report on the Goulais Bay Indian Day School dated June 3, states:

"Miss Fox has had much experience in Indian schools and understands Indian conditions well. She is doing good work at Goulais Bay. If I were asked to mention a school visited by me in which the results of careful teaching of health and personal cleanliness were most apparent, this would be one of the very first schools that would come to my mind."

The Goulais Bay School has at this date an enrolment of 30 pupils.

Inspector Greening, in his report dated June 6 on the Garden River senior room, states:

"I have asked the local High School Entrance Board to consider granting Entrance standing on recommendation to three or four of the Grade VIII pupils of this school. I feel sure that the work that has been done warrants this consideration."

The teacher of this school, Miss Julia Mary Goody, has a first-class, Ontario certificate and has had 16 years' teaching experience, 7 of which have been spent in Indian day schools.

Inspector Greening, in his report on the Buxwah School dated May 27, states:

"This is a splendid little school. The teacher in charge is a little Indian lady, the product

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of the Indian schools, and a product that the Department might be very proud of indeed. If she were teaching in a white school I should urge most strongly that she be given an increase in salary as a recognition of work well done."

The teacher of this school, Miss Christine Nekegijig, has a first-class, Ontario certificate and has been in charge of Indian day schools for a period of 6 years.

Inspector J.M. Came, in his report on the Cape Croker No. 1 Indian Day School dated May 28, states:

"The new teacher is undoubtedly capable and conscientious. The pupils co-operate harmoniously and in general are proficient in their studies. It is most encouraging to the Inspector to find that even with an enrolment of 46, and an organization of 9 classes, much better than average progress has been made at this school. This enrolment constitutes a heavy burden for one teacher and one which no one should be expected to carry for a protracted period of time.

"The Grade VIII class of three girls was examined in some detail. Two of the pupils are quite outstanding and will be recommended for High School without writing the Departmental Examination. The third was also recommended as she is certainly not weak but a decision on this point will not be made until after the teacher's final examination this week.

"There is at this school a large Grade VII class which will constitute a good Entrance class next year.

"Splendid work in manual training, sewing, knitting and other types of craft work has been carried on.

"The pupils are extremely polite and have a very good sense of humour."

The teacher in charge of this school, Miss Louise Cattle, has an Ontario, permanent, first-class certificate and has had 19 years' teaching experience, 9 of which have been spent in Indian day schools.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:

Rev. Geo. Dorey, D.D., United Church Home Missions, Toronto;

Mr. Martin, East Kildonan, Man.;

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Mr. Geo. Wood, M.P. for Brant, Ont.;

Mr. Jack Davis, Winnipeg, Man.;

Mr. J.A. Marleau, Indian Agent, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.;

Rev. C.F. Hives, Principal, Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.;

Rt. Rev. H. Belleau, O.M.I., Moosonee, Ont.

H.A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-61

Ottawa, August 1/1941

Memorandum:

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended July 31, 1941.

TRAINING:

Despite the fact that our Indian residential schools are closed during the months of July and August and our Indian day schools during the months of July, August and September, these months are in many respects the busiest months of the year in the Training Division. Supplies are sent out at this period to the 79 residential schools and 78 day schools. These supplies consist of textbooks, supplementary readers, chalk, lead pencils, scribblers, drinking cups, etc., and athletic equipment. Difficulty is always experienced in securing a list of these supplies from certain schools. This is particularly true of schools where there have been changes in the teaching staff. These supplies are purchased through the Stationery Office and usually shipped by freight. Repairs to our schools are also undertaken at this season of the year. It is at this time also that we re-engage teachers and appoint new teachers for vacancies that have occurred at the end of the academic year. It is perhaps unfortunate, but apparently unavoidable, that this additional work should occur during the holiday season when a number of the members of the regular staff are absent on their annual vacation. With our day schools operating on a 12 month rather than a 10 month basis, it is of the utmost importance that textbooks and school supplies should arrive at our schools prior to the opening of the schools on the first of October.

The Ontario Horticultural Association and the Provincial Rural School Improvement Association of Ontario have for a number of years promoted a contest aimed at the general improvement of rural schools and rural school grounds in the province. This competition, it would appear, is organized on a county basis. This year 14 rural schools in Brant County entered the competition. It is very gratifying to be able to report that the first and second prizes were won by Indian day schools on the Six Nations Reserve. The first prize was won by the No. 5 School and the second, by the No. 9 School on the Six Nations Reserve. The teacher at the former school is Miss Nora Jamieson and at the latter, Miss Julia Jamieson. Major Pundle, in a letter

dated -

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dated June 26, states:-

"As you will see by the attached cutting from the Brantford Expositor, two of our schools - No. 5 and No. 2 - succeeded in winning the first two places in the County School Improvement Competition. I am sure you will be gratified that our own schools can achieve such splendid results in competition with others, and success certainly does bring credit to Indian administration.

"It is a pity that you cannot see both of these schools, for really the teachers and the children have done wonders with the grounds, flower beds, etc. The winning school is really a picture of colour, care and tidiness.

"Many thanks also for your share in our success, as but for your kindly interest when down here last and the provision you made to permit me to obtain paint, shrubs and screenings, much of the improvement carried out so ourerly by the children and the teachers could not have been carried out.

"Miss Nora Jamieson's school will now be in running for the provincial competition".

The following comment on the closing of our Indian day schools in the southwestern agency of New Brunswick recently appeared in the Fredericton Gleaner:-

"The closing exercises of the Woodstock Indian Day School were held on Friday morning, June 27th. An interesting programme of songs and lessons was carried out by the pupils. A prize for highest general standing was awarded to Reginald Paul, Grade IV. Prizes for the highest averages were awarded to: Eugene Polchies, Grade VI; Walter Paul, Grade V; Donna Paul, Grade II; Peter Polchies, Grade I.

"Each girl was presented with a dress and apron and the boys, with sweaters which were made during the term by the pupils under the direction of Sister Emiliana. A delightful display of weaving materials was on exhibition. Prizes were presented and pupils addressed by Mr. MacCutcheon, who congratulated them on the year's work and encouraged them to keep up their good standing and expressed deep satisfaction with the work of the Sisters, not only in the school, but among the girls, and families of the Reserve.

"At the Kingsclear Indian Day School a delightful programme was carried out, which consisted of a review of lessons, patriotic songs and recitations. In attendance was Mrs. A. Pierce Crocket and Mrs. G. I Currier of Fredericton, who presented

two -

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two books to the school on behalf of the I.O.D.E., Mrs. Crocket making the presentation. Prizes were presented to the following by Rev. Father Harris, parish priest: Noreen Tomah, Ronald Tomah, Miles Tomah and Edythe Polchies.

"The closing of the St. Mary's Indian Day School, near Devon, took the form of a review of the school work and also patriotic songs, which were exceptionally well rendered. The pupils making the highest averages were: Grade I, Shirley Brooks; Grade II, Norma Polchies; Grade IV, Clarence Paul; Grade V, Tina Mouse; Grade VII, Harold Sappier and Billy Brooks. Mrs. MacElligott, the teacher, and the pupils were congratulated on their splendid showing by Mrs. W. F. Blair and Mrs. R. L. MacCutcheon.

"The closing exercises of the Oromocto Indian School were held on Friday morning, June 27th. An interesting programme of songs, recitations and lessons was carried out by the pupils. A prize for highest general standing was awarded to James Atwin, Grade VII. A prize for perfect attendance was won by Mary Ann Atwin. In the absence of the Indian Agent, Mr. R. Lee MacCutcheon, the school was addressed by Miss Mary McElroy, R.N., who expressed her regrets that Mr. MacCutcheon was unable to attend and congratulated the pupils on their year's work and encouraged them to keep up their good standing. Miss McElroy also made fitting remarks to James Atwin's achievement in winning honourable mention in the recent Forestry Contest for the elementary schools of New Brunswick."

Mr. Doucet has been engaged since his return from Alberta in the preparation of a course of study designed to meet the needs of the Indian pupils in attendance at our Indian residential schools in Alberta. This program, which emphasizes more fully than the provincial program the importance of manual training and health exercises, will be adopted by the schools at the opening of the academic year on September first.

WELFARE:

The statement of welfare expenditures supplied monthly by the Treasury Department indicates that there has been a steady reduction in relief expenditures for the period April 1 - June 20 - the net decrease for the period amounting to $113,374.31. I am disposed to think that while a steady reduction in these expenditures has been taking place, the net decrease has been substantially less than this figure. You may remember that at the end of the fiscal year 1939-40 there were unpaid accounts amounting to approximately $70,000, while at the end of the fiscal year 1940-41 practically all our outstanding accounts were paid. This fact modifies to some

extent -

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extent the figures appearing in the last Treasury statement.

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a graph showing the total Indian income from all sources for the period March, 1915, to March, 1938, inclusive. This graph, which has been carefully prepared by Mr. Fast, is self-explanatory. It will be noted that Indian income during the year 1933 was less than it was at the end of the fiscal year 1915 and approximately one-half the amount of Indian income in the year 1920. It is gratifying to note that there has been a steady increase in this income during the last three or four years.

Mr. Christianson, in his report on the Kinistino Reserve dated July 15, 1941, states:-

"I wish to point out that we have had farming instructors on this reserve for a great number of years. To the best of my knowledge, practically no results were attained. Since Mr. Gardner was appointed school teacher and farming instructor a great change has taken place. The work accomplished by these people is really outstanding and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner should be complimented on the results they have attained during the last 3 years. Mrs. Gardner does a lot of work amongst the Indian women, which is certainly a step in the right direction, and, as I have said before, she also helps with the school and outside work. Regarding sickness Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have saved the Branch a lot of money in doctoring Indians themselves instead of sending for a doctor for every illness. Now a doctor is only called when actually required. If there is any way of giving Mr. Gardner an increase in salary, no man that I know deserves it more than he does. At the present time he is receiving $1,080 a year, and I am sure if something was done to show that the work he and his wife are doing is appreciated by our Branch, it would bring about even better results.

"The homes on this reserve are primitive, being regular Indian shacks with mud floors and mud roofs. However, since Mr. Gardner's arrival a number of these shacks have been floored. The Indians took out a number of logs during the winter, to be sawn into lumber for improving the buildings. During my visit the Indians were all living in tents."

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. C. F. Hives, Principal, Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie,

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Man.,

D. G. McKenzie, "

Rev. Father P. A. Charron, O.M.I., Blood Res. School, Cardston,

" " A. E. Fleury, St. Mary's Res. School, Mission, B C.,

Mr. V. M. Eastwood, Indian Agent, Peterboro, Ont.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, September 1, 1941.

[redacted]:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended August 31, 1941.

WELFARE.

An Indian Arts and Craft Exhibit was organized and placed on display at the Canadian National Exhibition under the direction of Miss Kathleen Moodie. This is the third consecutive exhibit that has been organized by the Department and placed on display at Toronto. Miss Moodie, in commenting upon the exhibit of this year, in a letter dated August 24, 1941, states:-

"Our 'Hand-woven' Room is really very effective and appears to attract more attention than our 'Soldier' Window of last year. Our little Pottery demonstration is also interesting, and I think Ethel Moses is really going to develop a marketable line of pottery. Several wholesale dealers are already asking for prices and quantities available, including Valentine-Black. A number of American buyers are fairly climbing over the walls in their efforts to pin us down to delivering minimum quantities of basketry and carvings. The possibilities for a tremendous business appear to be in sight. We sold $185 worth of goods the first day and over $300 worth yesterday. This, I consider not bad for the two opening days".

Employment conditions throughout the Dominion appear to be such that the average able bodied Indian has experienced little difficulty in securing remunerative employment during the spring and summer months. Mr. W. M. McCracken, Acting Indian Agent, Caradoc Agency, in his report dated August 7, states:

"Employment such as fruit picking, harvesting of grain and other varieties of work off the reserves is very plentiful. We have been experiencing difficulty in obtaining suitable Indian labourers to assist us in our agency welfare operations. This is due to the fact that the wages we pay do not compare favourably with those paid by white employers. We may be forced to increase our wages during the next month. Relief is now reduced to a minimum; only sick and aged people need assistance".

Indian Agent Howe, Stuart Lake Agency, B. C., in his report dated August 6, states:-

"A visit was made by me to reserves along the Stuart, Trembleur and Takla waterways, using the agency boat

Takulli -

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"Takulli", this being my first visit for the season. These reserves are almost deserted by adult male Indians. Work is plentiful and the Indians are taking advantage of the prevailing high wages. In fact, Indian labour is at a premium. Numerous requests for farm help continue to pour into the agency office; $2.50 per day and board is offered".

Indian Agent Down, of the Sarnia Agency, in a report dated August 7, states:-

"There is a great tendency at this time among our Indians to reduce their agricultural efforts, a natural trend, I suppose, when other industries are offering them from 50¢ to $1.50 per hour. Their motto appears to be to make hay while the sun shines. I am endeavouring to educate our people to the inevitable post-war period and to impress upon their minds the after effects of 1914-18 and that it might be wise to retain their interest in agriculture. What effect this instruction has, however, on the Indian mind with its philosophy of: "Live today, let tomorrow take care of itself", one cannot tell. An earnest effort will be made to keep the present acreage under cultivation".

Crop conditions on Indian reserves throughout the Dominion appear to vary from exceptionally good crops on certain reserves in Manitoba, to reasonably good crops in southern Alberta and poor crops in certain sections of Carlton, Duck Lake and Touchwood agencies in Saskatchewan.

Indian Agent Davis, in his report dated August 5, states:-

"Crop conditions are very bad, owing to the extreme dry weather. The yield will be very small and is estimated at about 6 bushels per acre for wheat. The Sandy Lake Reserve is, however, an exception. The crop there should yield about 20 bushels. There appears to be an area extending from the Birtle Agency in Manitoba to the Onion Lake Agency in Saskatchewan, approximately 60 miles in depth, which will this year experience its eighth successive crop failure. This area appears to be quite extensive in the Duck Lake agency, where conditions from the standpoint of crop production and opportunities for employment are extremely discouraging."

I have expressed regret on more than one occasion at our failure to encourage worthwhile handicraft projects on reserves other than a few reserves in Ontario and Quebec. Reports reaching the Department from time to time, however, suggest that a number of comparatively small worthwhile projects have developed without departmental assistance at certain agencies in the Maritimes. Mr. E. H. Bertho, in his audit report on the New Brunswick Southwestern Agency, states:-

"According to the Agent, some of the Indians are engaged in the making of handicraft articles which in most cases are marketed by themselves. They are not in receipt of assistance by way of advances from the Department. The Agent takes orders at his office for baskets, axe handles, etc., from local people. In such cases the money is collected at the agency and paid over to the Indian producers. During the last year, $301.54 was handled by the Agent and recorded in the cash-book."

Training -

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TRAINING.

In my report of last month I intimated that Mr. Doucet had been engaged since his return from Alberta in the preparation of a course of study designed to meet the needs of the Indian pupils in attendance at the residential schools in Alberta visited by him. This course of study has now been completed and will reach the Principals prior to the opening of the 1941-42 academic year. This course of study represents an attempt to extend still further manual training at our schools. Mr. Doucet defines Manual Training as "All work done by the hands: woodwork, metal work, farm work, gardening, cattle raising, farm mechanics, leather work, sewing, knitting, housekeeping, laundry work, cooking, etc." Mr. Doucet, in his general report dated April 13, states:

"The girls at the schools visited by me are receiving good training in manual arts. If the teachers in charge had clear objectives and the pupils proper motivation, the benefits of this training would be greatly increased. This was apparent in the knitting activities at the school where Junior Red Cross work was organized."

Referring to the boys, Mr. Doucet states:-

"The boys are receiving comparatively little manual training and appear to have the wrong attitude toward this particular branch of study. Many of them appear to detest manual training. This work, throughout the activities of the school, should be dovetailed with classroom studies. It would be very desirable to have boys' supervisors and boys' teachers with ability to train their students in General Shop work, to organize sports and to promote physical training".

Educationists in their comments on the work accomplished by educational institutions on the North American Continent, have frequently expressed regret that few male teachers had been attracted to the teaching profession. Male teachers are indispensable in the senior grades if the pupils in attendance at our schools are to receive an adequate and well balanced education. It is just possible that Mr. Doucet in his report on the schools in Alberta has placed his finger on one of the weak spots in our educational set-up. It would certainly appear that men are necessary to give instruction in what he refers to as Manual Training and to supervise the physical development of the pupils, particularly the boys. There are few branches of educational effort more worth while than well organized and well supervised athletic contests. Such contests, however, without male supervision, are of little value in the development of character. Here we encounter a real problem and a problem for which it will be somewhat difficult to find a solution for the time being at least.

There has been a steady decline in the number of male teachers at Indian day schools since the outbreak of the war. There are comparatively few young, able-bodied teachers in charge of Indian day schools anywhere in the Dominion at this date. It is likely that we shall experience

difficulty -

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difficulty also in finding fully qualified female teachers to take charge of our schools this year. At this date there are about 1? schools for which teachers have not yet been secured, despite the fact that positions in a number of districts have been offered to married women with professional qualifications.

Reports from the West indicate that in view of the prevalence of Infantile Paralysis a large number of public schools may not re-open on the regular opening date on September 2nd. The desirability of keeping our residential schools closed in the Prairie Provinces for the month of September, at least, has been discussed very fully with the Acting Superintendent of Medical Services. It is Dr. Moore's opinion - and with this opinion I am fully in accord - that Indian pupils would be less exposed to the ravages of this disease if permitted to enroll at residential schools, where they can be kept under strict medical supervision and where medical services are readily available. I am now in receipt of a telegram from Dr. Lindsor, in which she states that the Public Health Board of the Province of Alberta has issued an order preventing the re-opening or operation of any school in the province, other than educational institutions where the students in attendance are 17 years of age or over. Dr. Moore is now of the opinion that in view of this order Indian day and residential schools in the province should remain closed and has so notified Dr. Lindsor. The Principals of our other schools will be notified in due course.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Dr. G. Fred McNally, Deputy Minister of Education for Alberta.

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Ottawa, October 1, 1941.

[redacted]

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended September 30, 1941.

I visited Toronto in the week ending September 6 and while in the city Mr. Allan and I visited the Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries and discussed with the Deputy Minister of the Department, Mr. Taylor, ways and means of securing areas suitable for the propagation of beaver and other fur-bearing animals in the Sioux Lookout and James Bay agencies. You will recall to mind that these negotiations formed the basis of a discussion at a conference called by the Minister a few days ago.

I also visited the Canadian National Exhibition and spent the major portion of two afternoons at the Indian Handicraft exhibit, organized and placed on display by Miss Moodie. I was assured during my stay there that the Indian exhibit was again one of the most attractive, if not the most attractive, exhibit on the fair grounds. The attendance during my visits was all that one might desire. I was particularly interested in the number of boys and girls of school age who were in attendance and who appeared to take a keen interest in the Indian dances and in the display of handicraft. I was impressed by the amount of work necessary in the organization and promotion of this exhibit. This year, in addition to Miss Moodie, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Davis, Mr. Elliott Moses and Mr. W. Atkins, 30 Indians were employed. Miss Moodie informed me that the members of the staff had been called upon to work 15 hours a day for a period of three weeks, Sundays included.

The Canadian National Exhibition Commission provides excellent space for our exhibit in the National Industries building, facing on the courtyard used by the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests for their wild life exhibit. This wild life exhibit provides an ideal setting for the display of Indian handicraft products.

The sales at the exhibit this year amounted to $6,300, between $200 and $300 more than the sales

of last -

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of last year. Miss Moodie assures me that the number of sales this year was considered greater than a year ago but that many of the people visiting the exhibition this year were of a class who were interested in cheap souvenirs rather than in the better and higher priced lines.

In view of the fact that the demand for handicraft products is at the present time substantially greater than the supply, it is just possible that the advertising and publicity for which the Toronto exhibit has been responsible from year to year may be no longer necessary and that the time required for the organization of this display might be spent more profitably in the organization of handicraft projects on Indian reserves.

An encouraging report has reached the Department on the handicraft exhibit organized and placed on display at the Vancouver Exhibition. Indian Agent Ball, in his report dated September 3, 1941, states:-

> "I have the honour to report that the Canada Pacific exhibition closed September 1. The Indian exhibit was smaller than usual, as the space was limited, but I am pleased to report that it was an unqualified success and was most favourably commented upon. I am advised that approximately two thousand dollars' worth of Indian handicraft products was sold during the 7 days the exhibition was open. This is much more than the sales in previous years, in spite of the smaller display and the atrocious weather most of the week. We were given a better location this year and more people visited our section of the exhibition. One booth was set aside for articles donated by various Indians to be sold for the B. C. Spitfire Fund. Miss Gerry, the travelling nurse, was chiefly responsible for these donations, and if she had been here during the exhibition I think this booth would have been even more successful".

Reports received from Indian agents indicate that little difficulty has been experienced by Indians in securing employment at good wages during the spring and summer months. Indian Agent Highgate, of the Moravian Agency, Highgate, Ont., in his report dated September 3, states:-

> "All available Indians of this reserve are employed in tobacco harvesting at good wages, the average being $4.00 per day."

Indian Agent McNaughton, St. Regis Agency, in his report of September 2, states:-

> "Employment during the month seems to be at a fairly high level. As usual our Indians are generally employed on the American side.

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The basket shop at Chenail has shown an increase in the number of workers during the latter part of the month".

Indian Agent Lockhart, Fort Frances Agency, in his report for September, refers to the number of Indians of his agency who have secured employment on provincial lands, cutting and peeling pulpwood. The Agent adds:-

"With the scarcity of white labour in the district, there is plenty of this work available".

Although crop failures have been very much in evidence on a number of reserves in the Prairie Provinces, reports to hand suggest that work off the reserves has been plentiful. Indian Agent Booth, of the Cu'Appelle Agency, states:

"All the Indians who are not employed on the reserves are able to find all the harvest work they want at wages around $2.75 per day".

Indian Agent McPherson, in his report of August, refers to an attempt made by him to secure employment for a number of his Indians with the Fish Companies operating on Lake Winnipeg, and states:-

"I have arranged with the fish buyers to purchase the entire catch of the Bloodvein Indians. This band of Indians fish on a small commercial scale. A number of Indians from Berens River Reserve have come south for the harvest".

Work also appears plentiful on the Pacific coast. Indian Agent Moore, of the Cowichan Agency, reports:

"Generally speaking, work was plentiful during the month and no unemployment was noticed except in the case of old men who are really past the working age. Many of the Indians did not return from the U. S. A. since they went there picking berries in May, last. I understand they got seasonal employment all summer and will stay over for hop-picking. In fact I don't look for them to return before October".

Indian Agent Daunt, New Westminster Agency,

in his -

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in his last report, states:

> "Employment opportunities have been satisfactory during the month. Many logging camps are operating in the district. Harvesting work has been in progress on farms, commercial fishing fairly active and the various hop-fields opened their season on the 25th of August".

TRAINING

We have found it exceedingly difficult to secure the number of fully qualified teachers necessary to operate our Indian day schools throughout the Dominion. However, we have received valuable co-operation from the churches in securing a number of teachers for the more remote schools in the northern districts of the Dominion. We have at this date failed to secure teachers for the following schools: Christian Island R.C.; Metagami; Mud Lake; River Settlement and Lower French River. In addition to these vacancies, we have been compelled to keep in our service a number of teachers whose services appeared to be unsatisfactory throughout the year. The evidence before us at the moment would indicate that it will be simply impossible to secure male teachers for our schools while employment is available in war industries. The only exceptions will be young men who are prepared to link up their teaching duties with missionary effort under the auspices and direction of one of the churches.

It is gratifying to report that despite the decision of the Department to operate Indian day schools on a 9 month rather than a 10 month basis, a number of schools opened early in September. The Restigouche (4 room) School opened on September 1, and the Caughnawaga School, on September 15. In addition to these, it is altogether likely that a comparatively large number of our schools opened early in the month and that the reports on the operation of these schools will reach us in due course. The Maria (2 room) School will operate this year under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Rosary of Rimouski. The Maria Indians are, as you know, one of the most backward groups of Indians in the Dominion. Relief costs at this reserve during the last fiscal year amounted to $50.34 per capita as compared with a provincial per capita cost of $13.76. It is our intention to organize at this school a well balanced vocational and academic course. Two Sisters have been employed by the Department but a third Sister, although not on our payroll, is residing at the school and has assumed responsibility for the teaching of domestic science,- cooking, sewing, fruit preserving, the repair of discarded military clothing, etc. If we succeed in securing the services of a farming instructor it is our intention to organize a worthwhile

course -

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course in elementary agriculture, gardening, crop rotation, etc., for the boys in attendance at this school.

The Dominion Council of Education held a conference at the Lord Elgin Hotel early in the month. This conference consisted of the deputy ministers of Education for the nine provinces, certain members of their staffs and the professors in charge of the faculties of education at a number of the universities throughout the country. A number of these deputy ministers visited our handicraft show-room and were deeply interested in arts and crafts from a pedagogical standpoint. Several of them expressed amazement at the work accomplished by the senior teen-age group of girls at Caughnawaga. This work, as you know, consists in the main of weaving projects for the production of scarfs, ties, etc. Dr. G. Fred McNally, Deputy Minister of Education for the province of Alberta, who was president of the Council, last year discussed with me ways and means of strengthening our educational set-up in the province of Alberta. The reports on our schools received by him from his inspectors appeared to him to be in many respects unsatisfactory. He was very much encouraged by the discussion he had with Mr. Doucet when Mr. Doucet visited Edmonton a couple of months ago. Dr. McNally is particularly interested in manual training and in vocational and physical courses. He assured me that we would experience no difficulty in securing the services of men equipped to give special courses in physical instruction at our schools, should we desire their services at any time. In a letter received from Dr. McNally since his return to Edmonton, he states:-

> "Yesterday I had a long talk with Fathers Siemard and Gaudette, of the Indian school at St. Albert. We have arranged to have Mr. Bird, of the Edmonton Department of Physical Education, visit St. Albert this week-end and assist the Fathers in putting their physical training on a satisfactory basis. I, myself, expect to have an opportunity of visiting this school early in the year, after the new program has been in effect for some weeks."

The following visitors called at this office during the month:-

Dr. G. Fred McNally, Edmonton, Alberta;
Dr. Robert Fletcher, Winnipeg, Manitoba;
Inspector Andrew Moore, Winnipeg, Manitoba;
Professor D. S. Woods, Faculty of Education, University of Manitoba;
Mr. D. C. McKenzie, Winnipeg, Manitoba;
Mr. Tanchuck, Winnipeg, Manitoba;
George E. Wood, M.P. for Brant, Ont.
Dr. Corrigan, Norway House, Man.;

and the following -

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and the following Indian Agents:-

Mr. George W. Down, Sarnia, Ont.:

Mr. Herve Lar'viere, Abitibi Agency, Que.:

Dr. J. T. Orford, James Bay Agency:

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare and Training.

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Ottawa, November 1, 1941.

Memorandum

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended October 31, 1941.

WELFARE.

Welfare expenditures for the period April 1 - September 30, 1941, amounted to $393,690.01, compared with expenditures amounting to $499,948.69 for the corresponding period of last year. The Treasury officials inform me that inasmuch as there is usually one month's delay in the payment of accounts, these figures actually represent expenditures for five rather than six months. You will note that the figures indicate a net decrease amounting to $176,258.68.

Relief expenditures show a substantial reduction in all the provinces. The greatest reduction - $54,989.94 - appears to have taken place in the province of Quebec, with the province of Ontario showing a reduction of $33,195.55. On the other hand, relief costs in Manitoba for the period - $34,592.31 remain high. Manitoba, with an Indian population of 14,561, shows unemployment relief costs double the costs for the same period in Alberta, with a population of 12,163.

It would appear that Indians have experienced little difficulty in securing steady employment throughout the summer and during the early fall. This fact in itself is almost wholly responsible for the savings effected. The supply of discarded military clothing available has also been a factor. It is gratifying to be able to report that Indian women, under the direction of our agents, are making the best possible use of the clothing supplied. Samples of clothing made into blankets, garments for children, etc., have been sent forward to the Department. These garments bear evidence of skill that is really very commendable.

Weather conditions in the Prairie Provinces during the harvesting season have been more unfavourable than they have been at any time within the last 15 or 20 years. The heavy rainfall has not only delayed threshing operations but has resulted in lowering the grades and consequently the value of wheat and oats, particularly wheat. Indian Agent Iredale, of the Stony Agency, in his report for September, states:-

"The weather during the month of September was very bad. We experienced rain and snow on and off for practically the whole month. This

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hampered our normal harvesting operations considerably. The temperature also during the month averaged below normal".

Indian Agent Gooderham, in his report dated October 6, states: -

"The precipitation at Gleichen was 1.45 inches, but at other points on the reserve it is believed that there was more moisture. The weather was unsettled throughout the month and the first heavy frost occurred on the 8th. This did not clear the air however and finally on the 23rd and 24th it snowed quite heavily. The heaviest frost was on the 27th when 13 degrees was registered.

Indian Agent Webb, in his report on the Peigan Agency for September, states: -

"Throughout the month, cold, wet, windy weather has prevailed. This has been attended with some frost and snow, which have hampered the fall work,- harvesting, threshing, etc., and prevented the Indians from earning the money necessary to support themselves".

Acting Indian Agent McMillan, in his report on the Blood Agency, dated October 2, states:-

"The weather for this month has been the worst at this time for many years. During the month two light snow storms occurred, and the rest of the month was wet. One severe frost was noticed during the month".

In my report of a month or two ago I referred to an area in northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan where crop failures have been recurring for a number of years. Reports to hand from northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan indicate that the crops of this year are a total failure on a number of reserves. It is somewhat disturbing to note also that the crop failure area is extending south. Indian Agent Booth, of Cu'Appelle, in his report dated October 1, states:-

"All harvesting operations are now completed, and on the majority of the farms the results were very disappointing. Only on the Assiniboine Reserve have the crops been good. On the Pasqua and Sioux Reserves a little grain was threshed, but on the Pinpot and Muscowpetung reserves the crops were a total failure. All our summer-fallow work is now completed and a first class job has been done in most cases.

"Mr. Holden, Inspector for the Wheat Reduction Board, visited this agency and was well satisfied with the work done. He informed me that

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our summer-fallow was in most fields as good or a little better worked than the fields he had inspected for our white neighbors".

A number of encouraging reports on the work undertaken and accomplished by the members of native women's clubs continue to reach us from month to month. Indian Agent Daunt, New Westminster Agency, in his report for September, states:-

"The Native Women's Clubs at Chilliwack put on a very creditable exhibit of native arts and handicrafts at the Chilliwack Fair, under the guidance of Miss Dynes. It was the cause of much favourable comment, not only at the time but when I visited the area during the following week. A number of prominent citizens expressed their surprise and appreciation of the effort".

Major Randle, in his report on the Six Nations Agency, refers to the work accomplished by the tractors. He states:-

"The tractors during the month (September) ploughed 192 acres, tilled 269 acres and sowed 84 acres and by these operations assisted 46 individual farmers. Considerable ground on the reserve has been sown to fall wheat this autumn. As weather conditions, except perhaps some lack of moisture, have been favourable to the farmer, the work is well advanced".

TRAINING:

Early in the month Mr. Doucet visited the R. C. and U. C. Indian Day Schools at Caughnawaga, the U. C. Indian Day Schools at Oka and the Indian day school on the St. Regis Reserve.

Mr. Doucet discussed very fully with the teachers in charge of these schools ways and means of promoting worthwhile vocational courses for boys and girls. Mr. Doucet discussed the courses also with Inspector Wescott, who is responsible for the inspection of the R. C. school at Caughnawaga. Mr. Doucet informs me that a worthwhile start has been made at the schools visited by him. It is my intention to ask him to visit the school at Caughnawaga again prior to the Christmas holidays, with the object of observing and reporting upon the progress made since his initial visit. We have experienced difficulty in securing the services of a competent manual training instructor at Caughnawaga. It has not been possible this year to secure a man with

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a professional certificate. The best we could do was to secure the services of a man who has been until now foreman-carpenter for one of the large industrial firms in Montreal. While this arrangement is in many respects unsatisfactory, Mr. Doucet is disposed to think that insofar as woodworking is concerned the instructor will be able to provide a good practical course for the boys.

A few schools in the province of Ontario have failed to secure teachers and have not yet been re-opened. Two teachers, one at St. Regis and one at Caradoc, resigned during the month.

The opening of a number of our residential schools in the province of Alberta, which should have taken place on September 1, has been delayed, in response to instructions issued by the Provincial Health authorities, owing to the prevalence of poliomyelitis. However, recent reports indicated that practically all of our schools were in operation toward the end of the month.

Mr. E. Leppard, the teacher in charge of manual training at the Morley Residential School, in a letter to Mr. Doucet dated October 6, states:-

> "We have been a month late in getting down to work, due to the provincial government ban as a result of the recent epidemic. However, formal classes are now organized in manual training, sewing, cooking, beading and buckskin. We plan to devote Monday P.M. and Friday A.M. to formal instruction in these activities. The mental attitude of the children this year is a great improvement over that of any other year in my experience".

An encouraging report on the Ste. Catherine Consolidated School, Cowichan Agency, B. C., dated October 20, has just been received from Inspector Barry. Mr. Barry states:-

"Vocational training is particularly good at this school. The girls, under Sister M. Eugenia, prepare the midday meal in a most excellent manner. This meal is properly served by the girls, who undertake this task dressed in caps and aprons. These girls look very smart indeed and the meal appeared to me to be as well served, if not better than meals served at most residential schools.

"The girls also were seen at their wool work, where native wool is carded on the new machine just provided and knit into worthwhile articles. Ordinary wool was also being knit into socks, sweaters, etc. Some beadwork was being undertaken, belts being made on frames. These frames, I should add, were made by the boys in the manual training shop. The manual

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training and gardening work at this school is under the direction of Mr. P. J. Corroran. A number of simple articles of use in the school have been made since my last visit. The manual training shop was perfectly clean and tools supplied were in good order.

"The academic work at the school has also improved and with a large group in Grades 7 and 8 another visit in the spring will be necessary for testing purposes prior to the pupils' graduation.

"In conclusion I may say that the Ste. Catherine Consolidated Indian Day School is a credit to the Department and to the Sisters in charge - the Sisters of St. Ann."

Inspector Barry's report indicates that the Ste. Catherine School is one of the most successful schools operated by the Department anywhere in the Dominion. It is interesting to note that a group of the pupils have reached Grade 8 and will no doubt pass their entrance examination this year. You are aware that transportation is provided for the pupils in attendance at this school. Despite this fact, however, the attendance has never been wholly satisfactory at any time since the school was first established. I am at this date in communication with Commissioner MacKay, in the hope that the time at his disposal will enable him to make a special inspection of the school and thus be in a position to recommend ways and means whereby the attendance can be improved.

The following table indicates the enrolment and average attendance at the Ste. Catherine School during the last two or three years.

Ste. Catherine Consolidated School - Record of Attendances:-

		Enrolment	Average
June Quarter, 1939	-	53	20
September " 1939	-	50	23
December " 1939	-	66	37
March Quarter 1940	-	107	59
June " 1940	-	109	47
September " 1940	-	closed	
December " 1940	-	110	53
March " 1941	-	112	71
June " 1941	-	115	43

The following -

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The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Miss Kenneth Haig, Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Leonard Earl, Winnipeg Tribune, "

Miss Amy Roe, Country Guide, "

Dr. D. Jenness, Chief Anthropologist.

Right Rev. W. A. Geddes, D.D., Bishop of Yukon.

Dr. Clarke, Parks Branch.

Rev. T. B. R. Westgate, Secretary, Indian & Eskimo Residen. School Comm., M.S.C.C.

Dr. J. Mellin:, Athabaska.

Mr. A. D. Moore, Indian Agent, Tyendinaga Agency, Ont.

Mrs. Ethel Brant Montour.

Mr. J. Delisle, Caughnawaga, Que.

Mr. R. S. Spence, Moravian Agency, Highgate, Ont.

Mr. J. Marleau, Indian Agent, Nipissing Agency,

Mr. H. Lariviere, Abitibi Agency, Amos, Que.

H. A. Hoey;
Supt. of Welfare and Training.

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Ottawa, December 1, 1941.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended November 30, 1941.

WELFARE:

Relief expenditures for the period April 1 - October 31 amounted to $373,083.30, compared with an expenditure of $559,750.41 for the corresponding period of last year. These figures represent a net decrease of $186,666.51. The greatest decrease - $57,[illegible].91 - is reported from the province of Quebec. However, for some reason that is not easily explained, relief costs in the province of Manitoba remain comparatively high. Relief expenditures at certain agencies in this province, such as Clandeboye and Fisher River, remain practically the same as last year. The crop harvested in Manitoba, on the other hand, appears to be on the whole better than the crop harvested in the other two Prairie Provinces. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in the harvesting operations as the result of exceptionally heavy rains. It is possible, now that the harvesting operations have been completed, that the results of these operations will be reflected in relief costs in Manitoba during the months immediately ahead of us.

As the result of a conference held with Mr. Elliott Moses early in the month, a Short Course program has been arranged for the following agencies:

Six Nations	-	January 5	-	January 16,	1942.
Tyendinaga	-	January 19	-	" 30,	1942.
Moravian	-	February 2	-	February 6,	"
Caradoc	-	February 16	-	" 27,	"
Sarnia	-	March 2	-	March 13,	"
Walpole Island	-	" 16	-	" 20,	"
Saugeen	-	" 23	-	" 27,	"
Cape Croker	-	" 30	-	April 3,	"
Christian Island	-	April 6	-	" 10,	"
Wikwemikong	-	" 20	-	" 24,	"

This Division will type the programs and assume responsibility for the publicity necessary to make these courses a success. The lecturers will be provided free by the Agricultural College at Guelph, the University of Toronto and the Extension Service of the Provincial Government.

An encouraging report on what one might term subsistence farming or subsistence gardening has been received from Dr. T. J. Orford in his report dated October 27, 1941, Dr. Orford states:-

"The potatoes grown during the past season have -

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have all been taken up. Every Indian family living here has sufficient to carry through until next year. Forty bags have been sent to Rupert's House and 30 to East Main for next spring's planting at these places. In addition to this, the present root-house is full - about 225 bags - of which in the spring about 50 will be sent to Albany and 40 to Ogoki and Pagwa for seeding purposes. It is estimated that we have grown about 1100 bags of potatoes altogether this year. As I intimated when in Ottawa, it is my intention to enlarge the gardens for next year in order to produce other root crops, such as turnips, carrots and parsnips, and to use Moose Factory as a centre of distribution for other points in the Bay area."

Little difficulty has been experienced by Indians in securing employment throughout the summer and fall months, and work is likely to remain plentiful throughout the winter. Mr. E. S. Noble, managing director of the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, in a letter to the Department dated November 17, 1941, states: -

> "We, as well as other companies in this district, are very short of pulpwood cutters this season. At the present time we ourselves could use six or seven hundred more cutters, while the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, tell me that they could use over 3000 more men between this and the Port Arthur section".

Mr. Noble adds:

> "Our camps are excellent; in fact we think they are the best lumber camps in the country.
>
> "We have work the year round for these pulpwood cutters, although we must admit that for one month in the spring the bush is extremely wet and very few men want to work in it. However, if they do want to work, the work is there for them".

Arrangements have been made whereby twelve men will be sent from the Battleford agency to Kapuskasing by way of experiment. If these men are successful and willing to remain on the job, no doubt other groups will be sent to the Kapuskasing district from time to time, particularly groups of men from certain drought-stricken areas in Saskatchewan.

Indian Agent Todd, in his October report on the Kwawkewlth Agency, states:-

> "All the Indians of this agency have been profitably employed in the fishing industry this season, being one of the largest on record, with the result that the able-bodied Indians, both men and women, are in a good financial position. To date there have been more than a quarter million cases of fish canned at the three canneries adjacent to Alert Bay, and I am informed by the Fishery Department that

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before the season is over they anticipate half a million cases will have been packed from this district alone. This is the largest pack in the history of British Columbia".

A striking illustration of the results that follow intensive and scientific cultivation of land in certain sections of British Columbia is provided by Indian Agent Strang. In his report for October Mr. Strang states:-

"From approximately 2½ acres of land planted in onions, confiscated under trespass, which I employed Indians to cultivate and harvest, there has already been shipped and marketed through the Farm Produce Control Board 26½ tons of No. 2 and 2½ tons No. 3 onions. Returns for this crop have not yet been received, but I expect to receive $40 per ton for the No. 2 and $20 per ton for the No. 3, out of which will be paid, of course, freight and wages for harvesting. This experiment has proved to the Indians that they themselves can grow onions profitably and that the climate in this district is ideal for growing them".

Indian Agent Booth, in his report on the Qu'Appelle Agency for October, states:-

"The Indian farmers in this agency have had a poor year as far as crops are concerned, but the Wheat Reduction Bonus proved a boon to them, and I have cheques amounting to $3,751 from the Department of Agriculture for distribution to the 45 farmers who applied for this bonus. This amount has not only relieved the Indian from his current debts, but in most cases I have been able to purchase sufficient supplies to carry him and his family through the winter months".

Mr. Booth adds:

"The Homemakers Clubs on the Assiniboine, Pasqua and Standing Buffalo Reserves are all doing good work, not only for their own members but for any destitute Indians who are unable to help themselves. The supply of Air Force clothing sent to these reserves is being remade into the very best of garments for the children of school age and under. I have seen boys' pants and smocks, girls' dresses and waists made from this clothing, which would be a credit to any organization off the reserve. There should not be any reason for any child going without warm garments for this winter."

The Lands, Parks and Forests Branch intend to slaughter a number of Elk in the Banff area during the winter This elk meat will be placed at our disposal for distribution to Indians and will be distributed under the personal

direction -

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direction of Inspector Schmidt.

The following exchange of correspondence between the Department and Mr. C. A. Spinney, Indian Agent, Kentville, N. S., illustrates the difficulty experienced by our officials from time to time in administering Indian relief and welfare, in co-operation with a certain type of Indian agent who appears to lack the intellectual capacity necessary to undertake the ordinary duties and responsibilities of an Indian agency. Departmental letter of November 24, 1941, reads in part as follows:-

"This office has approved for Miss Marguerite Toney $19.00 per month in special relief, together with one (1) dozen eggs per week, and one (1) quart of milk per day. The combined total of the two accounts amounts to $19.00. Your attention is drawn to the fact that this tubercular Indian girl apparently consumed the following during the month of October:-

41 lbs.	of Meat	- obtained from G. L. West -	
10	" " Beef	- obtained from Alex Burno -	
4½	" " Pork	- " " " " "	
6	" " Codfish	- " " " " "	
1 doz.	" Herring	- " " " " "	
2 cans	" Salmon	- " " " " "	

"I am sure you will agree with me that this girl could not possibly consume this quantity of meat."

Mr. Spinney, in his reply of November 26, submits the following explanation:-

"Just what do you mean when you make reference to the amount of money this girl is costing the tax-payer, or that I am not concerned what amount of money this girl is costing the tax-payer? What tax-payers are paying into the funds for the upkeep of the Department of Indian Affairs? I am sure there is no tax-payer paying anything toward the Department of Indian Affairs for the province of Nova Scotia. If so, I would like to know this."

[redacted]

Accompanied by Mr. Jackson, and by Mr. Buck of the Surveys and Engineering Branch, I visited Caughnawaga on November 25th. The time at our disposal, while somewhat limited, enabled us to visit the schools, all of which were in operation at that time, and to observe a number of the teachers at work in the classrooms. I am convinced that the courses of study provided at Caughnawaga will compare favourably with courses of study provided at any public school anywhere in the Dominion. I was interested to learn from the Sister Superior, the Reverend Sister

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Jean de Dieu, that no attempt is made to teach French at any of the schools on the reserve. Mr. Doucet and Inspector Wescott, who visited the schools at the opening of the academic year, expressed the view that it would be much more advantageous to the pupils if they were given a good course in English and permitted to abandon the course in French. Mr. Doucet took this position largely because the Indian pupils dislike French and because they enter school with a very limited knowledge of English - hence his desire to make their course in English as comprehensive and as thorough as possible. We did not have an opportunity to meet Mr. Wescott, the manual training instructor who, under the existing arrangement, conducts classes three days during the week. However, the principal in charge of the school appears to be well satisfied with his work. It was interesting to learn from her that the boys enjoy their course in manual training more than they enjoy any of the other branches of study. Mr. Doucet will visit Caughnawaga again prior to the Christmas holidays and review the work undertaken and accomplished since his last visit.

Reports indicate that the suspension of our building program is likely to result in overcrowded and congested classrooms, both at our Indian day and residential schools, in the immediate future. Inspector MacKenzie, in his report on the Sandy Bay Residential School, dated November 5, 1941, states:-

> "I understand that there are close to 150 children on this reserve who should be attending school, if accommodation were available. As it is, the 92 now enrolled have to attend in alternate periods. These attend, in groups, classroom activities and then go down stairs for manual and vocational instruction and training while other groups take their places in the classrooms. The teachers are doing good work in planning and making work-books. The language work-books suggested last year are proving very helpful. These Sisters in my judgment are doing a grand job and are eager to co-operate fully in making their teaching useful and effective."

Inspector Eldon F. Simms, in his report dated November 3 on the Portage la Prairie Residential School, states:-

> "As can readily be seen on looking over the registration figures for these two rooms, it is impossible for these teachers to carry out a proper educational program with such enormous classes. The senior room is not too bad because several of the older pupils attend in relays of half days and work outside otherwise. In the junior grades, however, the overcrowding is such that no teacher could do justice to the class. I suggest, therefore, that another room be opened to take care of the beginners in Grade I. To cover the increased cost, it would be necessary to raise the number of pupils for which the school can obtain grants. The Principal assures

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me that he could accommodate several more pupils. At present the situation is such that he has to turn Indian children away."

The Reverend C. F. Hives has now taken charge of the St. George's School at Lytton, B. C. In a personal letter to me dated November 13, he states:-

"I would like to bring the pupilage at this school up to 180 if it could be arranged. There will be no difficulty whatever in getting the children. We have at present 136 and I know the children will be crowding to get in before long. I wish you would keep this in mind and, if at all possible, allow us the 180. The staff, of course, would have to be increased. We have all the farm, dairy and garden produce available for that number, and it would be that much more to meet our financial obligations".

Mr. Hives' reference to the school building is very depressing, in view of the fact that the building was constructed at considerable expense a few years ago. Mr. Hives states that the building itself is a horrible mess compared with Shingwauk. He adds: "Poor old Gurney Orr sure improved his plans when he built Shingwauk and he sure got a wonderful contractor to execute his plans as compared with the horrible workmanship of this place. However, the building is here and I know if we are careful in the manipulation of money we can greatly improve it".

The following visitors called at the office during the months:-

Right Rev. M. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., Bishop of Keewatin;
Right Rev. U. Langlois, O.M.I. " Grouard;
Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I. Winnipeg, Man.;

Rev. Geo. Dorey, D.D., United Church, Toronto, Ont.;
Rev. R. Johnston, Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, Ont.;
Rev. Mr. Clarke, Assistant, Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa;

Mr. Pearson, representing Leckie Company;
Mr. Bonneycastle, H. B. Co., Winnipeg;
Mr. Elliott Moses,
Delegation of men and women from Caughnawaga;
J. A. Marleau, Indian Agent, Nipissing Agency, Ont.;
G. H. Castleden, MP., Yorkton, Sask.

H. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, December 31, 1941.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended December 31, 1941.

TRAINING:

The Caughnawaga Senior School was totally destroyed by fire on December 18th. This school was of solid brick construction. It was built in the year 1927, at a cost of approximately $50,000.00. It is our intention to make provision whereby the pupils enrolled at the Caughnawaga Senior School can be temporarily accommodated in buildings until the end of the present academic year.

The following schools have been destroyed by fire since I entered the Department in December, 1936:- Grouard, Alberni, Carcross, Albany and Ahousaht Residential Schools, the classroom building at the Alberni Residential School, and the Hunter's Point Indian Day School. In addition to these buildings, the staff residence at the Kenora Residential School and the blacksmith shop at the Kootenay Residential School were also destroyed by fire. It is just possible that when times again become normal we may find it advisable to attach to this Branch a building commissioner. I note that public school boards in the larger centres throughout the Dominion have a building commissioner on their staff. This man is definitely responsible for the construction and repair of school buildings and the inspection of such buildings. He is called upon, also, to make an intensive study of the best ways and means of eliminating fire hazards.

Indian day schools in the province of New Brunswick have been inspected until this year by a departmental inspector. The Inspector of these schools, Father Ryan, retired toward the end of the last academic year, and immediately following his retirement an agreement was entered into with the New Brunswick Department of Education whereby our schools are now inspected by the public school inspectors of the province. The first reports of these inspectors reached me a few days ago. These reports are interesting in that they are the reports of men who have not been at any time until now in contact with our Indian educational program or the teachers in charge of our

schools -

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schools. Inspector Fox, in his report on the Oromocto Indian Day School, dated November 28, states:-

"This was my first visit to the Oromocto Indian Day School. I was surprised to find such splendid equipment and pupils' attainments. Everything conceivable has been done at this school to make surroundings comfortable, attractive and conducive to progress. It might be advisable to lower one of the blackboards in order that small children might use it".

Inspector J. E. DeGrace, in his report on the Fel River School, dated December 5, states:-

"I think very good work is being done at this school. I was favourably impressed by the general appearance of the school as well as by the work accomplished. There is no doubt that this teacher is an efficient one."

Inspector Titus, in a recent report on the St. Mary's School, at Devon, N.B., states:-

"I found this school progressing favourably. The girls have been taught knitting and considerable work has been done along this line. The boys have already made coat hangers, tie racks and a book-case."

Inspector Anderson, in his report on the Kingsclear School, dated November 24, states:-

"This building is in a good state of repair and kept clean and neat. The girls have been taught knitting and sewing, while the boys have made several very useful articles, such as coat hangers, etc."

Mr. Doucet visited the Maria, Lorette, Restigouche and Caughnawaga Schools early in the month. Mr. Doucet's report to me, dated December 20, 1941, on the work of these schools, is on the whole satisfactory. He had an opportunity, at the time of his visit to Quebec City, to discuss our educational program with the officials of the Provincial Department of Education. There has been a wide-spread feeling in the Province of Quebec for a number of years that the public school program is altogether too abstract and academic in character. The departmental officials are fully aware of this fact and are putting forth a sincere attempt to introduce a program of a more practical and vocational nature. The introduction of this program, however, both in the public and Indian schools of Quebec, will require time and the exercise of a great deal of patience. It should begin with the training of the teachers in the normal schools of the province. It is significant that the officials with whom Mr. Doucet discussed our program were enthusiastically in favour of what we are attempting to do at our schools and promised to co-operate

with -

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with us in the promotion of this program. There is at the present time a lack of fully qualified men capable of giving instruction in woodwork, auto mechanics, electric welding, etc. It is not at all likely that such men will be available at any time until the conclusion of the war. In the meantime, however, an attempt will be made to introduce vocational studies at our schools in Quebec, using to the best possible advantage the instructors that we are able to secure.

The Calgary Albertan, in its issue of November 26, publishes an interesting report on an Indian art exhibition, organized at that time in the city of Calgary. The writer in this report states:-

"The children of the Inkameep Indian School at Oliver have told the story of the Nativity, as conceived by the Indians. They have painted animal heads, the Madonna and Child, and Palm Sunday, but particularly outstanding are the various Indian figures painted on buckskin."

These children have been encouraged to take up these artistic studies by their teacher, Mr. Anthony Walsh. This article continues:-

"Though only 16 years old, Gerald Tailfeathers displayed at least eight water colours. This Indian boy specializes in landscapes. His Indian portraits, however, far surpass his scenery collection and bespeak a future for this youthful Redskin.

"In opening the exhibition, Dr. W. G. Carpenter, Director of Technical Education for the Province, commended those responsible for making it possible for Calgarians to see this fine Indian art, which he hoped might bring about a revival of Indian arts and crafts in Alberta."

WELFARE:

It is gratifying to report that despite the approach of the winter season, work suitable for Indians appears to be plentiful throughout the Dominion. In my report of last month I referred to the employment by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company of twelve Indians from the Battleford Agency on their pulpwood limits at Kapuskasing, Ontario. I am now in receipt of a letter from the managing director of this company, in which he intimates that the work of the twelve Indians has been on the whole fairly satisfactory and that he is now anxious to secure at least two hundred additional Indians, preferably from Saskatchewan, and if at all possible, Indians experienced in bush work. We have already communicated with the Indian Agent at Battleford and the General Superintendent of Indian Agencies at Regina, in respect to this matter. It is our hope that we will be able to secure 200 able-bodied Indians for this work.

Indian Agent -

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Indian Agent Burk, in his report dated December 4, states:-

"I beg to report that a contract has been signed by Mr. E. E. Johnson, President of the Model Mink Farm at Fort William, with the Fort William Band for 300 tons of herring at $28.50 per ton. This price includes freezing and bagging and is f. o. b Souaw Bay."

Indian Agent Down, in his report on the Sarnia Agency, dated December 8, states:-

"Our tractors on the Sarnia Reserve have been busy almost every day. In connection with this, I have been out on the reserves in an endeavour to check the acreage ploughed, also fall wheat plantings. I am able to report an increase in fall wheat plantings but a decrease in fall ploughing for 1943 spring planting. This is perhaps a natural trend when one considers the increasing industrial activities with its offer of higher and steady wages, especially among our Indian population. It is difficult to keep them interested in agriculture in normal times and much more difficult when so many other channels are opening up. This is especially so concerning our people on the Sarnia Reserve with its close proximity to the United States. The reaction is also beginning to have its effect on Kettle and Stony Point Reserves. I am making no effort to discourage this condition in favour of Agriculture--first, because I know it is of no use; second, because the Indian is not by any means a natural agriculturist and can only be kept on the land when all else fails. By this I do not mean to infer our agricultural efforts have suddenly disappeared, or that we should curb our efforts, but I do say if we, the Indian agents, farm instructors and field staff generally, can hold what we have it will be an accomplishment and perhaps lead to a more intensive agricultural program when all this world strife and turmoil is at an end. I have great faith in post war conditions for Agriculture and it will be my endeavour to build toward that end."

Indian Agent Simpson, in his report on the Duck Lake Agency, dated December first, states:-

"The cattle owners have been engaged in completing repairs to stables and shelters for their live stock. A few have found employment in the camps and with farmers adjacent to their reserves. A number have been engaged in marketing cordwood, for which there is a good demand and good prices. A number have also been engaged in trapping skunk, valued at from $2.00 to $2.50 each, and weasel at 70¢ to $1.10 each. Indians on the reserves have been snaring rabbits, which are more plentiful than they have been at any time for several years. They

are drying -

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drying the meat and selling the furs at from five to eight cents each. The value of the fur catch for November is reported at $1,080."

Indian Agent Jones, in his report on the File Hills Agency, dated December 8, states:-

"Wool and other such materials have been supplied by the Red Cross, and the Indian women are now knitting socks and making up garments. This month a parcel containing 1,000 cigarettes and food was mailed to each of the 71 boys from this agency now serving overseas. Arrangements have also been made to send smokes, etc., to each of the boys from this agency serving in the Army in Canada."

Indian Agent Waite, in his report on the Portage la Prairie Agency, dated December 1, states:-

"The season for commercial fishing opened on the 11th and to date very little fishing has been done. The condition is better on Lake Winnipegosis. Ice formed on the 12th of the month and the Indians are fishing close to the shore. The centre of the lake is still open. Pickerel opened at 7¢ per pound and the catch has been the best for some years."

Exceptionally fine work has been undertaken and accomplished by Indian Agent Young on the Griswold Reserve. In his report dated December 15 the Agent states:-

"On the Oak Lake Reserve the community farm debt was totally paid off last spring. This year we invested in a small combine, which easily paid for itself during the harvesting operations this fall. We have recently traded in our old tractor and purchased a new one and still have a substantial bank balance.

"On the Oak River Reserve Community Farm we were able to meet our 1940 and 1941 payments and interest this fall, which amounted to $366. We still have a good bank balance.

"The Indian farmers on these reserves were all able to save their feed for the coming year, to pay their current year's expenses and purchase a good supply of flour for winter use. I feel that the Indian farmers on my two community farms have had a very successful year."

Indian Agent Taylor, in his report on the Williams Lake Agency for November, states:-

"Indians have been busy cutting Christmas trees - some families have earned two to three hundred dollars for little more than one month's work. Many are now hunting squirrels and making as high as $20.00 per day, with skins worth 75¢ each. There is a dearth of labour in the district and the Indians reap the benefit. Most of the bands should be in very good shape for the winter, which so far gives every indication of being a mild and open one."

The following -

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The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Reverend J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Man.

Rev. Father LaPelle, Missionary, Cape Croker & Saugeen Reserves.

Mr. D. A. Macdonald, Assistant Dominion Forester

Mr. Watt, Parks Branch.

Right Rev. U. Langlois, O.M.I., Bishop of Grouard, Alberta.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, February 2, 1942.

[redacted]

[redacted].

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended January 31, 1942.

WELFARE:

Relief costs for the period April 1 to December 31, 1941, amounted to $469,171.03, compared an expenditure of $653,739.80 for the corresponding period of last year. These figures represent a net decrease amounting to $184,158.77. The most substantial reduction - $61,165.03 - has taken place in the province of Quebec, where able-bodied Indians are experiencing little difficulty in securing employment, even in the winter months. Relief costs for this period in the province of Ontario amounted to $57,444.82. Of this amount approximately $28,000.00 has been expended in the Sioux Lookout and James Bay agencies. These agencies have a population (last census) of 8,360 as against an Indian population of 30,145 in the whole of the province. It will thus be seen that approximately fifty per cent of our relief expenditures in Ontario are incurred in the two northern agencies. However, relief costs, even in these two agencies, are substantially lower than they are in the northern agencies of Manitoba. I have noted that relief costs in the James Bay Agency, with a population of 4,014, for the period April 1 to December 31, this year amounted to $13,527.15, while relief costs in the Clandeboye Agency for the same period, with a population of 2,463 Indians, amounted to $16,236.17. Inspector Hamilton, however, appears to be of the opinion that relief costs in Manitoba represent the minimum expenditures that we can expect if the old and incapacitated Indians in his province are to escape hardship and suffering. In a letter dated January 19, 1942, in which he comments on economic and relief conditions throughout the province, he states: -

> "In my opinion the relief allowed is altogether inadequate and does not begin to supply the bare necessities. The general public would, I believe, brand it as disgraceful".

I am personally of the opinion that the refusal of the Indians in northern Manitoba to go in more extensively for subsistence gardening and the construction of root-houses

explains -

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explains to a large extent the high costs of relief in the province.

An interesting comment on departmental relief allowances and the effect of these allowances on the character of the Indian population comes from the Yukon. The Missionary in charge of the St. Barnabas Mission at Moosehide who, it would appear, is himself an Indian, in the last issue of "Northern Lights", a magazine published in the interests of the Diocese of the Yukon, states

> "Many of our menfolk work on an equal footing with whites during the summer and they are beginning to realize that if they are to receive respect and equality from fellow citizens they have to put their own house in order. A new spirit of co-operation, however, is abroad and we are trying to live without relief, that most shattering kindness ever devised by a white man for a native. As Moosehide natives have been allowed relief since gold rush days, it is going to be some time before it becomes a custom of the past. Prayers supported by hard work are bound to bring success".

Illegitimacy on Indian reserves remains one of our most acute and most disturbing problems. This problem has been very forcefully brought to our attention during the month. Indian Agent McMullen, Colchester Agency, N. S., reported five cases in a single letter. The Trusts Division report that 120 Indians, all of whom had been refused admission to the Band because of illegitimacy, were recently admitted to membership, when Mr. McCrimmon visited the reserve and discussed their claims with the members of the Sarnia Indian Council. The plight of the illegitimate children on an Indian reserve is in a very real sense pitiful and tragic. Frequently abandoned by their mothers and disowned by the members of the band, they receive care for a time in our residential schools - only to be discharged at the age of 16, literally without a friend in the world. It is just possible that during the days that lie ahead of us an attempt will have to be made to secure maintenance orders from the putative fathers of these children. The fact that maintenance orders are now secured in a number of provinces from such fathers has reduced illegitimacy among the white population very substantially in recent years. A rather encouraging report of an attempt made to safeguard the morality of the girl graduates of a residential school comes from the Principal of the St. Philips Indian Residential School, near Kamsack, Pelly Agency, Saskatchewan. The Principal, Rev. Father A. Paradis, in his report, states:-

> "The Department is interested in having ex-pupils live up to the moral education received at residential schools. May I remark that in spite of our efforts too many of our boys and

most -

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most promising girls, after being discharged, soon lose their honor and sense of moral behavior, through immoral influences on the reserves, irresponsible parents, or non-enforcement of existing laws and regulations. When mothers and fathers, young men and women, are left to live unlawfully or to change wife or husband, permanently unmolested, what can you expect of any young girl let loose unprotected? In quest of means to encourage the parents to protect their daughters, and reward our deserving girls, I have in the past year set a special wedding celebration for ex-pupils who have remained faithful to their good moral standing. They are married in the school chapel, and the ceremony is followed by a banquet. There are from 30 to 35 guests, among whom are the Indian Agent, the Chiefs and their wives, the parents and relatives. The bride is presented with dishes, kitchen utensils, a trunk, etc., as household equipment - this to the amount of $30. We had two of these special weddings this past year. As this is part of the assistance that ex-pupils should receive from the Department, could our school or all schools be given an allowance for such purposes?"

In my report of last month I referred to the number of Indians (178 in all) from the province of Saskatchewan who had secured work on the pulpwood limits at Kapuskasing, Ontario. In this connection Indian Agent Ostrander, in his report dated January 20, states:-

"There are now 78 Indians of this agency working in Manitoba and Ontario in pulpwood and lumber camps, none getting less than $50.00 a month and board. A considerable proportion of their earnings is sent home to their families, with the result that conditions are greatly improved on the reserves of the south part of the agency. The outlook now for the winter on these reserves is not nearly as bad as anticipated early in the season. Reports from the points where the Indians are working are to the effect that their work has been on the whole satisfactory to those employing them and there is a probability that work of this kind will become more important as a source of livelihood for Indians for the duration of the war at least. Most of my time for three weeks has been devoted towards assisting and encouraging the Indians to get to these distant points, but I feel that my efforts have not been in vain. The income from this work has been between $6,000 and $7,000. a month to otherwise starving Indians."

In view of existing economic conditions in the Prairie Provinces, it is perhaps too much to expect

encouraging -

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encouraging reports from those charged with the responsibility of operating our community farms. However, the reports from these farms on the whole are reasonably satisfactory. With the exception of two or three farms in the drought-stricken area of Saskatchewan, Interest payments to the Revolving Fund will be made this year in full. Indian Agent Young, in his report on the community farms of the Griswold Agency, dated September 16, 1941, states:-

"On the Oak Lake Reserve the community farm debt was totally paid off last spring. We invested in a small combine, which easily paid for itself during the harvesting operations. We recently traded in our old tractor and purchased a new one and still have a substantial bank balance. On the Oak River Reserve Community Farm we were able to meet our 1940 and 1941 payments of principal and interest in full this fall. This payment amounted to $966. We still have a good bank balance.

"The Indian farmers were all able to save their feed for the coming year, pay their current year's expenses and purchase a good supply of flour for the winter. I feel that the Indian farmers on my two community farms have indeed had a very successful year."

TRAINING:

A number of our Indian day schools in the East have undertaken, with enthusiasm, the task of repairing and remodelling a large quantity of discarded military clothing, sent forward to the agencies during the last two or three months. Samples of this clothing, returned to the Department as exhibits, reflect great credit, not only on the pupils, but on the teachers responsible for their instruction. It would appear that a certain amount of this clothing is taken over by the teachers in charge of the schools and assigned as a vocational project to groups of pupils, particularly senior girls. The skill and ability of these pupils to unravel yarn from discarded socks and reknit it into socks and sweaters has been truly remarkable.

Mr. Doucet is at present engaged in the organization and promotion of vocational courses at Tyendinaga, Six Nations, Rama and Rice and Mud Lake Agencies. At the time of his visit to a number of these reserves, Mr. Doucet will also attend the Short Courses that are usually in session at this season of the year. He will report later on what he considers to be the value of these courses and on ways and means whereby in his judgment they can be improved. I should add that the attendance at these courses last year was in no sense satisfactory - hence

our -

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our desire to do everything possible to make these Short Courses more attractive.

The Vancouver Province, in its issue of December 18, 1941, contains an article entitled "Dormant Talent Encouraged". This article reads in part as follows:-

"The Society for Furtherance of B. C. Indian Arts and Crafts contributes to the Christmas season two unique publications, illustrated entirely by Indian children of the province. These little volumes, entertaining and original, are inspired additions to western art and literature.

"'Meet Mr. Coyote' is illustrated by boys of the Thompson tribe at the Indian school of St. George at Lytton. This first series of legends of the tribe, gathered by the boys' teacher, Noel Stewart, has a genuine regional note. Both pictures and story have more than a suggestion of that rich flavor or naive contact with the animal people which made 'Uncle Remus' a classic of the Southern States.

"A handsome reprint of 'The Tale of the Nativity', illustrated by the Indian boy-artist Sis-hu-lk, is undoubtedly destined for considerable public favor as something distinctly of the province. Already a first edition has been exhausted, purchased not only here but far beyond our borders.

"'The Tale of the Nativity', as told to their teacher, Anthony Walsh, by the Indian children of Inkameep and described in pictures by the boy-artist whose work has been admired in the Art Gallery and even in London, has a simple delightful form which is almost mediaevl in quality and structure.

"Both drawings and narrative describe the event as if the Nativity had taken place in remote times in the Okanagan Valley. The unexpected variations, bringing the story right home to our doors so to speak, produce an effect of singular and poignant charm."

Indian Agent Christie, in his report on the Bella Coola Agency for December, states: -

"The usual Christmas concerts were held by the Indian school children. A small charge was made at the Bella Coola School, realising $30.00, which was turned over to the Red Cross. Another program that this school put on entirely by the older girls realized $50.00. This was devoted to the same worthy purpose".

Indian Agent Ooderhas, in his report on the Blackfoot Agency, dated January 5, 1942, states:-

"Both -

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"Both residential schools were visited during the month. The writer was particularly impressed by the number of stock at the Old Sun (Anglican) School. There were 55 head of cattle, of which 16 cows are milking. There were three sows with three large litters of young pigs, besides 25 feeders and one boar. Two hundred odd hens were laying an average of five dozen eggs daily. At the Crowfoot (R. C.) School a good start has been made in the organization of a vocational course and the building used for this purpose has been fitted with benches. It is sufficiently large to handle all those who are taking this course."

"More or less as an experiment and also because children have been retained in school almost continuously since the summer holidays, the pupils of both schools got a week's holidays at Christmas. Rations were issued to their parents and it was the first time I ever noted that the parent or guardian realized that he had a responsibility to look after his own. The enthusiasm of getting the children out, however, was not so great when they realized that they would have to feed them and keep them warm and in good health during the period that the Indian normally runs here and there all over the country. The pupils are now back in school and I believe they are mostly in good health. I have noted one thing: that there was less travel to the city and fewer Indians drunk and in trouble than in former years. Possibly this is due to the fact that they had to remain at home and look after their families. At any rate it was good training for the parents.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Mr. R. C. Brown, Director United Grain Growers, Pilot Mound, Man.

Rev. J. P. Mackey, Principal, Indian Residential School, Shubenacadie, N. S.

Indian Agents: Rev. Angus MacNeil, Inverness Agency, Glendale, N. S.

Rev. E. F. Chiasson, Pictou Agency, Thorburn, N.S.

Rev. D. J. Rankin, Victoria Agency, Iona, N. S.

Mr. J. McLaughlin, Penitentiaries Branch, Justice Dept.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, February 28, 1942.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended February 28, 1942.

TRAINING.

The officials of the Training Division have been reminded from time to time of the waywardness of the graduates of our Indian residential schools and the tendency, on the part of a large number of these pupils, to revert rapidly to a mode of life that reflects little, if any, credit on the institutions in which they have been trained. In my report of last month I intimated that the problem of illegitimacy had become one of the most disturbing problems confronting us on a number of our reserves. It would be a great mistake, however, to conclude that all the graduates of our schools become delinquent or wayward. This month, an unusually large number of reports have reached us from residential school graduates and day school pupils who have really made good.

The "Grouard Echoes", a magazine published by the Grouard Residential School, contains in its last issue a photo of Don. Fovargue, a graduate of the Grouard Indian Residential School, who joined the Air Force shortly after the outbreak of the war and who is now stationed at the R. A. F. Station, Dyce, near Aberdeen, Scotland. It would appear that this boy has recently married an old country girl and is rendering outstanding service in the Air Force. In his letter to the Grouard School he intimates that he spent the Christmas holiday season with his wife's people at Newcastle. He expresses satisfaction that so many Indians from the Grouard district have joined the Army. In the same magazine, there appears a letter from Harry Thomas, O.M.I. This young Indian graduated from the Grouard Residential School a few years ago and later took up a course of theological training at the Lebret Oblate College. In a letter to Sister Jean, of Grouard, this young Priest writes:-

"How did you like Churchill's address to the Senate and Congress? He simply arouses me. I often told you when I was young that he was my MAN, and my liking for him has not decreased".

The "Pine Tree Chief", a magazine published by a group of young Indians of the Six Nations Reserve, in its issue dated February 13, refers to the first

Indian -

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Indian girl that has joined the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Forces. This girl, Dorothy Montour, is a graduate of the Shingwauk Home at Sault Ste. Marie and a graduate of the Brantford Collegiate Institute. Another graduate of the Shingwauk Home, Nellie R. Oke, of the Oka Reserve, is now employed at the Coqualeetza Hospital. This girl, an orphan, graduated from the Civic Hospital, London, Ontario, a couple of years ago and spent one year as nurse at the Anglican residential school, Carcross, Yukon Territory.

Here is a letter received a few days ago from the Anglican Theological College, University Hill, Vancouver. This letter is from an Indian student and reads as follows:-

"Perhaps it is well to introduce myself first. My name is Frank Calder and I come from the native village of Greenville, of the Nass River Agency, under Agent Gillett.

"I am at the present time taking my third year in Theology at the Anglican Theological College, along with my Arts course at the university. It is of this latter course I wish to speak to you. For the last four years I have been pretty much on my own so far as my education has been concerned. Until now I have done fairly well with my fees, but for this Easter term I find that I am short about $40. If the Department can make a loan of this amount I would certainly be thankful. I shall repay this amount before the end of August, as I do not want this to be a one-sided affair. I had hoped that I would never have to seek financial support from the Department, but now I feel I must, as the payment of my university fees is now overdue. In closing I want you to know that I appreciate the work and kindness the Department has given me in the past."

The Reverend A. E. Minchin, recently appointed principal of the Shingwauk Home School, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., in a letter date February 13, states:-

"Stella McDougall, a graduate of this school and a graduate of the Sault Ste. Marie Technical School, has secured a position in the Civil Service at Ottawa. Stella was 17 years old in January and has been informed that her monthly salary to begin with will amount to $86.00."

These letters - all of them brought to our attention within the month - suggest that a number of Indian school graduates do succeed in life and that a large number might perhaps follow in their footsteps if we had at our disposal the machinery necessary to give more guidance and direction to our school graduates during that critical period immediately following their discharge from our educational institutions.

Inspector Schmidt, in a report on the St. Paul's (C. E.) Indian Residential School, Blood Agency, states:-

"I am pleased to report that a start has been made at this school in the promotion of manual training.

A small -

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A small outside building has been converted into a work-shop, benches arranged and a start made at wood-working, under the supervision of Mr. A. Powdle. As time goes on and the work becomes organized, this building will have to be enlarged or a new one arranged for. However, now that a start has been made at this work, let us hope that it will be kept up and extended."

Inspector Stehelin, in his report on the Grouard Residential School, dated December 1, 1941, states:

"The introduction of the Youth Training Movement has been of great assistance to the pupils of this school. I have found a great change, especially in the attitude of the boys. It appears that now they have found something in which they can excel. This institution is particularly fortunate in having the services of a man like Father Forcade (physical instructor). A special trip was made by me to Grouard to attend a Youth Training display at this school.

Upon the occasion of my inspection some time was spent in the Home Economics and Home Nursing class, organized by the senior girls. The quality of the work being done by this class is very fine. On display were uniforms for the youth training group, sewing of all kinds, fabrics and dress material, hooked rugs, tailored articles, etc. The girls are indeed very proud of their work, and justly so. Through this Home Economics Class it might be possible to organize some local home industry. The leather work and bead industry in the district is not very profitable.

"Indian residential schools, to be a success, must bear relationship to the three C's - Correlation, Cooperation and Coordination. Mathematics provide an easy way of beginning correlation. Everything in the school costs how much? Where do these things come from? How are they obtained or manufactured, etc.? Cooperation should enter into work and play. Each pupil should have a certain house detail to do. Coordination will be the direct result of correlation and cooperation."

Inspector Schmidt, in his report on the St. Mary's(R. C.) Residential School, Blood Agency, dated February 10, states:-

"Good work has been done by the manual training class. It has been found that the work-shop, a separate building from the main school, is cold in winter and rather difficult to heat - for which reason work in this room is not being carried on during cold weather. The principal has prepared plans for enlarging this building, which will double the available floor space. The new building will be properly finished, lined inside and insulated and a proper floor laid. When completed, it will comprise a number of ordinary carpenter's work benches, a forge, anvil, vice and bench, and will have double doors to allow a truck, tractor or other smaller-

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sized farm machinery to be brought inside for repairing or overhauling at any time of the year. The shop is now equipped with an electric welding unit. The tools in use are well cared for and kept in separate lockers. There is a fair supply of material,- boards, planks, etc., on hand. This is neatly piled in different sizes. Good work is being done in this shop.

"A new wind-break - 8-foot board fence - was built around the winter stock feed plot this summer by the older boys.

WELFARE:

Indian Agent Smith, of the Birtle Agency, in sending forward the annual report on the Homemakers' Club organized by Miss M. E. Buckley, R.N., on the Rolling River Reserve, writes as follows:-

"They do more needle work and also knitting on this reserve than they do on any of the other reserves in this agency. The wool and flannelette supplied by the Department is all made up by the women into clothing, socks and mitts for the old people, and the ones who do the work receive so much material for their own use.

"On the Rolling River Reserve they nearly all had good gardens last year, more and better gardens than they ever had before since I have known that reserve, and I think the Women's Club should get some credit for these results. When Miss Buckley went to the reserve only two or three of the women could knit and now all the young women can knit."

Indian Agent Moore, in his report on the Tyendinaga Reserve, dated February 3, refers to the agricultural Short Course recently conducted on the reserve under the direction of Mr. Elliott Moses. The Agent states:-

"During the period January 12 to 30 agricultural, cooking and sewing short courses were held on the reserve and an exceptionally good class of 21 girls and young matrons attended the ladies' classes. Their sewing and cooking work was very proficient and all in attendance received considerable benefit from the classes. Due to the lack of young men, most of whom are in service or working away from the reserve, the men's classes were not too well attended. However, they were present in sufficient numbers to make the class well worth while and some interesting and beneficial discussions took place at the lectures.

Major MacKay, in a letter to the Department dated February 13, refers to an interesting experiment in agricultural extension work undertaken by Indian Agent Christie at the Bella Coola Agency. The Commissioner in his letter states:

"I beg to advise that Mr. Indian Agent Christie organized a Boys' and Girls' Potato Club on the Bella

Coola -

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Coola Reserve, which has been an outstanding success, and one of the most commendable pieces of work undertaken by any Indian agent in this province during the past year. This Club is organized under the provisions of the provincial Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Council of Boys' and Girls' Clubs at Ottawa.

"Mr. Christie has submitted the list of prize winners in the club to the Department of Agriculture, and they are paying half of the $21.00 prize list, leaving a balance of $10.50, which Mr. Christie suggests should be paid by our Department. I have no hesitation in recommending that this expenditure should be authorized. I can personally vouch that the work of this club was highly satisfactory."

Indian Agent Ball, of the Vancouver Agency, in a letter dated February 11, writes:-

"The women on the Scuamish Reserve have now a strong organization. Without any financial assistance from the Department, these women have undertaken all kinds of welfare work on the reserve, besides raising funds for other needs. Recently they received two great bales of worn out army socks, and they have already utilized every bit of wool in them to make clothing. This is only one of many similar activities. Rugs are made from material collected among themselves and white friends. These women also visit the aged and sick Indians, doing housekeeping for them and some home nursing."

Agricultural operations on the Six Nations Reserve continue to make satisfactory progress. Major Randle appears to have succeeded in operating his tractors to the fullest extent possible. He appears to have succeeded, also, in persuading the Indians to utilize their own horse power in cooperation with the tractors in working out a very extensive and well balanced agricultural program on the reserve. Large areas of land, that had become infested with weeds, have been broken up within the last two or three years and are now proving a source of revenue to their owners. Major Randle, in his report dated January 28, states:-

"Weather conditions enabled our tractors to continue ploughing for a few days in December, during which time they ploughed 97 acres at eleven different farms. Then the frost came and since then all land operations have [illegible].

"Our records show that during the farm season - April to mid-December - our tractors accomplished the following work on behalf of the farmers of the Six Nations and Mississauga Reserves:

Ploughed	-	-	1,338½ acres
Tilled	-	-	1,[illegible]52½ "
Sowed	-	-	121 "
Harvested (cut with binders)			497 "

"In carrying out these land operations during the season, our tractors made trips to 284 farms.

"Generally

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"Generally speaking, for the Indian farmer it was a good season. Returns from the acreage cropped were good, while prices generally were considerably higher than in 1940. As a result, most of them met their maturing obligations comfortably, with a decent margin left over in grain, fodder and feed for their winter use.

"As in past seasons, both Councils, with departmental approval, purchased considerable coarse grain and grass seed from their own farmers, which seed when cleaned ensures a supply of seed for distribution among those farmers requiring it in the spring.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Mrs. Hertzberg, Ontario Commissioner, Girl Guides, Kingston, Ont.

Mr. J. L. Bryant, Indian Agent, Pelly Agency, Kamsack, Sask.

Mr. R. W. Milliken, Regina, Sask.

Rev. Canon A. Dixon, M.A., Acting Secretary, M. S. C. C.

Rev. H. Belleau, O.M.I., Vicar Apostolic of James Bay, Moosonee, Ont.

Mr. Cliff Murchinson, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-61

Ottawa, April 1, 1942.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended March 31, 1942.

TRAINING.

It is encouraging to learn from a number of sources that groups of young Indians, particularly 'teen-age Indian girls, are displaying a keen interest in organized movements such as the Girl Guides Association. Mrs. H.F.H. Hertzberg, Commissioner of Girl Guides for Ontario, called at this office toward the end of February. Mrs Hertzberg, in her interview, intimated that one of her field officials had expressed the opinion that we had at the Birch Island Indian Day School, Manitoulin Island Agency, one of the best girl guide groups, if not actually the best, in the province of Ontario. Immediately following Mrs. Hertzberg's visit, I communicated with the teacher of this school, Miss Eva L. Fortin. Miss Fortin, in her reply dated March 14, states:-

"I have been working with this group of girl guides ever since I began teaching here 6 years ago. I am quite satisfied with the results of the Guide movement in this village. The girls have entered several contests and always with good results. I feel sure the school work has been promoted a great deal by the work of the Guides.

"As soon as the little girls of the village attain the age of reason, I invite them to come to Brownie meetings. These meetings are conducted by one of my Guides, whom I have trained to assume the responsibility of training the younger set to become Guides. This helps the little ones very much when they reach school age. When these Brownies have learned the Guide laws and grasp their significance I enroll them in the Guide Company. From then on we follow very closely the rules and regulations of the Girl Guide organization".

"The Victorian", a weekly newspaper published at Perth, New Brunswick, in its issue of March 19, 1942, published an article relating to a movie show organized by the Girl Guide group of the Tobique Indian Day School. This article reads:-

"Over three hundred children came from Perth and Andover and outside districts, Kilburn, Tilley, Carlingford, Tobique Narrows and Lower Perth, on Tuesday to attend a movie, 'Baby Sandy', and five shorts, which were shown at the Capitol Theatre in Andover by the Maliseet Girl Guides of Indian Point, for the benefit of the Andover-Perth Red Cross Society. The children in the

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local schools were given the afternoon off to see the picture. The sum of $44 was realized from the show.

"The Maliseet Girl Guides used their own movie machine, which they bought and paid for with money raised in their weaving and knitting club, and it is a splendid machine. They also used their own films and ushered at the theatre, with the help of the Andover and Perth Girl Guides. The management and staff of the Capitol Theatre were in attendance and gave freely of their help and time.

"The Maliseet Girl Guides, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, have been doing much valuable work for the Red Cross. Last year, besides donating $25, they knitted many babies' garments for the layettes which were sent overseas."

Indian Agent Phillips, Queen Charlotte Agency, B. C., in a letter dated March 6, refers to the Junior Red Cross that has been organized at the Massett and Skidegate Indian Day Schools. The Agent in his letter states:-

"Last year, the Massett and Skidegate Indian Day Schools were organized as branches of the Junior Red Cross, under the name of the 'Haida Juniors'. Meetings are held periodically and at these news letters are read and discussed and the purposes and responsibilities of the membership stressed. Health rules are discussed and kept as closely as possible. The girls knit and make squares for woollen blankets. The boys in the meantime are making scrapbooks for a hospital. These pupils have been and still are collecting the following commodities: rubber, aluminum, glass, silver, paper, tinfoil, rags, newspapers, magazines, and tooth paste and shaving cream tubes.

Through the aims of the Junior Red Cross we hope not only to help Canada's war effort but to raise the tone of the schools and to arouse in the children a desire to serve the community and their own homes whenever an opportunity arises to do so. The children are already planning to hold a program of school sports around Easter time and to sell ice cream at the sports grounds on May 24th. The proceeds from these undertakings will be sent to the Junior Red Cross Funds."

I am personally of the opinion that organizations such as these should be encouraged and greatly extended. They provide the Indian youth with valuable lessons in the art of self-government. They encourage him, too, to assume responsibility for the accomplishment of tasks that he can carry out better and more economically for himself than any other agency designed to help him.

The Public School Inspectors in their reports are constantly reminding us of the difficulties experienced by Indian day and residential school teachers in providing instruction to Indian pupils who enter school without a working knowledge of the English language. Inspector Ferris, in his last report on the Ahtahkakoops Day School,

Carlton -

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Carlton Agency, Sask., states:-

"The most marked progress has been made during the past year in the pupils' command of conversational language. A good working vocabulary of words and expressions in common use has been developed. The pupils have been trained to answer questions in complete sentences.

"In the field of arithmetic, the pupils show speed and accuracy in the number facts. The drill in this activity is so organized that the weaker members of the group get extra practice. The higher grades showed skill in the formal processes as well as a fair measure of ability in the solution of problems.

"In reading, particular attention was given to the achievement of the Grade One group. This group is made up largely of pupils who entered school after the summer vacation. They had mastered at the time of my visit a vocabulary of from 60 to 100 words. The practice is followed of building up such a vocabulary before the Primer is placed in their hands. This is a sound practice. An improvement was noted too in the reading of the senior grades, more particularly with respect to fluency and expression. Mr. Bigge, who is a fully qualified teacher, holding a first class permanent certificate, conducts his school on sound psychological and pedagogical lines, adapting his methods to meet the peculiar needs of a school of this type. Mr. Bigge has continued and extended the manual work begun by his predecessor, Mr. Goodman."

The Ontario Department of Education, working in close cooperation with the Toronto Public and Separate School Boards, have been outstandingly successful during the last 10 or 15 years in the organization of classes for subnormal children, usually referred to as auxiliary classes. This work is under the immediate direction of two psychiatrists, Dr. Amos and Dr. Stothers. A representative of the Ontario Department of Education, who visited this Branch during the month, informed me that 80% of the girls who have passed through these classes during the last five years are now gainfully employed. This percentage does not include a number of the girls who have married during this period. The work undertaken and accomplished at these classes has received very favourable comment in American and English educational journals.

You will be interested to learn that an I. Q. survey of a number of our residential schools in Ontario has been undertaken recently, under the immediate direction of Dr. Amos. A representative of the Department has already visited the following schools: - Spanish, Mohawk, Shingwauk, Chapleau, Cecilia Jeffrey, Kenora and Fort Frances. A full report on this survey will be submitted to the Department immediately following the Easter holidays. In addition to this report, the first of its kind submitted to the Department, it is my intention to have Mr. Doucet visit Toronto with the object of attending the teachers' conference usually held during the Easter holiday period, to visit these auxiliary classes and to discuss with the psychiatrist attached to the Ontario Department of Education ways and means whereby our courses of study might be adjusted and brought into stricter conformity with the mental standing of the pupils in attendance at the schools where surveys have been completed.

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I am particularly anxious that Mr. Doucet should discuss with the officials responsible for the survey the suggestion already made to me that teachers in Indian day and residential schools should receive special training for the work in which they are engaged. It would appear that when the auxiliary classes were first organized, teachers with the ordinary academic and professional standing were employed. It was soon learned, however, from experience, that these teachers were incapable of providing worthwhile courses of study, with the result that the teachers now in charge of these classes are teachers who have spent at least one year in special normal school classes. The Ontario officials are of the opinion that if we cannot provide such training for our teachers in the immediate future, we might seriously consider the advisability of providing a special summer school course for a selected number of our teachers my way of experiment.

WELFARE

Recent reports from Saskatchewan indicate that of the 249 men sent to Kapuskasing for work at the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, approximately 64 have either returned to Saskatchewan or are at this date on the way back to the province. It would appear that none of these 64 men worked for a full month and consequently were unable to pay for their transportation costs back to the reserves. The transportation costs of 20 were authorized by Mr. Christianson, who did not feel like accepting the responsibility for allowing 20 men to remain idle in the Kapuskasing district, in view of the severe climatic conditions prevailing at that time. The other 44 appealed to both Mr. Christianson and to this Branch for the funds necessary to pay their fares and to buy the provisions required to maintain them while en route. This request has been refused. I did not feel that we were under any obligation whatever to pay transportation costs for able-bodied Indians who refused to remain at work until the end of April. Had they remained on the job until April 30, the company was prepared to pay their return fares to Saskatchewan. I must say that despite the refusal of this group of men to continue at work and the refusal of others who may have left the job since our last report was received, the experiment on the whole has been worth while. Conditions in the Battleford Agency, the agency in which most of these men were recruited, were such that had they not been sent to Kapuskasing a great many of them would have been compelled to apply for relief rations. It is quite possible, also, that a number of them have really made good and will experience little difficulty in securing work in pulpwood operations next fall.

Indian Agent Simpson, in his report dated March 9, states:-

"A number of Indians have been employed in hauling firewood to market for sale. Thirty-one are still employed in the pulpwood camps in Ontario, one having returned home as the result of illness. About 20 are at

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present employed in tie and lumber camps adjacent to their reserves. The fur catch reported this month was only $300.00. On the whole, however, the Indians have enjoyed a much better standard of living so far this winter than they have up to this date in any of the preceding six winters.that I have been here. There have been no appeals from them for assistance in the way of food and clothing. There has been less sickness during the winter months."

It is somewhat disturbing to receive reports from time to time of a certain amount of lawlessness on a number of our reserves. This condition has been created, no doubt, through lack of proper police supervision, particularly R. C. M. P. patrols. I have never been able to convince myself that the ordinary Indian constable is of much value on a reserve from the standpoint of proper law enforcement or in persuading the Indian parents to send their children regularly to school. The Principal of the Anglican School on the Blood Reserve, who visited this Branch about a year ago, was greatly agitated at that time about what he termed the lawlessness and insolence of the Blood Indians. A few days ago a somewhat similar complaint was received from the Principal in charge of the Anglican School on the Blackfoot Reserve. It is regrettable that these complaints are usually embodied in confidential letters or in confidential statements that cannot be quoted. Unless the men registering these complaints from time to time are prepared to courageously support them in court, if necessary, it will be somewhat difficult to correct the condition. I note that Indian Agent Gooderham, in his report dated March 5, 1942, states:-

"A nasty undercurrent, which might appear to be subversive, has been noted among the Blackfeet. I really do not think they are disloyal; I think they are just spoiled; it is a case of too much money and little or no responsibility. Some policy must be worked out to make these people more self-reliant. Possibly they are no worse than any other thousand people who had been given what they receive. It makes one wonder if the much vaunted scheme of giving everyone ample food, shelter and clothing would not be ruinous. After all, civilization shows that people only survive when they have to struggle and fight for their esixtence. This brings up another point:- Blackfoot Indians on active service apparently do not realize their responsibility and have by every means imaginable tried to get their discharge. In fact, they are even flaunting the Military Authorities at this time by being A. W. O. L. from their unit.. Surely these Indians must be made to understand that in such serious times they will not be allowed to get away with this sort of thing."

I have referred to the encouraging tendency on the part of younger Indians to join worthwhile organizations. It is encouraging, too, to be able to report that the older Indians, particularly the older women, are

continuing -

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continuing to do good work in the Homemakers' Clubs. Indian Agent Booth, in his report dated March 6, states:-

"The Homemakers' Clubs are doing very useful work and continue their meetings regularly. Some of the work is really good. I think that some of the Indian women have shown more pride in their homes since these clubs were inaugurated; bed sheets, pillow cases and quilts are now in evidence in many homes; curtains are appearing on the windows and the Indian women have been raising house plants successfully. Generally speaking, the homes have greatly improved.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I.	Winnipeg, Manitoba;
Rev. George Dorey,	Associate Secretary, Board of Home Missions, United Church, Toronto;
Captain Cummins,	Manitoulin Island;

Mr. Askew, Valentine Black Co.

Miss De Laporte, Department of Education, Toronto.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, May 1, 1942.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL:

Noted L.E.A.M.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended April 30, 1942.

WELFARE:

A circular letter and garden chart was sent out to Inspectors and Indian Agents early in the month. The letter is designed to stimulate interest among Indians in the cultivation and care of subsistence gardens. A copy of this letter, sent to representatives of the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and United Churches, has resulted in requests for additional copies of the chart. We have been assured by the churches that the missionaries working under their direction on Indian reserves will do everything possible to cooperate with us in the organization of garden projects and in the promotion of a worthwhile agricultural program this year.

An extensive gardening program will be undertaken on the Eskasoni Reserve, Nova Scotia, by Mr. Alex. MacDonald, who has been transferred from the Shubenacadie School to Eskasoni for this purpose. A somewhat similar program is already under way at Shubenacadie, under the nominal direction of the Reverend Father Mackey and under the supervision of the farming instructor in charge of the farm at the Shubenacadie Residential School. It will thus be seen that both these programs will be well under way prior to the appointment of an Indian agent and clerk at each reserve This program in Nova Scotia, if climatic conditions are at all favourable, should result in substantial reductions in our relief costs throughout the winter months.

A number of encouraging reports on the Short Courses conducted under the direction of Mr. Elliott Moses recently reached the Department. Indian Agent J. P. Daley, in his report on the Walpole Island Agency, dated March 31, states:-

"Possibly the most outstanding thing on the reserve this month was the Short Course held in the council hall. The men's study course was in charge of Elliott Moses and the women's and girls' classes under the supervision of Mrs. Monture and Miss Elsie Cameron. Personally, I do not believe that too much stress can be laid on these courses. It is my opinion that a great deal of encouragement and inspiration has been furnished Indian farmers on this reserve by these studies. Our Indians are certainly interested when they walk a distance of 4 miles in stormy weather to take part in the discussions.

Indian Agent Featherstone, Rama Agency, in his report dated April 2, states:-

"During -

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"During the week March 23-27 Mr. Moses, assisted by Miss Cameron and Mrs. Venture, conducted a Short Course on this reserve. This was the first time that a Short Course of this kind had been conducted at Rama. Twenty attended the women's classes and everyone was quite pleased with the results. Most of the Indian men being away working, their meetings were not so well attended but resulted, I hope, in some stimulation to the gardening effort"

An interesting experiment in what one might term immediate post-school instruction has been undertaken on the Woodstock Reserve by Sister Emiliana. In her quarterly report dated March 31, 1942, she states:-

"I am pleased to report that these classes have been very successful, both boys and girls taking a keen interest in all their work. They have taken special pride in the domestic science kitchen, especially since we had the kitchen painted and repaired last spring. In the sewing class the girls have recently each completed a dress, apron and towel. They have also made curtains for the sewing room, hall and furnace room. We hold cooking classes regularly once a week and the cakes made by those in attendance are often served with milk as refreshments. We have also helped a number of the married women to make quilts with odds and ends left over from different pieces of material. A number of nice quilts have already been made on the reserve by the women."

Indian Agent McPherson, in his report on the Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba, dated April 1, refers to the herd of goats at Berens River and the benefit of this herd to the members of the band. Mr. McPherson states:-

"We have approximately 90 head of goats on the Berens River Reserve. These goats have all wintered well and have been of great benefit to the band. Some of the Indians on the Fort Alexander Reserve are also going in for raising goats and sheep. One family on this reserve have for a number of years spun their own wool and were able to supply themselves with socks, sweaters, etc., made from wool procured from their own sheep."

The first reference to an Indian potlatch that has been brought to my attention since I entered the Department has been sent forward by Indian Agent Todd, Kwawkewlth Agency, B. C. The Agent, in his report for March, states:-

"Most of the Indians of this agency have been profitably employed during the past month. Some have been engaged in clam digging while others have been working at various occupations such as logging and unskilled labour at the new Air Port now under construction at Fort Rupert.

"Throughout the year practically all the Indians of this agency have been engaged in the fishing industry and I should like to report that 1941 was the best year, financially, for the Indians since I have been agent. Some of them have used their surplus money in improving their homes, while others purchased boats and fishing gear. I

regret -

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regret very much to report, ho ever, that with this surplus cash some of the Indians have returned to their old Indian custom, carrying it on to a greater extent than for many years past. It has been reported to me that some Indians were giving potlatches this winter and giving away large sums of money as well as goods. I have personally discussed this matter with some of the leaders and suggested to them that they should put their money into Victory Bonds and thus help the war effort and give up this custom. This practice seems to be so deeply rooted here that it comes first over everything."

A number of Indians on the Tyendinaga Reserve entered into contracts about a year ago for the production of vegetables for certain canning factories. It would appear that the contractual obligations entered into at that time have been carried out in a manner satisfactory to both parties. Indian Agent Moore, in his report dated April 1, states:-

"A large number of contracts are being taken by reserve residents, to plant canning crops of peas, tomatoes and corn. There has been considerable competition among local canners in obtaining these contracts from Indians. A large quantity of literature has been secured by this office from the Ontario Forestry Branch and distributed among the Indians. It is our hope that this will encourage the people to acquire and plant young trees. A number of applications for trees have already gone forward."

TRAINING:

Mr. Doucet is at present engaged in the organization of vocational courses at residential schools in Saskatchewan. These courses are somewhat similar to the courses organized at the residential schools of Alberta about a year ago. In addition to the organization of these courses, Mr. Doucet has been asked to undertake an educational survey of a number of Indian reserves, with the object of determining whether or not Indian day schools or improved Indian day schools would, if established, supply the educational needs of these Indians. He will also, while in the West, visit one or two residential schools and one or two improved Indian day schools in North and South Dakota.

A report on the destruction of the classroom building at the File Hills Residential School reached us early in the month, and a second report from the Superintendent of Indian Agencies at Regina indicates that this building may have been deliberately destroyed by two or three Indian pupils. These pupils have already been arrested and will come up for trial in due course.

An interesting and encouraging report, dated April 6, has been received from Miss Bessie French, Principal of the Port Simpson (United Church) Indian Residential School. Miss French states:-

"Your letter which arrived with the report form made me want to sit down and tell you all about us. I sometimes think that the only information the Department

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officials ever get about Indian schools is a tale of discouragement, want and woe. I think, however, that there are bright spots in most of our Indian work. We certainly have our share of encouragement here.

"With reference to organizations for ex-pupils, Port Simpson is organized to cover every age group within the church. With the exception of a young men's group, all are effective organizations. We have a group for all unmarried graduates of this school and older girls of the village of about their age and with similar interests. This same group forms my Sunday School class. We meet twice a month, once for study and worship and once for music and handicraft work. The members of the group seem to enjoy these gatherings and I believe they have an influence for good.

"With reference to the girls who have graduated since 1939, 4 are nicely married. Three of these live on the Naas River at Kincolith. These girls always visit us here when they come to Port Simpson. I hear from them often and they seem to be a part of the church life on the reserve. One graduate sings in the choir and helps with Sunday School work.

"The five unmarried girls are also doing very nicely. One works for the local doctor, one works here in our school laundry, one is employed at the cannery in Prince Rupert, and two are at home, living with their parents. All are clean, respectable looking girls. They attend church regularly and Sunday school, sing in the church choir, attend my midweek meetings and take an active part in all the activities of the village."

"One very encouraging feature of our work is the spirit of the girls this year. I believe for the most part that they are here to learn and are trying hard. The parents and guardians have shown their appreciation by donations of fish to the school and have provided practically all their girls' clothing. This is a big help to us and good for them as well as the girls. I wish it were possible to tax each parent or guardian who has a child in this school, if only a little, to encourage a spirit of giving rather than getting."

Inspector W. MacMillan, in his report on the Chapleau (C. E.) Residential School, states:-

"The work of this school is progressing very favourably under the direction of Canon Vale, the Principal. The two members of the staff are outstanding teachers. The results obtained by the pupils in the written tests compare favourably with the best results obtained recently in the public school tests of my inspectorate. The boys and girls are neat and clean in appearance and seem to be well cared for. A fine spirit of cooperation is evident in each of the rooms. The work is well organized and discipline is excellent."

You will remember that Mr. D. S. Pitts, who had been for a number of years assistant principal at the

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Mohawk Institute, became principal of the Cecilia Jeffrey (Presbyterian) Residential School about a year ago. Mr. Pitts is a fully qualified teacher and is not a clergyman.

Inspector R. S. McBurney, in his report on this school, dated March 23, states: -

"Mrs. Douglas (Second Class Permanent, Saskatchewan) is an experienced teacher and has been at this school for a number of years. Her results in Writing and in Art are remarkably good. The pupils are quite proficient in spelling and reading and have considerable information gleaned from social studies. They are quite good at memorizing. The classroom register is carefully kept. Grade 2 has school all day and the other grades have school half time and work half time. The Principal, Mr. D. S. Pitts, has the cooperation of his staff and has a school that is doing remarkably good work. It was to me an education and a real pleasure to visit this school."

The Inspector continues:-

"Mr. Rusaw (Second Class, Ontario) is an excellent teacher and is doing exceptionally good work. He is an enthusiast in manual training and as a result the pupils of the school are making many interesting things. His basketry is good. I was quite interested in the rustic chairs and beds that he is having the pupils make. He is also an enthusiast in horticulture and throughout the building are several potted plants in bloom. The presentation of his lesson material is excellent. He is putting forth a great effort to have some individual response and is succeeding. The classroom is clean and bright."

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Mr. J. S. Watt, Hudson's Bay Company, Rupert's House, Que.;

Mr. Justice Robson, Winnipeg, Man.;

Honourable W. R. Clubb, Winnipeg, Man.;

Reverend J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Man.;

Rt. Rev. Jos. Guy, O.M.I., Bishop of Gravelbourg, Sask.;

Rt. Rev. H. Belleau, O.M.I., Vicar Apostolic of James Bay;

Inspector of Agencies, C. P. Schmidt, Calgary, Alberta;

Mr. Askew, Valentine Black Co.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, June 1, 1942.

Memorandum:

[redacted]

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended May 31, 1942.

WELFARE:

It will be necessary to exercise considerable care when comparing relief and welfare expenditures for the present year with somewhat similar expenditures for the fiscal year 1941-42.

The cost of certain farming operations, the purchase of machinery, gasoline, etc., on a number of reserves, which were until about seven months ago paid from band funds, are now paid from the regular welfare appropriation. The Medical Services have until now purchased the clothing necessary for inmates of hospitals and mental institutions. Dr. Moore has on more than one occasion discussed with me the advisability of having the cost of this clothing borne by the welfare rather than the medical division. He is of the opinion - and I am disposed to agree with him - that this is a legitimate charge on the welfare appropriation. The most serious encroachment on our welfare appropriation, however, will result from certain services, the cost of which has been until now charged to the cost of general administration. It would appear that farming instructors in the Prairie Provinces are used as teamsters by the agents to deliver supplies such as flour, bacon, lard, discarded military clothing, etc., to destitute Indians in need of such supplies from time to time. In view of the fact that the horses and wagons at agency headquarters have now been distributed to Indians, it will be necessary to hire teams when such teams are available to undertake this work. Just what the actual cost for the year will be is somewhat difficult to determine at this date. Vouchers that have already reached the Department would indicate, however, that the costs are likely to be substantial.

Indian Agent Waddy, in a letter dated May 5, 1942, states:-

"Regarding your letter, 4[illegible]-151, of May 2, last, asking for more details on voucher No. 13, for trucking supplies, this is as good a time as any to get this business explained, as you will have a lot more similar items and they have nothing whatever to do with the serious times we are experiencing. The fact is, we have taken teams away

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from farming instructors and told them that the remaining team should be used for administration only. Therefore they cannot haul freight as they did in past years. No Indian on the destitute list is equipped to haul freight from the station, or he would not be on any list of mine, and no other Indian will haul government freight, free. Your best system, in my judgment, is to make your purchases for delivery at the reserves. Most flour mills have trucks and would bid on these terms; then you would not see the freight bills and would not worry about them. Of course, the freight would be charged just the same but under cover. There will be more freight bills from time to time, in fact I have some here right now, but you may be assured I am keeping them down to the minimum."

In other words, it would appear that in the past farming instructors were not in reality farming instructors at all but teamsters and general labourers at agency headquarters, and that the task of delivering supplies from the point of delivery on the railway to agency headquarters and from agency headquarters to Indian homes on the reserve kept them fairly busily employed throughout the year; not only were they called upon to haul flour, bacon, etc., for destitute Indians, but they were called upon as well to haul and deliver wood and in many cases water. In my judgment it will be necessary, therefore, at the close of the present fiscal year, to carefully estimate the cost of such deliveries under the new policy and determine at that time whether or not it would be more profitable to maintain teams and engage labourers for this work.

The demand for Indian girls for domestic work in homes and at hospitals appears at the present time to exceed the demand. We have had requests this month from a large number of women in Ottawa who are anxious to secure Indian girls for domestic employment. We have also had urgent requests from the Ottawa General Hospital and the Tyndale Inn. We have succeeded at this date in securing employment for about eight girls. The reports on the work of these girls, so far, have been reasonably satisfactory.

Indian Agent Waite, in his report on the Portage la Prairie Agency, dated April 30, states:-

"One thousand nine hundred and ninety-six pounds of alfalfa seed was sold to the A. E. McKenzie Company for seed and netted $436.26. This sum has been credited to the Lake Manitoba Farm Account. Messrs. Lang Brothers bought 600 sacks of potatoes from the Long Plain Home Farm at 55 cents a bag, netting $330.00. In addition to this, sufficient potatoes have been kept to furnish all the Indians of the Long Plain Reserve with first class seed."

Inspector Hamilton, in commenting upon this report, in a letter dated May 4, states:-

"The sale of alfalfa seed, amounting to $436.26, is a real achievement and a line of farming very desirable at the present time. You will note also that

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$480.00 was obtained for 600 sacks of potatoes. The price of 55¢ is low, but even at that the returns more than paid for the work, and our land is clean and in good shape as the result of the crop."

Miss A. Eaton appears to be doing exceptionally good work, not only at the North Pervis School, here her classroom work appears to be very satisfactory, but also on the reserve. A report for the period of January to Easter, sent forward by Inspector Hamilton, reads as follows:-

"It is with great pleasure I begin this report, first noting what has been done in spinning, as in this craft real progress has been made. Three women have bought spinning wheels of their own, and two other women are getting them in the near future.

"Mrs. John Maningway, as well as getting her husband to buy her a wheel, has also got him to buy a sheep. They are exceedingly proud of these possessions, and I am very pleased as the getting of them was done entirely off their own bat. I hope they are fortunate in their venture as I am sure others will follow. Two of my families now have started in with sheep.

"The spinning wheel in school was put to good service being used practically every evening the last two weeks in January and the whole of February. Some women who cannot spin are beginning to do something about it themselves.

"All the school children this winter have had good warm stockings and mitts made from wool spun and knitted on the Reserve.

"In home economics I have kept in mind the matter of cooking for economy and nutrition, trying to wean them from the extensive use of the frying pan and to go in more for soups and stews.

"Gardening time is at hand and I have every hope that the women will rise to the occasion. They are becoming more conscious of the health value of vegetables, and I know many of them are intending to put in larger gardens.

"Mid-March we started a gardening project in school, putting in tomato seeds; our object being to get early plants and so try to get ripe tomatoes on the vines."

In his report for the month of April, Acting Indian Agent McMillan refers to the proposal to employ Japanese in the harvesting of sugar beets and the effect that this employment is likely to have on the Indian population. Mr. McMillan states:-

"May I have the privilege of drawing to the attention of the Department the fact that I am going to

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lose a considerable amount of outside work for my unemployed Indians, owing to the fact that an effort is being made by the Beet Growers' Association to place about 500 Japanese families now being moved into this district. This number of Japs will practically take over all the beet contracts. This has always been a place where the Indians have been able to make enough to purchase their winter clothing and also bring back money to the reserve in the Fall. I am bringing this point forward at the present time for the reason that if the work in the beet fields is lost I will have heavier destitute expenditures next winter."

TRAINING.

Reports reaching the Department indicate that an unusually large number of Indian day school teachers will resign from their positions at the end of the present academic year. It is altogether likely that we shall experience the utmost difficulty in securing the number of teachers necessary to conduct our schools during the academic year 1942-43. Representatives of the United Church, with whom we have discussed this matter, intimate that they, too, are experiencing difficulty in securing qualified teachers for the residential schools. They inform us, also, that it is almost impossible to secure domestic help and farm hands for these institutions.

Inspector Gordon Young, in his report on the Mount Elgin Residential School, Muncey, Ontario, dated April 29 and 30, states:-

"In previous reports the vocational work at this school has been mentioned. Only changes or variations from the regular routine will be enumerated in this report.

"The girls are doing considerable knitting, in addition to the regular work in sewing, cooking and household management.

"The dining room and kitchen have been brightened up with a new coat of paint. These rooms have a much more cheerful appearance now. The dormitories and sewing room are in good condition. Three new sewing machines have recently been added.

"Weaving has been discontinued for the duration of the war. This has led to the loss of one teacher.

"Since Mr. Johnson, the vocational instructor, left, Mr. Strapp, the Principal, has had to take the major portion of the shop and general hand work. Under his efficient leadership, the boys have overhauled all the farm machinery, constructed a cold storage bin, painted the dining room and kitchen and have made many repairs to the woodwork about the buildings. This work has given the

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boys practical training in woodwork and in cement mixing.

"Mr. Richardson - the farming instructor, and the boys look after the lawns, shrubs and flower beds.

"In the matter of cultural training, considerable progress is made out of regular school hours by the organization of group games, under the leadership of different members of the staff. Instruction in music is under the direction of Miss Gibbald and Miss Morris and choir work is under the direction of Miss Smith.

This institution gives these young people a very desirable type of education. While economic pressure has led to a reduction of the staff, the remaining members have assumed the responsibility of carrying on and appear to be giving good service, even though they are carrying heavy loads.

"Some of the suggestions respecting individual needs of pupils and provision for promotion and advancement have been adopted. It is not easy, however, to apply these suggestions in view of the large classes.

"I have noticed in the Indian day schools on this reserve several new primary reading books, particularly the basic readers sold by W. J. Gage and Company. These are particularly good for children having difficulty in learning to read English. A supply of them would be valuable in your primary room at the residential school."

I might add that the Mount Elgin Institute is one of the oldest Indian residential schools and is operated by the United Church of Canada. It is the only residential school operated by the United Church in the province of Ontario. It is exceedingly difficult, in view of the age of the building, to keep it in a state of repair, but the present Principal, the Reverend O. B. Strapp, who is himself a very skilled mechanic, has succeeded to an extent that is worthy of commendation.

The Onion Lake C. E. Indian Residential School, Lloydminster, Sask., has been for a number of years fortunate in having in charge of its classrooms two teachers both of whom were university graduates,- Miss Helen V. Parsons, B.A., and Miss Margaret R. Armitage, B.A. The last report received from Inspector A. H. Brown, however, suggests that these teachers are no longer in charge. Instead, the teachers employed are Miss Eleanor D. Fiddler - no professional standing - and Miss Jessie R. Phoenix, who, it would appear, had a first class Saskatchewan Interim, which has now lapsed. The report of the Inspector on the work of these two new teachers is interesting and significant. In his report on Miss Fiddler, the Inspector states:-

"An impossible situation is created by placing 45 Indian children in charge of an inexperienced, untrained teacher. Miss Fiddler does exceptionally well, considering her deficiencies and the enrolment. Grade I consists of a high percentage of pupils who do not understand English. Twenty

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such pupils would be a maximum for a teacher skilled in teaching non-English pupils."

The Inspector adds:-

"Miss Phoenix, while willing, is out of date in her methods. She follows rigid academic procedures. She has not developed a complete program as laid down in the Saskatchewan curriculum. I doubt whether she can make a successful adaptation to better methods and the requirements of Indian work."

The instruction given at Indian residential schools has never been, in the judgment of many, wholly satisfactory, and reports such as these are very disturbing. To place an untrained teacher in charge of a large group of Indian pupils, few of whom have even an elementary knowledge of the English language, is in my judgment a sheer waste of public funds. Just what can be done to remedy the condition, however, is a matter in respect to which I am not in a position at the moment to express an opinion. The acute shortage of teachers now existing, the over-crowding of classrooms and the work at our residential schools, generally, will be fully discussed with representatives of the Churches, immediately following the conference at the office of the Deputy Minister on June 3. It is just possible, also, that Mr. Doucet, immediately following his extensive visit to the schools in Saskatchewan, will bring back a number of helpful suggestions.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. B. Rainville, O.M.I., Principal, Wabasca Residential School, Wabasca, Alberta;

Rev. J. P. Mulvihill, O.M.I., Principal, Christie Residential School, Kakawis, B.C.;

Right Rev. M. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., Bishop of Keewatin, The Pas, Manitoba;

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Manitoba;

Rev. H. B. Cochrane, D.D., Secretary Home Mission Board, United Church, Toronto, Ont.;

Mr. Maurice E. Bastien, Loretto Indian Agency, Que.;

Mr. Geo. T. Downs, Indian Agent, Caradoc Agency, Muncey, Ont.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, July 1, 1942.

[redacted]:

DOCTOR McGILL:

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended June 30, 1942.

TRAINING

I have referred on more than one occasion to the interest taken in our Indian schools in the province of Alberta by the Provincial Department of Education and particularly by Dr. G. Fred McNally, the Deputy Minister. Dr. McNally has discussed with me during his periodical visits to Ottawa ways and means whereby in his judgment the courses of study at Indian day schools could be improved. He always aims at visiting two or three of our schools during the course of an academic year. It is interesting to note that he and G. H. Ross, Esq., Director of Health and Recreation of the province of Alberta, visited the schools in the Grouard area a few weeks ago. Dr. McNally, in his letter to Sister Jean, immediately following his visit to Grouard, states as follows:-

"I should like you to know how much Mr. Ross and I appreciated the opportunity we had last week of seeing something of the work of the St. Bernard Mission. Not to make my letter too long, I shall confine my comments to two or three matters.

"First, we were greatly impressed with the neatness and home-likeness of the classrooms of the school. Indeed, I cannot remember when I have seen rooms so spick and span. Coupled with this was the evident happiness of the children. I had formed that opinion of the Mission children from reading the "Echoes" but was hardly prepared to find the feeling so general.

"Then we were so pleased with the Health and Recreation program. The degree of excellence reached by both girls and boys would have done credit to classes which had been in training much longer than those at the Mission. Nor must I forget the splendid baths. These, I am sure, account in large measure for the healthy, happy appearance of all the children. On our way home Mr. Ross commented more than once on the high standard of results which you have attained.

"And, lastly, I must mention again what I said when speaking to the children. The Mission provides a first-rate opportunity for an all-round education. In addition to the regular school subjects the girls get training in the domestic arts under conditions which

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approach nearly to thos to be found in the homes which we hope they are going to have. A similar training on the farm for the boys will make the opportunity complete. I can think of hundreds of boys and girls in Alberta for whom I could wish just such a well-balanced education.

"Our visit was all too short but left us with a definite desire to repeat it."

You may remember that Sisters were employed for the first time at the beginning of the present academic year at the Christian Island B. C. Indian Day School. Inspector J. H. Bennett, in his report on this school, dated May 8, 1942, states:-

"Under the direction of Sister Black and taught by Sister Daley, work in Economics has been well done. Samples of the work in sewing, knitting, stitching, etc., reflect interesting and valuable work. Aprons, mitts, scarfs, etc., have been made. Some instruction in cooking was also given to the older girls. This phase of school work is most valuable to these people. The pupils are also engaged in the remodelling of discarded military clothing.

"The children sing well, with admirable expression. They showed their capabilities on a range of pieces for me. Two of the older girls have been instructed in playing the piano.

"I heard all the pupils read; saw their work-books and writing; gave some lessons in spelling and arithmetic; inspected their art work; and conversed with them to learn their ability in English, since they do not talk much English outside the school. They are progressing quite well in all these studies.

"Sister Black has given directions to adults in First Aid work. Social work for the sick is also being undertaken."

The following article, by Mildred Valley Thornton, appeared in the Vancouver Sun of June 2, 1942:-

"Interesting news to art lovers in this province comes from the Royal Drawing Society in London, England, announcing the results of their war-time competition.

"In this competition, which is open to all parts of the Empire, no less than three awards went to children of the Inkameep Reserve in the Okanagan, which has often been in the public eye owing to the success of the Indian artist Sis-uh-lk and of the drama presentation of its children, some of which were broadcast last fall over CBR.

"In the drawing competition, Johnny Stalkia won a bronze star for 'The Animal Dance', painted on a

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buckskin; Edith Kruger won a silver star for her illustration of a scene from the Indian Nativity play, and a bronze star also went to Bertha Baptiste, and sister of Sis-uh-lk, for her beadwork design of a deer and fawn.

"Ten of the most interesting entries from the exhibition were taken to Buckingham Palace for the Queen to see and two of these were the work of Inkameep children, Johnny Stalkia and Edith Kruger.

"The success of Anthony Walsh, teacher of this reserve, in bringing to fruition the talent of these children, has been nothing less than phenomenal, proving beyond doubt that many of the Indian children have talent and inherent ability equivalent to that which brought fame to their forbears as one of the most original and artistic native races in the world.

"The inspired and sympathetic guidance of devoted teachers and opportunities equal to our own is all that is needed to give it expression."

In a circular letter dated May 15, 1937, residential school principals and Indian agents were asked to establish a "follow-up" system during the ensuing five year period and were supplied with printed forms for this purpose.

You will be interested to learn that the first of these returns have reached us from Indian Agent Daunt, New Westminster Agency, B. C. The returns give the history of seven pupils, four of whom attended the St. Mary's Mission Indian Residential School, and three, the Cowichan Residential School. The reports on the whole are somewhat encouraging. They cover the progress of the pupil year by year and give details of the work in which he is engaged. The following examples indicate to some extent the progress made by the pupils:-

Adolph Felix, No. 382, was discharged at the age of 18 and left school with a good knowledge of gardening and manual training. The first three years he remained at home, helping his parents at farming and wood-cutting. At the end of the fourth year he married a girl of the Pemberton Reserve. At the end of the fifth year he is described as a good husband and provider, living at Pemberton.

Evangeline Ambrose, No. 9482, was discharged at the age of 17, at which time her parents were both dead. This girl has been living for the last five years with her grandmother and has been successful in both gardening and housekeeping.

Josephine Williams, No. 9361, was discharged from school at the age of 17; left school with a good knowledge of domestic science, home nursing and handicrafts; and had completed Grade VIII, at Cowichan. This girl married immediately following her departure from school and has since her marriage lived on the Soowahlie Reserve. She had a baby son at the end of the fourth year.

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Edith Williams, No. 9419, was discharged from Coqualeetza at the age of 16. Her health is described as "not very good - had been given special treatment in school preventorium". This girl married Hugh Kelly two years after her discharge from school. During the third year she and her husband built a new home at Kilgard. A baby daughter was born in October, 1933.

Myrtle Kelly, No. 9506, was discharged from school at the age of 19. She took a special course in Home Economics. She had completed Grade XII, which is equivalent to first year university. This girl married Robert Sepass immediately following her discharge from school. A baby son was born in 1939. The fourth year she and her husband built a new home on the Skulkayn Reserve. The fifth year her husband was admitted to Coqualeetza Indian Hospital with tuberculosis. The mother abandoned the home and returned to Sumas Reserve and is now living with her father and mother.

WELFARE

A statement of expenditures just received from the Treasury Office indicates that relief and welfare costs for the fiscal year 1941-42 amounted to $707,356.82, compared with an expenditure of $882,229.34 for the preceding year. This represents a net reduction of $175,871.51. In connection with these expenditures, it is necessary to point out, however, that $40,00 was spent from last year's appropriation for the purchase of Indian reserve lands at Pakasoni and Chubenacadie. Welfare expenditures, therefore, for the last year, appear to have reached a figure as low as any figure reached at any time in recent years. The following is a table of welfare expenditures for the fiscal years 1930-31 to 1941-42, inclusive:-

Fiscal Year	Expended
1930-31	$ 734,708.62
1931-32	725,521.24
1932-33	935,723.82
1933-34	852,202.43
1934-35	848,427.71
1935-36	895,161.85
1936-37	982,537.84
1937-38	1,056,791.85-including $185,000 in special welfare
1938-39	979,242.72
1939-40	984,770.44
1940-41	882,228.34
1941-42	707,356.82

The highest expenditures, $124,383.38, as against an expenditure of $200,662.46, were incurred in the province of Quebec. It will thus be seen that while expenditures in Quebec remain high, the reduction has been quite substantial. For some reason that is difficult to explain in view of crop conditions, expenditures in

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Manitoba remain higher than in either of the other Western Provinces - $33,033.13 compared with $35,513.42 last year, while expenditures in Alberta have come down from $65,545.75 last year to an expenditure of $56,451.18.

The Seventh Precipitation Report, published by the Searle Grain Company, Limited, shows that the total moisture condition for the three prairie provinces weighted and averaged for both stubble and summerfallow land on June 15th was 94% of normal, as compared with 87% at this time a year ago. On crops seeded on stubble land, which have reserves of moisture from last fall and this current season, the condition is now 100% of normal compared with 85% a year ago.

The total moisture condition in Alberta on June 15th was 91% of normal, as compared with 78% a year ago.

For Saskatchewan the total moisture condition is now 86% compared with 83% a year ago.

In Manitoba the total moisture condition is now 128% as compared with 126% a year ago.

It will thus be seen that crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces are on the whole more favourable than they have been at any time in recent years. Acting Indian Agent McMillan, in his report on the Blood Agency dated June 2, 1942, states:-

"The prospects for this year are excellent; the wet weather has brought on the grass and it should be one of the best years for hay that we have had for 10 years. Growth has been prolific. A great effort will be made to have a large hay crop taken off and this should assist many Indians to get along during the winter months".

"Most of the Indians are on the land and not many have left for outside work. However, the Indians that are out working are making a very fair wage - wages running from $30 to $40 per month. I have just been advised that there is a request for 7,000 berry pickers in British Columbia, and I am writing the Mission City Board of Trade for further advice and information."

A few weeks ago our Inspectors and Indian Agents were asked to do everything possible to stimulate interest in the salvaging of rubber on their reserves, and the reports to date appear to be very gratifying. Indian Agent Gooderham, in his report for June, states:-

"To date, more than six tons of rubber has been brought in and a great deal of this was tires. Where it comes from, we do not know, but it is here - which goes to show what is possible and what waste there is in this free and easy democratic way of living."

A striking illustration of what can be done by Indians to become increasingly self-supporting is supplied

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by Indian Agent Gooderham in the same report. He states:-

"It will be remembered that an attempt was made last fall to start a Calf Club on the reserve. However, only one girl faithfully fed and cared for her calf throughout the winter. This girl was Julia Three Suns, an ex-patient of the San. Julia's calf was permitted in the sale of calves from such clubs at Calgary on the 28th. It was not the best nor the worst calf at the sale, but it brought her a good solid price of 13¢ per pound - a gross price to her of $97.50. It is hoped that the publicity of this will stimulate interest among school children and that a larger club will be started this fall."

A number of agents appear to have made a sincere attempt to encourage the cultivation of subsistence gardens. Indian Agent Booth, in his report on the Cu'A pelle Agency for June, states:-

"There is more activity in Indian gardens this year. Farming instructors are paying more attention to this phase of their work. On the whole, I consider that we will have an increase of over 50% in acreage sown to gardens this season. There appears to be a steady demand for Indian girls for work in the country and I have found positions for six girls in the immediate vicinity."

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. F. O'Grady, O.M.I., Principal, Indian Residential School, Kamloops, B. C.;

Rev. Geo. Forbes, O.M.I., Principal, Indian Residential School, Kootenay, B. C.

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Man.;

Rev. Dr. P. B. Cochrane, United Church Mission Board;

Rev. Dr. George Dorey, " " " "

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, August 1, 1942.

Memorandum

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended July 31, 1942.

WELFARE:

In my report for June I submitted figures indicating relief and welfare costs for the last fiscal year. The following is a table of per capita welfare and relief costs for the fiscal year 1941-42, by provinces:-

Province	Per Capita Cost
Nova Scotia	25.18
Prince Edward Island	16.95
New Brunswick	19.17
Quebec	8.85
Ontario	2.98
Manitoba	8.89
Saskatchewan	6.28
Alberta	4.75
British Columbia	3.21
Northwest Territories	4.26
Yukon	7.90

It will be noted that the highest costs - $25.18 - were incurred in the province of Nova Scotia. The per capita figures by agencies show that the costs in King's County, Nova Scotia, amounting to $77.13 per capita, were the highest agency relief costs in the Dominion. Expenditures in Ontario, amounting to $2.98 per capita, were lower than corresponding costs in British Columbia. This is the first time in recent years that welfare costs in Ontario have been lower than costs in British Columbia. As a matter of fact, expenditures in Ontario, with the exception of the Chapleau, Golden Lake, James Bay, Sioux Lookout and Sault Ste. Marie Agencies, are almost negligible.

Encouraging reports have reached the Division during the month in respect to the attempts made at a number of agencies to organise worthwhile gardening projects. Mr. J. A. Findlay, United Church Missionary at Hartley Bay, Skeena Agency, B. C., in a letter dated July 24, states:-

"A copy of your circular letter of April 7th.,1942, was forwarded to me, and, following your suggestion in it, concerning a report on gardens, I am pleased to furnish information on the subject as it affects this reserve.

"The people here, numbering approximately 140, have on the whole made use of as much ground as is suitable for the growing of vegetables. With two exceptions, every house in the village has

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ite garden, in which potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, and green produce such as lettuce and cabbage are grown. In addition, several large potato patches have been planted. Rhubarb and small fruits such as raspberries, red and black currants and gooseberries are also being cultivated. The owners of these intend to can them, while nearly all the families pick and can huckleberries. Despite the unsuitability of the soil, due to extreme sourness, exceptional results have been obtained."

Dr. T. J. Orford, James Bay Agency, who has been particularly successful in his attempts to encourage Indians to cultivate vegetable gardens and construct root-houses, in a letter dated July 3, states:-

"With last year's success behind us, we hope to do even better this season in the production of vegetables and, as you know, we have branched out into garden crops other than potatoes. An encouraging note in this respect is the request of the Albany Indians for more tools to prepare gardens. These have been supplied. They also request a chance to grow such vegetables as carrots, turnips, parsnips and green vegetables such as lettuce, onions and radishes. The Ogoki Indians have also asked for larger supplies of these varieties of vegetables.

"Our storage problem is taken care of mainly by community root-houses. At Ogoki this is a simple matter of digging into a clay-loam high bank. There is a 10 foot long entrance to the root-house with an outer and inner heavy insulated door. These doors are insulated with dry moss. The walls and roof of the entrance are three feet below the surface. The roof is solid soil upon which is packed the earth removed from the root-house, mixed with moss, making a covering of about 7 feet in depth.

"At Moose Factory our present root-house, with a capacity of approximately 300 bushels, is constructed somewhat differently. We require a new and much larger one which will be built this summer on the same principle."

You may remember that Inspector Hamilton was authorized early in May to employ Miss M. E. Buckley, who has been engaged for a number of years as Missionary on the Rolling River Reserve, to organise the women on a number of reserves in Manitoba with the object of having these Indian women organise garden projects and undertake the repair and remodelling of discarded military clothing. Miss Buckley spent one week on each of the following reserves: Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin and Long Plains. It is her intention also, later in the year, to organise the women on the Birdtail Reserve, in the Birtle Agency. Miss Buckley's report on her visit to the Lake St. Martin Reserve is typical of her reports in general and reads as follows:-

"On my arrival here I visited several of the homes with the nurse and arranged to hold a meeting in the schoolroom the next day, which was well attended by the women, and an I.W.W.S. Club was organised, with Mrs. Beechell (the teacher) as President and Mrs.

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Geo. Beardy as secretary. Garden seeds were given out and also army clothing to be made over into garments for the women and children.

"The aims of the club were explained and the need for better gardens than ever was emphasized, and the women were shown how to utilize the army clothing to the best advantage.

"Another meeting was held a few days later when the women brought back the garments they had made. The results were very satisfactory and more sewing was given out to them.

"During my stay here I was able to assist the women a little in their gardens and also to visit them in their homes, which were clean and tidy, but I was shocked to find so many (even children) with T. B., and at our meetings in speaking of the better care of children I explained to the women that they were responsible for the health of their families and that it was their duty to do all they could to stamp out this terrible sickness that is so prevalent in their midst.

"Mrs. Beecheil, the teacher, entered whole-heartedly into the work of helping me organize the club, and I hope she will resume her duties in the fall to carry on the good work she is doing, not only among the school children but with the young people of the reserve."

Indian Agent Davis, in a report on the Lac la Ronge Indian Residential School and the reserves in the Lac la Ronge district, states:-

"The Indians have advanced greatly in the cultivation of gardens. Most families have sufficient vegetables for their own use and in a number of cases still have sufficient potatoes to carry them over until the new crops have been harvested. Some of the finest gardens I have seen anywhere were seen at Sucker River and Stanley."

The doctors responsible for the nutritional survey in northern Manitoba a few months ago are definitely of the opinion that it is exceedingly difficult to provide Indians with a well balanced diet unless we can secure for them an adequate supply of milk. Dr. Kruse informed Dr. Corrigan at the time Dr. Corrigan visited New York that we should do everything possible to encourage Indians, particularly bands in the northern sections of the Dominion, to keep goats. In this connection it is interesting to note that a good start has been made in the establishment of goat herds on a number of reserves. Indian Agent Davis, in his report already referred to, states:-

"The Indians at Sucker River were supplied with goats a couple of years ago by the Department. These goats have increased until there are now 19 in the herd. A number of these goats are milking. I feel assured that this venture has been a decided success."

Goat herds have now been established at Spanish, Golden Lake, Berens River, Island Lake, Norway House and Sucker Creek.

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TRAINING.

There is little to report on the activities of the Training Division for the month. I have already intimated in one or two of my recent reports that difficulty will be experienced in securing the number of teachers necessary for the operation of our Indian day schools during the coming academic year. At this date there are 40 schools for which teachers have not yet been secured, and it is altogether likely that we shall receive a number of additional resignations during the weeks immediately ahead of us.

A number of teachers visited the Department during the month. It is gratifying to be able to report that a number of our teachers are sufficiently interested in their work and in ways and means whereby our courses of study can be improved to visit the Department from time to time at their own expense. I was very favourably impressed by the Reverend A. C. Huston, Principal of the Round Lake Residential School, and the Reverend A. E. Cheales, Principal of the Sioux Lookout Residential School, both of whom visited the Branch last week. For 8 years prior to his appointment to the principalship of the Round Lake School about 18 months ago, Mr. Huston was missionary in charge of a reserve at Nelson House, northern Manitoba. He had heard of the nutritional survey that had been undertaken in the Norway House Agency and was deeply interested in the attempts we are making to provide the Indians with a well balanced diet. In discussing diet and nutritional problems with Dr. Moore, he intimated that while in northern Manitoba he had on more than one occasion declared that if he and the Indian exchanged "grub boxes" he would likely be sent to the hospital in the course of a few weeks and that the Indian would likely become a superman, physically and mentally. Mr. Huston is a young man, a graduate in Arts of Toronto University, and a man who has devoted the whole of his life to missionary work on Indian reserves. He is likely to make a worthwhile contribution to Indian educational effort in the future. He is greatly handicapped at Round Lake owing to the insanitary and dilapidated condition of the buildings. He has in mind for the future a new building with classrooms for day pupils and a limited amount of accommodation for pupils unable, owing to the location of their homes, to attend as day school pupils.

Mr. Cheales, the Principal of the Sioux Lookout School, is also a university graduate in Arts and Theology. This man was missionary in charge of the Moose Lake Indian Reserve in The Pas Agency. He recently married a girl who had been in charge of our Pine Falls Indian Hospital for a couple of years. Mrs. Cheales, who accompanied her husband when he visited the Department, is deeply interested in Indian welfare work and is particularly anxious at the moment to organize worthwhile handicraft projects at the school. She is interested also in the establishment of a goat herd at the institution. I have asked Dr. Moore, at the time of his visit to Winnipeg, to discuss with Mr. Hamilton the desirability of securing 6 or 7 goats for this school. Mrs. Cheales is of the opinion that cows supplied to Indian families soon become infected with tuberculosis and prove a menace to the Indian community in the spread of this disease. You will be interested to learn that we offered Mr. Cheales the principalship of the Indian residential school at Lytton. The position, however, did not appeal to him. He is primarily interested in pioneer work and is particularly interested in the betterment of conditions amongst backward bands of Indians.

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Mr. Dunset returned from his western trip 2 weeks ago and will leave early in August for Nova Scotia. Mr. Hawken, who met Mr. Dunset at the File Hills Residential School, was particularly pleased with the course of study outlined by Mr. Dunset and his suggestions to the teachers. Mr. Dunset has visited only two or three of our residential schools in the province of Manitoba. It is interesting to note, however, that his visits stimulated a great deal of interest in vocational instruction. Father Fleurdo has informed me that the principals and teachers of the Catholic schools in Manitoba are meeting at St. Boniface on August 18, 19 and 20, to discuss the reorganization of their courses of study in conformity with the outlines sent forward to them by Mr. Dunset. I have suggested to Father Fleurdo that he should ask Mr. Johns, Director of Vocational Instruction of the Provincial Department of Education, to address the convention. I have suggested, also, that it might be well to have Inspector Hamilton take part in the discussions.

The following excerpt has been taken from a letter received by the Principal of the Wabasca R. C. Indian Residential School from an ex-pupil:-

"It is a great pleasure for me to send you my best greetings and appreciation for my education at Wabasca. I see now that what I have been taught is coming in handy. I only wish I had more education. My commanding Officer is very well pleased with my good behavior, and I am doing my best to show him how fast I can learn. I have not been in the Army very long but I am making progress day by day."

This Indian boy enlisted about a year ago and is now stationed at Winnipeg.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Mr. Bryce, President, Manitoba Farm Bureau;

Right Rev. U. Langlois, O.M.I., Bishop of Grouard, Grouard, Alberta;

Rev. A. C. Hunter, Principal, Round Lake Residential School, Sask.;

Rev. A. B. Charles, Principal, Sioux Lookout Residential School, Ont.;

Rev. Father McKenzery, Temiskaming, Que.;

Mrs. Hillyer, Indian Day School Teacher;

Mr. F. W. Crawford, Comptroller, University of Manitoba

Rev. G. W. Fisher, Principal, Lac la Ronge Residential School, Sask.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, September 1, 1942.

Memorandum:

DUNCAN MacDIAR.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended August 31, 1942.

WELFARE:

The first statement of relief costs for the present fiscal year was received from the Treasury early in the month. This statement covers expenditures for the period April - July, inclusive.

In view of existing conditions and the opportunities existing throughout the country for gainful employment, it was my hope that our welfare costs would show a substantial decrease. I was somewhat surprised, therefore, to note that the statement indicates a net increase of $4,038.43. The greatest increase - $6,785.13 - appears to have taken place in the province of Manitoba and the greatest decrease - $3,353.24, in Ontario.

I have, as you know, communicated on more than one occasion with Inspector Hamilton during the last fiscal year in respect to his relief costs. His explanations, while plausible, have never appeared to me to be wholly satisfactory. I still find it difficult to understand why relief costs for the period now under review - April to July, inclusive - should amount in Manitoba to $43,874.30 while relief costs in Saskatchewan for the same period amount to $34,434.59 and in Alberta, $32,456.56. It should be added, also, that the amount of farm machinery purchased this year in Saskatchewan far exceeds the amount purchased in Manitoba.

Reports to hand indicate that crop conditions in Ontario and in the Prairie Provinces are more favourable at this time than they have been at any time in recent years. Weed infestation, however, appears to be very much in evidence on a number of our reserves, particularly in Saskatchewan. A teacher from that province, who visited the Department a few weeks ago, expressed the opinion that weed infestation had become so bad on a number of reserves in Saskatchewan that it would cost more than the land is actually worth to eradicate the weeds and bring the land under a proper state of cultivation. In this connection I am disposed to think that our community farms with tractor power have been to some extent remedying this condition in recent years.

It is encouraging to report that, in Alberta at least, our live stock population appears to be increasing somewhat steadily. Indian Agent Iredale, of the Stony Agency, in his report for July, states:-

"We will be selling the 2 year old steers and some fat cows about the first week in October. We should

have -

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have about 195 two-year old steers to sell and perhaps 60 or 70 old cows. We are carrying about 1150 head of cattle over from last winter, and with the natural increase of about 350 to 400 calves, we should sell more cattle this year in order to keep the number down to 1150 or 1200 at the most. We are now at the peak as regards the number we can with safety take care of. If we come up against a dry or below normal year we might experience difficulty in providing feed. As pointed out by me several times, if the Department would provide more agricultural lands we could go on increasing cattle herds, but, as things are now, we have reached the limit in the number we can feed, both in regard to pasture and winter feed."

The Indian Agent adds:

"With regard to the surplus horses on this reserve, I would like to reduce the number of horses, but the situation is not by any means alarming. I have been continually stressing the importance of getting rid of a number of small ponies, and gradually this is being done. About 150 have been disposed of during the last 12 months."

Inspector Schmidt, at the time of his visit to Ottawa, discussed with us ways and means whereby the Indians might be encouraged to dispose of their surplus horses. He promised at that time that he would undertake a thorough investigation and send forward a report in due course. This report has not reached the Department, but I note in agents' reports from time to time references to the problem created on the reserves by these surplus horses. The Indian Agent for the Peigan Agency, in his last report, states:-

"The horse situation on this reserve is quite a problem. Some of the older Indians seem to place the same value on horses as they did 30 and 40 years ago. I have talked with one or two of the owners of some of the large bunches running on the north side of the river and then got all the Indians together for a fireside chat. The result is that they have asked me to get some buyers. It would appear that they are prepared to sell off the greater portion of these animals for what they can get for them. I think if I can get a few sales made and have the money on hand others will fall into line."

Dr. Moore informed me a few weeks ago that the Quaker Oats Company were anxious to secure horses for horse meat for the preparation of a dog biscuit manufactured by them. Dr. Moore has communicated with this company in an attempt to discover if they would be interested in the surplus horses available on a number of our western reserves.

TRAINING:

In my report of last month I referred to the difficulty we were likely to experience in securing the teachers necessary to operate our Indian day schools. Since that report was written we have engaged about a dozen teachers but we have also received three or four resignations. It would appear at this date impossible to secure our full quota of teachers for the re-opening of our schools

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on October 1. It is rather remarkable that we have succeeded in securing the majority of the teachers necessary for schools in the outlying districts while at the same time failing to obtain teachers in the older sections of the Dominion such as the Rama school in the Rama agency and the St. Clair school in the Sarnia agency.

Major Randle, in a letter dated August 17, reminds us that Miss Sylvia Jamieson won first and third prizes in the competition organized and promoted from year to year by the County and Provincial Rural School Improvement Association. Major Randle states:-

"Four other of our schools entered the contest and although they did not win a prize it was understood from the Judges that the markings were very close and that all our Indian schools were highly rated."

I regret to report that the piggery at the St. George's Residential School, Lytton, B.C., was with 22 pigs totally destroyed by fire on August 24. Mr. Hives, the Principal, estimates that a new building will cost approximately $1,000. The destruction of schools and school buildings by fire is one of the most discouraging features of the work of the Training Division. Despite the fact that circulars are constantly going out asking our Indian agents and school principals to take all the precautions necessary to prevent fires, fires continue to occur with unerring regularity. The explanation in this case was that the fire was caused by a spark from the feed cooker located inside the building. The Principal states: "This source of fire hazard should never have existed, but, like a lot of other foolish ideas that have been allowed to exist here, it was not adjusted in time."

A particularly encouraging letter, dated August 4, 1942, has been received from the Principal of the Ermineskin (R.C.) Residential School. In this letter the Reverend Father Rheaume states:

"Last April the Department made a special appeal to encourage Indians to cultivate subsistence gardens. With this appeal in view and realizing that gardening is an important item in our training program, we have done our utmost to make our pupils realize the importance that should be attached to gardens, especially in these difficult times.

"The boys of Grades 3, 4, 5 and 6, following our advice, went so far as to ask their parents to start gardens at their respective homes, promising to take care of them during the summer holidays. We are sending you forward herewith a survey just completed of the gardens of most of the 34 pupils of this school. We wish to emphasize " Most" as some of the parents are still too nomadic to able to give their children an opportunity of cultivating a garden. In general, however, we feel proud of the work that has been done. We feel sure that if a trophy of some kind was awarded every year for the best garden on the reserve this would help

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enormously to encourage the Indians to take care of their gardens. Quite a number of Indians have lost much of their produce because they have waited too long before commencing the weeding of their gardens. We are led to believe that stampedes and fairs held here and in neighboring towns are disastrous in that they keep the Indians away from their farms for days, sometimes weeks at a time."

I might add that it is our intention, in response to the Principal's request, to provide small prizes to encourage the cultivation of gardens on our reserves in the future.

The following visitors called at the office during the months-

Rev. C. A. Primeau, S.J., Principal, Spanish Residential School, Spanish, Ont.;

Mr. F. Matters, Indian Agent, Chapleau, Ont.

Mr. Tough, representing Angus Mack Company,

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, October 1, 1942.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended September 30, 1942.

TRAINING:

It is gratifying to report that we secured during the month a number of teachers for the vacant positions at Indian day schools. It would appear that of the 280 day schools usually in operation all but 30 will open on October 1. This does not mean that we have succeeded in securing experienced and fully qualified teachers for these schools. A large number of male teachers have enlisted and their places in many instances have been taken by married women, many of whom have not taught for 10, 15 or 20 years. Just how successful these women will be in adapting themselves to the new teaching methods and the courses of study now in force, I am not of course in a position to state. The 9 month rather than the 10 month teaching period has made it exceedingly difficult for us to secure teachers this year. A number of teachers, who have discussed this matter with us personally, have stated frankly that they are not prepared, in a period as critical as the one in which we find ourselves, to remain idle for three months during the summer season. Many of these teachers are actuated by the highest motives and one can readily understand their feelings.

The large chimney on the recently constructed section of the Sandy Bay Residential School was struck by lightning early in the month and totally destroyed. The destruction of the chimney also resulted in serious impairment to the roof of the school. Steps have already been taken to have this chimney rebuilt at the earliest possible date.

It is encouraging to learn that Mr. A. E. Caldwell, Principal of the United Church Residential School at Norway House, Manitoba, has entered into a written agreement with the Hudson's Bay Company whereby a number of the male graduates of the school will be taken into the service of the company from year to year. The following letter, received by Mr. Caldwell from Mr. J. W. Henley, the officer in charge of personnel of the Hudson's Bay Company, gives a brief summary of this agreement:-

"I was glad to hear from Mr. Bonnycastle on his return from a recent trip to Norway House that he had had an opportunity of discussing with you the employment of young Indian lads at our trading posts.

You may -

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"You may recall your discussion with the writer here last summer, when I outlined briefly the type of employee we want to get and what we are prepared to offer them.

"I understand from Mr. Bonnycastle that you would like some assurance from us that we can take a certain number of lads each year from your school. I suggest, therefore, for the present, that you count on us taking four each year under the following arrangements:

1. The boys trained by you we would be prepared to take on at not less than 16 years of age and preferably 17 or 18 if you are able to keep them in school this long. I think your suggestion of selecting the likely recruits at 12 to 14 years of age - well in advance of the time they would be employed - is a good one since in this way you may be able to earmark them for special instruction. I believe Mr. Bonnycastle also discussed with you the advisability of giving employment during school holidays to these boys, but that you agreed it would be preferable they return to their families each summer until taken on permanently by the Company.

2. With regard to the type of training these boys should receive while under your supervision:

   (a) We should be glad if you could stress particularly good grounding in writing and arithmetic, as, in this way, they will be of greater use at a post, and be able to undertake more responsibility than simply doing chores and odd jobs around the store.

   (b) It is also our intention to employ these lads at points which, because of their location or the size of the business, do not warrant the employment of white assistants. In these cases they must live in the same dwelling as the white manager, therefore, I think you should stress the importance of clean personal habits.

   (c) Practical instruction in carpentry and mechanics is also valuable, if available in your curriculum.

"The above remarks are intended to serve as an outline of the programme for the next twelve months when I consider the arrangements should be reviewed with yourself, Mr. Learmonth and the Saskatchewan District Manager, R. A. Talbot.

"Meanwhile, we are asking Mr. Learmonth to consult with you in the selection of two more boys to commence employment at Norway House and Rossville not later than 15th June. About freeze-up we should be ready to take on another two.

"I am very hopeful that this plan will work to our mutual advantage and that we may continue to take a few boys each year. Any criticisms or suggestions from you on the arrangements outlined here will be most welcome."

Reports reaching the Department from time to time would lead one to believe that our residential

schools -

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schools are not particularly popular with the Indian population. I was myself greatly impressed by the criticism of these schools which I encountered, in my conversations with Indians, at the time of my visit to the Pacific coast a few years ago. However, a recent report from Indian Agent Pugh, Saddle Lake Agency, would tend to convince one that any attempt on the part of the Department to abandon these schools would meet with a great deal of opposition from the Indian population. Mr. Pugh's report, which is dated July 16, 1948, reads:-

"Questioned at the council meeting about the schools being taken over by the Government for the use of Japanese, I stated that I had no definite information about the Edmonton school, that in any case education would be provided for the Protestant children, and there was a definite understanding that the Blue Quills R. C. School would not be taken over. Chief Moses stated that he would sooner see the boarding schools retained, in preference to the day schools. Jonas Cardinal stated that he had been to the Blue Quills School, to see if they were closing down, and he had been informed that they were not. He asked that the Indians themselves have a voice in this matter. He wanted the boarding school retained. Councillor Ralph Steinhauer stated that he could scarcely believe his ears. He remembered being at a League of the Crees meeting some three or four years ago and at that meeting the Indians had passed a resolution asking for day schools, and yet today some are hesitating about these day schools. Councillor Jimmy Cardinal stated that a large day school had failed at Cold Lake through lack of attendance. Councillor Jonas Cardinal stated that the children should be able to come home from the boarding schools and help their parents and that it was of great benefit to the parents not to have to feed and clothe their children when attending boarding schools. He doubted very much the ability of the average Indian to feed and clothe his children as well as they were fed and clothed at boarding schools."

I have referred on more than one occasion to the course in physical culture and in gymnastics organized at the Grouard Residential School by Father Forcade. It would appear that this young priest has now made a start on the organisation of worthwhile handicraft projects at this school. In a letter dated September 23, he states:-

"The more I study these people, the more I see the necessity for us to teach them how to earn their living. To make them feel this, we must create some ambition in them. I am directing my activities towards industries among them. We have begun this in class. One of our activities is leather work and bead work. We show them how to make use of their skill and the value of it in leathercrafts. We are more or less boycotted through lack of material and especially beads. Do you know of some channels through which we could get them? You will hear more about this through our "Echoes".

"We have purchased and are now operating here the Gestetener printing machine for which you have given us an allowance of $50. The Company is forwarding you the invoice."

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WELFARE:

Reports now on file are sufficient to convince us that the response to our appeal for the cultivation of Indian gardens has been more encouraging and more worth while than any appeal sent out from the Department at any time in recent years. This appeal, which is dated April 7, 1942, was sent out to our Indian inspectors and agents, to the principals of residential schools and to the representatives of all the churches. Not only has this appeal resulted in the cultivation of vegetable gardens, but it appears to have resulted as well in the construction of a great many community root-houses. It is difficult, if not impossible, to overestimate the significance of these gardens, judged from the standpoint of the health and physical wellbeing of the Indian population, particularly Indian youth.

Mr. Christianson, in his report on an inspection of the Qu'Appelle agency, dated September 25, states:-

"I was pleased to note that the Indians have made a real showing with gardens and practically every Indian in the agency has a garden. On the Sioux reserve I think I saw the best garden I have ever seen in my life. This belongs to the Moses Goodwill family and there are probably enough potatoes and other garden truck to feed half the reserve from this garden. It was sheltered with sunflowers, which make a wonderful protection, and they really had everything you could name in the way of corn and other vegetables. These people, at least, will have sufficient to last them for the whole season. However, this wasn't the only good garden I saw. The farming instructor on the Muscowpetung reserve had 26 rows of potatoes and the rows were probably one half mile long. He had the name of each Indian who is on the ration list at the end of a row and each Indian concerned had to look after his own row. Three or four of the rows had already been taken up and Mr. Fox informed me that he figured there were about 40 bushels of potatoes to each row. Therefore 26 rows would yield over 1000 bushels. I also saw some very fine gardens on the Piapot reserve, the best, I presume, they have ever had there, and I was very glad to find out that the Chief of the Band had worked very hard amongst his Indians to get them to cultivate gardens this summer with very fine results."

While the reports on gardening operations are about all one might desire, the reports on crop conditions generally, particularly crop conditions in the West, are by no means up to expectations. It would appear that weed infestation, coupled with excessive rains, has turned many crop areas into liabilities rather than assets. In the Qu'Appelle agency, crop failures or partial crop failures have been experienced now for a period of 12 years. This year's crop for a time looked promising, but Mr. Christianson, in the report already referred to, states:-

"The crops in this agency were wonderful, the best I have ever seen there, but what the results will be is more than I know. Last Monday they were practically through cutting the wheat but they still had oats to cut.

With -

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With the rain, etc., people are becoming very much discouraged because the stooks are damp, the ground is wet, and the binders are breaking, in fact it seems almost impossible to get the cutting done. Here and there you find the odd field on the outside that has been threshed and it is now apparent that rust has greatly cut down the yield in spite of the fact we have nothing but Thatcher wheat. Even with that it has rusted badly enough to have the number of bushels per acre greatly reduced. I would like those of you who read this letter to just imagine cutting grain that has been flattened to the ground. We can do something with it by cutting it one way but twisted grain is a problem that is pretty hard to get over. Therefore our high anticipations of being able to pay a substantial amount of our indebtedness have gone. What the grain will finally yield if we ever get it threshed is impossible for me to say. So far it has rained every day this week and the ground has been frozen quite hard the last two nights."

This report and this year's results - again I am speaking particularly of the West - tend to emphasize more and more the desirability of encouraging subsistence rather than large-scale farming on Indian reserves. I mean by subsistence farming the cultivation of vegetable gardens, hog and cattle raising and the establishment of goat herds - in other words, production for home consumption rather than for sale or for export.

A report from Inspector Schmidt on the Blood agency suggests that weed infestation, even on summer-fallow areas in that agency, has become so acute that the seeding down of large areas of land for pasture purposes and grazing is absolutely imperative. In this connection it is interesting to note that the seriousness of noxious weed infestation on Indian reserves in the Prairie Provinces was brought to the attention of the Minister 10 years ago by Dr. Tory, who was at that time chairman of the National Research Council. Dr. Tory was of the opinion at that time that noxious weeds were not only a menace on Indian reserve lands but a menace to the adjoining lands cultivated by white farmers. I am disposed to think that the menace is immeasurably more acute at this time than it was 10 years ago. The excessive rains of this year have, of course, brought the matter more prominently to our attention. In addition to this, large groups of Indians have abandoned their farming operations to work outside the reserves. Indian Agent Young, Griswold Agency, in his report for September, states:-

"The majority of the Indians of this reserve are out harvesting. The wages asked by them for this work is from $5.00 per day up. Even women are scarce on the reserve as they have been out stooking by the acre. The attitude of the Indian seems to be to make all the profit he can out of the apparent shortage of labour which is caused by war conditions."

Indian Agent Simpson, in his report on the Duck Lake Agency for August, states:-

"On most of the reserves every able-bodied Indian is being employed by outsiders. The Indians have responded

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very well to the request to give all available help assisting in the harvest field. Their wives and older children are also assisting".

Indian Agent Ostrander, Battleford Agency, refers also to the tendency on the part of Indians to abandon their work on the reserves in favour of outside employment. He states:-

"The demand for the Indians to go out of the reserves to work in the harvest fields has become so great that we will have trouble getting our crops harvested. Harvest labour means immediate returns in money while, if they stay on their farms for their own harvest, they know that their first sales of grain will not be sufficient to pay the immediate cost of harvest operations, threshing, twine, etc. This makes the offers of work outside the reserves particularly attractive. The Indians are going out - men, women and children. Wages very from $3.00 to $6.00 a day. I estimate that over 300 men and women of this agency are now employed at outside harvest work".

It is pleasing to note that where we have an Indian agent interested in the organization and promotion of worthwhile handicraft projects the Indians of his agency, particularly the older Indians, are still able to secure a certain amount of revenue from this source. Indian Agent Burk, in his last report on the Port Arthur Agency, states:-

"The annual Lakehead Exhibition was held from August 8 to 15. This year a typical Indian village was erected in the fair grounds, consisting of 10 birch bark wigwams. At each wigwam, Indians were engaged in the construction of various Indian handicraft projects, making birch bark canoes, beadwork, snow shoes, moccasins, quilt work, rabbit skin blankets, etc. One Indian secured an order for 25 birch bark canoes. Large orders were taken for Indian handicraft for delivery about December 15th of this year. Orders were taken also for 36 rabbit skin blankets."

The following visitors called at the office during the month: -

Very Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston,

Mr. D. C. McKenzie, Winnipeg, Man.;

Honourable D. L. Campbell, Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg;

Sgt. Chisholm, Mounted Police,

Mr. W. P. Ruddy, Indian Agent, Golden Lake, Ont.

Miss S. Burke, teacher, Garden River R.C. School.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, November

[redacted]

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended October 31, 1942.

TRAINING:

In my report of last month I intimated that we were experiencing difficulty in securing the teachers necessary to operate our Indian day schools. However, it is gratifying to report that during the month we succeeded in securing 18 additional teachers, with the result that all our schools with the exception of 12 are open and in operation at this date.

I have referred in one or two of my recent reports to the improvement and beautification of certain school grounds, particularly on the Six Nations Reserve. I had an opportunity last week of visiting these schools and I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the work accomplished by the teachers, under the direction of Major Randle. The No. 11 School on the Six Nations Reserve won third prize in the provincial competition. Another school on this reserve was the only school, white or Indian, in the province of Ontario to cultivate a forestry plot during the last year. When I visited the Extension Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, I was interested to learn from the officials there that they had taken photos of our schools on the Six Nations Reserve and that it was their intention to use these in lantern lectures, with the object of stimulating interest in the improvement of school grounds throughout the province. One official told me that a number of these lectures had already been delivered and that the audiences were amazed at the progress that had been made by the Indian schools.

A somewhat similar program to the one that has been so successful on the Six Nations Reserve has been started at Tyendinaga. Indian Agent Moore in his last monthly report states:-

"A competition was held this year for the improvement of the grounds at the four day schools on the reserve and in May, last, an inspection was made of the schools, with the result that they were given the following standing:-

First - Eastern; Second - Mission;
Third - Central; Fourth - Western.

In the early spring, trees were procured from the Ontario Forestry Branch and shrubs from a nursery. These trees were planted in accordance with the landscape plans provided by Mr. Charles Buchanan, district agricultural representative. Annual plants and flowers were also supplied and planted by the teachers and pupils of the schools.

"On October -

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"On October 14 Mr. Buchanan inspected these school grounds and awarded prizes for the schools showing the greatest improvement since his earlier inspection in May. The following prizes were awarded:-

First - Central Day School	-	$5.00
Second - Eastern "		3.00
Third - Western "		2.00

These prizes were the result of local contributions and have been a great incentive in making this competition a success. Mr. Buchanan states that he finds a greater improvement for the year at the reserve schools than he has found in all the schools in the counties of Lennox and Addington, which form part of his district. Garden tools, lawn mowers, etc., have been supplied the reserve schools and next spring we hope to continue this improvement."

It would be a mistake, of course, to conclude from these observations that our Indian day schools throughout the Dominion are in a good state of repair or that Indian day school grounds, generally, are attractive. The programs carried out on these two reserves simply represent a start in a program which we hope to gradually extend on other reserves throughout the provinces. We seem to experience the utmost difficulty in securing a good quality of paint. For example, the new school on the Oneida reserve, at Muncey, Ont., which was built about three years ago, is at present urgently in need of paint. I examined this school very closely and convinced myself that the paint used must have been of a very inferior quality. The siding of the school suggests that it received only one coat. I am personally of the opinion that to use an inferior quality of paint on our schools is a sheer waste of money. On the other hand, I discussed this matter with Major Randle, and he does not appear to experience much difficulty in securing a good quality of paint for his schools at Brantford.

I had an opportunity, during my visit to Brantford and Muncey, to meet practically all the teachers in charge of our schools and to discuss educational problems with them. I was very favourably impressed with the interest these teachers are taking in their work and in the problems peculiar to the districts in which they are serving. A number of illustrations regarding this interest might be submitted. Mr. Joseph Hill, the teacher in charge of the No. 11 School, Six Nations, had a very fine set of vitamin charts on display in his room. These charts, illustrating the value of vegetables and the place that vegetables should occupy in a well balanced diet, were the best I have seen anywhere. I was naturally anxious to learn from him the source from which he had obtained them. He informed me that he had been deeply interested in dietetics for a number of years and had purchased these charts with his own money from the Provincial Department of Education. This teacher had six Grade 9 pupils (first year high school) in his classroom. Although these pupils experience a great deal of difficulty in covering first year high school work in 9 months, he was of the opinion that they were making fairly satisfactory progress.

Mrs. J. Holdsworth, teacher in charge of the Oneida No. 2 School, had a very fine piano in her classroom.

During -

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During the course of my conversation with her she intimated that the piano was almost indispensable in providing instruction in music, in conformity with the revised Ontario curriculum. When I enquired how she had secured the piano she informed me that she had organized a number of concerts and by charging an admission fee had secured quite a substantial sum. With this money in her purse she then approached a family who were moving from the district and who had a piano for sale. When the head of this household learned the use to which she was going to put the piano, it was sold to her at a very reasonable price. This teacher had organized a Hallowe'en Party for her pupils and although it was almost 5 o'clock when I visited her school, the children were still in the classroom, taking part in the program and apparently very happy.

It is somewhat unfortunate perhaps that the relationship between the Department and these teachers is a somewhat impersonal one. Accomplishments such as these - and I might quote hundreds of others - are seldom, if ever, brought to our attention, with the result that the teachers seldom, if ever, receive expressions of appreciation from our officials. The time of the average Indian agent is altogether too fully occupied for him even to notice such matters. They are part of the ordinary daily routine and in the course of time become somewhat commonplace. I learned that a number of our teachers were sufficiently interested in Indian work to remain in our service although they had received tempting offers from white schools in adjoining districts. Where teachers do leave our schools from time to time, they are influenced usually by the thought of qualifying later for the provincial superannuation payments. The failure of our Branch to make provision for superannuation payments to our teachers appears to be a source of worry to a great many of our teachers who have spent a number of years in our schools. In this connection Inspector Moir, of Saskatchewan, in his report dated October 1, states:-

"Your schools suffer severely from constantly changing teachers. There seems to be no way at present by which Indian day or residential school teachers can take advantage of the superannuation plan in the province."

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WELFARE:

Encouraging reports continue to reach us from Dr. Orford, in respect to his gardening program in the James Bay Agency. In his report dated October 14, Dr. Orford states:-

"Last spring 50 bushels of certified seed potatoes were purchased. Four and a half acres of welfare gardens were planted with this seed and 10 bushels of a locally grown red seed which I had noticed last year to give a high yield of large firm potatoes.

"Potatoes remaining from last year's crop were distributed for gardens to individual Indians - approximately 100 bushels - and to the group creating a new settlement on the Moose Reserve.

"Men were employed all summer to tend the gardens and they managed fairly well in keeping them cultivated.

"In August -

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"In August we began to use new potatoes from the welfare garden - the Indians all being encouraged to use this garden and keep their own for later use. It is therefore rather difficult to accurately estimate the crop, but after all the Indians had been using these potatoes for a month we dug up and stored in the new root-house 386 bags, all large and firm and without any skin blemish.

"It is also difficult to estimate the crop from the individual gardens of the Indians who planted them, but those I did check on had an average yield of 6 bags for every one planted, so I would judge that a conservative estimate would be 600 bags. Of these about 200 bags are stored in our old root-house here on the island and the rest have been taken by the Indians to their hunting grounds. The 200 bags stored here are for use next spring and summer for food.

"In addition to this, the newly created community garden of approximately one acre belonging to the group on the Moose Reserve produced 143 bags of potatoes.

"An acre was also plated this spring in other garden crops - turnips, parsnips, onions, carrots, radish, lettuce, green beans and soy beans. The soy bean was not a success, as reported in another letter. I had hoped to have some of the produce from this acre for the widows during the winter. However, I am more than pleased that all I have left is a few turnips and parsnips. The enthusiasm with which the Indians ate up this garden simply goes to prove that they appreciated its development for them. They particularly enjoyed the radishes, lettuce and green onions, and I had an opportunity a short while ago to taste a stew prepared by Indian women, the vegetable portion of which - potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions and beans - was picked from the locally grown gardens. It was delicious and I can only hope that we can continue to encourage them in the use of such food. What a difference it should make in their general outlook and health to get away from their old customary summer diet around here of pan-fried bannock, day in and day out.

Some of our land will require rotation in crop next year, but we have 7½ acres of newly broken ground which was lying idle this summer. However, I think we could use more ground and approval is requested to employ Indians to mark out and clear about 2 acres on the island, adjacent to our present new plot. We could probably have it ready for plowing by the fall of 1943."

In response to a request received from Inspector Hamilton, Miss Edythe Smith-Windsor, the teacher in charge of the United Church Indian Day School at Fisher River, Man., was engaged during the month of September in the organization of women's clubs, in the Griswold and Clandeboye agencies. Mr. Hamilton, in his report on this work, says:-

"I consider Miss Smith-Windsor has done some excellent work, and already the women of the Fort Alexander Reserve have requested more discarded army clothing. The first shipment of this clothing has all been used and the

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new garments placed on display by the Sisters at the residential school. I inspected some of these articles and convinced myself that the work was well done."

Miss Smith, in her report on the Griswold agency, states:-

"Meetings were held in the basement of the Anglican Church on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. In all, fifteen women attended the meetings. This being the harvest season, all the women were not free to attend.

"Sample garments that had been made by the Fairford Club were on display. The women were able to understand the purpose of the organization better after seeing some of the work done by another group.

"Eight women took work to do. They ripped up garments to be remodelled and stated the purpose for which each was intended. One woman suggested that a child's overall suit could be made from the pockets of two pairs of army pants. Another suggested using the good parts of sock feet for an afghan. Some socks were given out to be re-footed - using unravelled sock wool for the new feet.

"When I approached Miss Stapleton, the day school teacher, regarding carrying on as convenor of the club, she felt she already had too many responsibilities to 'take on' the Club. She suggested, however, that Miss Weller and Miss Wilkins, who are at the Anglican Mission with her might enjoy the club work. They were quite willing to carry on.

"I appreciate the assistance rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Young at the agency in getting word to the women about the meetings, and by Miss Stapleton for the use of the church basement for our meetings."

For a number of reasons that seem somewhat difficult to explain, few Indians appear to be interested in the keeping of poultry. The average Indian has not yet convinced himself that eggs or vegetables are either appetizing or necessary to his health. To convince him that both eggs and vegetables should have a prominent place in a well balanced diet, it will be necessary to undertake a worthwhile adult educational program. A lantern and slides might be used very effectively in this program. In the meantime, it is gratifying to learn, from a report received by Inspector Schmidt, that a number of Indians in the Edmonton agency have made a start in the poultry industry. In his report dated October 14, 1942, Inspector Schmidt states:-

"A large number of the Indians on Alexander's Reserve have chickens, turkeys and geese. A number of these Indians also have hogs and are making a good deal of money from the sale of pork. On Enoch's Reserve the majority of the Indians have chickens and turkeys and a smaller number have hogs. Most of these Indians milk cows and make butter for their own use and for sale to other Indians."

With an acute shortage of labour existing in the country and with work readily available, one might naturally

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expect a substantial reduction from month to month in our relief and welfare expenditures. As a matter of fact, however, there are expenditures such as those referred to by Indian Agent Lazenby, which we are apt to overlook,- expenditures which appear to be necessary and which tend to keep relief costs at a comparatively high figure. Mr. Lazenby, in his report dated September 20th, states:-

"In explanation of the fact that some relief was given to families of Indians who had enlisted, I beg to say that the enlisted Indians left Norway House for Winnipeg without leaving any provisions for their families, and these families came to me for food as they could not get any provisions on credit at the local stores and I knew it would be at least a month or more before these families would begin to receive any assigned pay or dependent's allowance. I therefore gave these families a ration that I considered would last them for a month until their pay began to arrive. Since that time, however, several of these families have been back for more food, not having received any pay as yet, but instead of giving further relief, I have given them orders against their treaty payments on the understanding that when they receive their cheques they will repay these amounts. The same explanation applies with regard to the families of the Indians who went out to the prairies for the harvest.

" ..... It is quite unnecessary to remind me that these are very serious times and every effort should be made to reduce the cost of relief. I am fully aware of all this and endeavour at all times to practise the strictest economy, not only in the way of relief but in every other way."

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Man.

Mrs. Lovies, representing United Church Missionary Society;

Most Rev. W. M. Duke, Archbishop of Vancouver (R.C.);

Rev. Father T. F. Cashen, Westmount, Que. & Glendale, N.S.

Right Rev. H. Belleau, James Bay District;

Rev. L. Beuglet, O.M.I., Vicar General of Grouard Diocese;

Mr. Johnston, Canadian Industries, Ltd.,

Mr. Colwell, Remington Typewriter Co.,

Mr. Jeckell, Yukon Territory;

Mr. W. Ingram, repr. Ginn & Company.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

Indian Affairs. School Files.
(RG 10, Volume 6033, File 150-61, part 1)

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150-61

Ottawa, December 1, 1942.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended November 30, 1942.

WELFARE:

The statement of welfare expenditures for the period April 1 to October 31 shows a slight increase - $637.48 - over expenditures for the corresponding period of last year. This figure indicates that relief and welfare expenditures have become somewhat static and are not likely to show substantial reductions at any time in the immediate future. However, we can hope for certain reductions in Nova Scotia when the policy of centralization is completed in that province.

I still find it difficult to understand why welfare expenditures remain so high in Manitoba - $69,872.44 for the period under review as against $69,246.05 for last year - showing an increase of $626.39. This amount certainly appears high when compared with an expenditure of $45,679.61 in Saskatchewan and $37,440.27 in Alberta. I am not suggesting that there are in Manitoba physically fit Indians in receipt of relief or that the old and physically incapacitated Indians are receiving too much. I do suggest, however, that for some reason difficult to explain, subsistence gardens in the province of Manitoba have not been cultivated to the extent that these gardens have been cultivated in the other provinces. The Manitoba agencies have also been backward, particularly the northern agencies, in the construction of root-houses.

However, two women were employed by Inspector Hamilton during the summer months, with the object of stimulating interest in gardening and in the remodelling of discarded military clothing. It is perhaps too early to expect that the work of these women would be reflected in relief costs.

Mr. Morris, of this Division, has taken a personal and active interest in the Golden Lake band of Indians during the summer months and has found it possible to visit this reserve six times during the summer and fall season. A worthwhile welfare program has been carried out on this reserve, under the supervision of Mr. Morris, and a root-house 25' x 16' (inside measurements) has been constructed. This root-house is at the present time almost filled with vegetables, secured from the Kingston penitentiary. A goat herd of 17 females and two males has been purchased. A barn for the housing of these goats has been secured and repaired and a field suitable for pasture has been fenced. Mr. Morris has succeeded also in organizing the women of this reserve for the remodelling of discarded

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military clothing. These women meet at the home of the President, Mrs. Lavallee, monthly. Mr. Morris has already attended two of their meetings. In addition to the remodelling of clothing, the members of this club are taking a keen interest in gardening and in the care of live stock, the improvement of their homes and conditions generally on the reserve. Mr. Morris has succeeded, also, in having the Indians of this reserve prepare 23 acres of land, and this area is ready for cultivation next year.

Rev. J. P. Mackey, Principal of the Residential School at Shubenacadie, N.S., has co-operated very effectively with the Indian agent at that point in the organization of a worthwhile agricultural program on the new reserve. In response to a suggestion made by me, Father Mackey placed his farm machinery at the disposal of the agent for use on the reserve early in the spring. This was done on the understanding that we would pay for its use. I am now in receipt of a letter from Father Mackey, attaching a statement showing the machinery used and the hours of labour spent by his farming instructor on Indian lands. The letter accompanying this statement from Father Mackey reads:-

"Enclosed please find a list of the days and hours of work at the Doyle farm on the Indian reserve. This work was undertaken in response to your letters of April 21 and April 29, 1942.

"You will notice that we began work on May 2 and finished on July 18. Due to many causes, we did not obtain the results we had expected. ..... However, we believe that you have a report of the amount of potatoes, carrots, turnips and cabbage harvested, and the crop will more than pay for the amount expended.

"We are not asking any compensation whatever for what we have done, as we consider that the school should be willing to do something for the general welfare of the Indians".

It is very seldom indeed that we receive a letter from anyone or from any source, indicating that a contribution to the welfare of the Indians is being made without cost to the Department.

A number of very discouraging reports have been received on threshing operations in the Prairie Provinces. It would appear that weather conditions at a number of agencies, coupled with an acute shortage of labour, prevented the completion of threshing operations, with the result that large quantities of grain - wheat, oats - will remain in the stooks throughout the winter months. Indian Agent Ostrander, in his report dated November 8, states:-

"Threshing has been stopped on all the reserves for some time; in fact it never started on the Poundmaker Reserve and little more than started on the Sweet Grass and Little Pine Reserves. The Red Pheasant and Thunderchild Reserves were about half finished. Winter has set in and there is little hope of the grain being fit to thresh for the rest of the winter. The stooks are wet

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inside. Snow and ice has been driven into them by a blizzard which swept the district on the 27th of October. There only remains now the possibility that we can protect the grain from cattle and horses, in the hope that some of it will be worth threshing when spring comes around. It was simply impossible to get threshing machines at the proper time. Another difficulty was the financing of the cost of threshing. With heavy crops and a small quota for immediate delivery, many farmers could not pay at once. Trying to pay the threshing crew and meeting fuel costs was a great worry to many threshing machine owners, who after weeks of fighting bad weather conditions and difficult financing eventually pulled in their threshing machines, even before the weather forced them to do so."

It so happens that a number of the reserves referred to by Indian Agent Ostrander are indebted to the revolving fund for advances made to their community farms. In view of this report, however, collections this year are not likely to be very satisfactory.

In my report to you on my visit to the Caradoc Reserve, I referred to the organization of a project aimed at the production of willow on the reserve. It is encouraging to note, from a letter received from Indian Agent Down, dated November 20, that this project is now under way. The Indian Agent in his letter states:-

"You will, I am sure, since your recent visit and discussions re the planting of willow be interested to learn of the progress made to date. Not much time was lost in reaching a final decision in respect to suitable land and I immediately requested Mr. Ryckman to prepare the land selected for planting.

"On Friday November 13 I received a call from Brantford to the effect that a quantity of willow sets were ready. I immediately made arrangements for the trip and on arrival was agreeably surprised to learn that 30,000 sets had been prepared for planting. I at once realised that we had a job ahead of us and the weather did not look too promising. However, I instructed Mr. Ryckman to hire 7 or 8 men and together he and I supervised the planting. This work was entered into and accomplished with a good spirit of cooperation, and I am happy to advise you that 30,000 sets have been planted. If nature will be kind and favour us with a few more days of planting weather, I shall be able to report the completion of this work.

TRAINING

A teachers' convention - the first of its kind held since I entered the Department 6 years ago - was organized at St. Boniface, Manitoba, on November 24, 25 and 26. This convention was made up of residential school principals and residential school teachers in charge of schools operated by the Government in co-operation with the Oblate Order. Principals and teachers were present from the following schools:- McIntosh, Fort Frances, Fort Alexander, Sandy Bay, Muscowequan, St. Philips, Cowessess, Qu'Appelle, Onion Lake, Duck Lake, Thunderchild, Crowfoot, Blue Quills, Ermineskins, Blood, Sacred Heart, St. Albert, Guy, Beauval, Cross Lake and Grouard. In addition to the

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principals and teachersfrom the afore-mentioned schools, the convention was attended also by Bishop Belleau; the Reverend Father Routhier, Oblate Provincial for Alberta; the Reverend Father Lavigne, Oblate Provincial for Manitoba; the Reverend L. Beuglet, O.M.I., representing the Bishop of Grouard; the Reverend Father Tessier, representing Bishop Guy; and the Reverend J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., who was mainly responsible for the organization of this convention, was also present. This Branch was represented by Mr. Doucet and Mr. Phelan. Mr. J. R. Johns, Director of Vocational Education in the province of Manitoba, also addressed the convention and took part in the discussions. Mr. Phelan and Mr. Doucet have returned with very encouraging reports of the proceedings. Mr. Doucet is of the opinion that this was one of the best, if not the best, convention of its kind he ever attended. I was particularly pleased that Mr. Johns was able to appear before these teachers. Mr. Johns is, in my judgment, the most outstanding authority on vocational instruction in the Dominion. A few years ago he refused an offer from the New Zealand Government to organize the entire school system of New Zealand on a vocational basis.

Inspector Muller, in his report dated November 23 on the Peguis South, Centre and North Indian Day Schools and the senior and junior rooms at the Fisher River School, states:-

"I enclose herewith reports of Indian schools which I have been asked to inspect. I am very glad to say that the teachers at these schools are not only qualified and experienced but are carrying on their work efficiently. They all show a personal interest in the welfare of their pupils and are putting forth their best efforts.

"The pupils are receiving practical instruction in health as well as in other subjects of the curriculum. I found the children quite neat in appearance and much better clothed than usual. Their health, too, seems to be much improved and there is a good attitude on their part toward their teachers and their work.

"Each of these schools has received recently about a dozen library books, a ttractive in appearance, and of an easy reading level. In my opinion these books are most suitable for the children and I have asked the teachers to endeavour to have all these books read during the course of the year. I feel that the reading of such books by the pupils in the low grades will contribute much towards improving the quality of reading generally found in Indian schools and will help to create a taste for reading. It would be interesting to follow the effect the reading of these books will have on the pupils."

It is gratifying to be able to report that a large number of our teachers appear to be taking a keen interest in the health program of the Department. A number of these teachers assisted last spring in the organization of garden projects on their reserves, and Inspector Waind, in his report on the St. Philips Residential School, states:

"The exhibits of this school at fairs during the past summer included health posters, Christmas cards, valentines and handwriting exercises. This school won 18 prizes in the work shown including sewing as well as the above work."

A few months ago I learned that Dr. Barclay, Superintendent of the Coqualeetza Hospital, was employing

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a number of Indian girls as maids at the hospital. In a letter dated September 2 I asked Dr. Barclay to report from time to time on the number of these girls who in his judgment had made good. His first report, dated November 10, states:-

"The above-mentioned maid, (Eleanor Moon) is leaving shortly because of the illness of an aunt with whom, I believe, she has made her home. This girl came from Alert Bay, in Mr. Todd's agency, and attended the Alert Bay Day School and St. Michael's Residential School. She completed Grade 6 in the latter institution. She came to us on the recommendation of the Principal of St. Michael's, Mr. Anfield.

"Eleanor's behavior here has been exemplary. She seems to have good common sense, has proven very satisfactory with hospital routine and latterly has been in charge of the preventorium children as night attendant. We are sorry to lose her but hope she may be in a position to return to our staff later on. From time to time the names of other deserving girls will be drawn to the attention of the Department."

I have referred from time to time to the domestic science classes at the Maliseet Reserve, in the New Brunswick Northern Agency. Indian Agent Whalen, in a letter dated November 10, refers to a visit made by him with two of his teachers to the Maliseet School. The Agent states:

"On October 21st I took Sister Dolorosa and Sister Emiliana, teacher and field matron on the Woodstock Reserve, to visit the school and domestic science room at the Maliseet Reserve, near Perth.

"The teachers discussed problems and ideas with regard to their school work, the domestic science work and everything in general which would be of assistance to them in their line of work.

"Both departments of this school were visited in the morning and again in the afternoon, also the domestic science department in the basement of the school building. The domestic science work was wonderful. When the Sister told us the amount of money they took in for their manufactured goods I began to long for such rooms for the Indian schools of my agency.

"The visit was very satisfactory and much was accomplished. I believe if there were more such school discussions between the teachers of the different Indian schools, such discussions would prove very helpful to both teachers and pupils."

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. George Dorey, United Church Home Mission Board, Toronto;
Mr. G. E. Wood, M. P. for Brant County;
Miss Baker, representing Canadian Press;
Indian Agent Lariviere, Amos, Que.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-61

Ottawa, January 8, 1943.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR MCGILL

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended December 31, 1942.

It is difficult to resist the temptation that comes to one at the end of the calendar year to undertake and submit in this report a cursory review of the tasks undertaken and accomplished during the year that has now reached its close.

WELFARE:

It can be stated that the Indians enjoyed greater earning power and on the whole a higher standard of living during the year 1942 than they have enjoyed at any time in recent years. Throughout the entire year employment was plentiful and wages high. The fur catch was above average and here, too, prices were satisfactory. The elimination of Japanese competition in the fishing industry on the Pacific Coast enabled an unusually large number of Indians to secure gainful employment in salmon and herring fishing. The distribution of huge quantities of discarded military clothing - greatcoats, tunics, windbreakers and boots - and the use made of this clothing by groups of Indian women has enabled the Indian to become decently and comfortably dressed for the first time in many years.

There have been, of course, a great many discouragements throughout the year. Discouragements, disappointment and an almost constant sense of frustration appear to be inseparable from Indian administration. Perhaps the greatest discouragement of the year was the result secured from our farming operations throughout the Dominion, particularly our farming operations in the three Prairie Provinces. With the exception of the Six Nations Reserve at Brantford and the Blackfoot and Blood Reserves in Alberta, I am disposed to think that there has been a substantial decline in our farming operations. Of course, I have not before me at the moment the statistics for the year, but a number of reports received toward the end of the year from our agents in the West indicate that a great many Indians were induced by the prevailing high wages to abandon their farms, with somewhat serious results. For example, the amount of grain threshed in the Battleford Agency was almost negligible. Large quantities of wheat and oats in this agency are now buried under three or four feet of snow and, prior to the snowfall, were drenched with fall rains. Indian

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Agent Ostrander intimates that an attempt will be made to protect this grain from the encroachment of cattle, field mice, etc. This delay in threshing operations has resulted in a number of requests from agencies for seed grain. A request for seed grain in the Battleford Agency was sent forward by Mr. Christianson a few days ago. He intimates that none of the wheat and oats will be threshed in time for next year's seeding operations and that it is doubtful if this grain would be satisfactory for seed if it were threshed, and so the Indian again turns to a benevolent government to assist him in his agricultural operations.

As a department we are the largest single land owners in Canada and should be the largest land operators, and yet, despite this fact, we are purchasing seed grain from year to year for Indian farmers and purchasing beef at this time as high as 16¢ a pound, for our ration supplies. There seems to be a peculiar lack of policy and direction in our farming operations in the Prairie Provinces, and I am not at all convinced that a change of policy can be effected under the present leadership. Agricultural and field staff seem to be either discouraged or in a rut, or perhaps both. Under the leadership of Dr. Robertson, they emerged from this rut for a year or so in Saskatchewan and, while on the surface, organized a number of worthwhile women's clubs and community farms. Indications at the moment, however, are that the progress then apparent is no longer noticeable. The tendency to lean on the Government appears to be very pronounced, with the result that relief expenditures in the province of Manitoba are almost as high at this date as they were during the depression. The Indian problem in Canada and particularly in Western Canada will demand strong, capable leadership. It appears somewhat astounding that in the area in Canada where the Indians own and control the greatest resources, progress appears to be most difficult. The progress made, however, by the Indians of British Columbia during the last few years affords a striking example of what can be accomplished by capable leadership.

Viewing conditions in the Dominion as a whole, however, it can be said that a number of projects have been organized during the course of the year which are likely to contribute to the health and general welfare of the Indians. The most notable of these, in my judgment, is the establishment of a number of goat herds on certain reserves. Purebred goat herds have now been established at Spanish and Golden Lake, Ontario, Island Lake, Norway House and Berens River, Manitoba, and Sucker Creek, Carlton Agency, Saskatchewan. In addition to this, a number of requests for the establishment of herds have been received from Indian Agent Lariviere, Dr. Orford and a number of Indians at the Caradoc Agency. The keeping of small herds of goats on the part of the Indian is, in my judgment, the least expensive method of providing him with a well balanced diet. The Indians of Berens River, Manitoba, who have been encouraged to keep small herds of goats, by the United Church Missionary at that point, have now learned that these animals provide them with an abundant supply of milk and that the goats can easily be transported by canoe to their hunting and trapping grounds.

The construction of root-houses has also been a notable feature of our year's work. Large community root-houses were constructed at Eskasoni, Shubenacadie, Lennox Island and Golden Lake Reserves during the year.

It is also encouraging to report that groups

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of Indian women have been organized for the remodelling of discarded military clothing during the year in Manitoba. It was necessary to exercise a great deal of pressure and secure the services of the Presbyterian Missionary from the Birtle Agency before this work could be undertaken. Reports recently received, however, indicate that these organizations are now in full swing. If these groups of women can be encouraged to cultiva te small subsistence gardens, preserve fruits and vegetables, in addition to the remodelling of military clothing, these activities should be reflected in the relief costs for the province.

TRAINING

A sincere and earnest attempt has been made throughout the year to save our educational institutions from serious impairment. This has not been an easy task. At the outbreak of the war we had in charge of a number of our day schools a fairly large group of fully qualified male teachers. With the exception of a few male teachers suffering from physical disabilities and a number of missionaries who have been exempted from military service, we have few, if any, male teachers now in charge of Indian day schools. This shortage of qualified teachers has remained acute throughout the year, and has resulted in the employment of married women, many of whom have not been teaching at any time in recent years. This failure on our part to secure fully qualified teachers must of necessity be reflected in the progress and general efficiency of our schools.

The decision to pay our per capita grants to Indian residential schools on a basis of 92.94% has resulted in a substantial reduction in our school enrolment. It is worthy of note that in the year 1937-38 we had enrolled at residential schools 9,233 pupils and at Indian day schools, 9,510 pupils, and yet, despite the fact that our school population has a natural increase of approximately 300 pupils per annum, our enrolment for the last school year amounted in the case of residential schools to 8,840 and at Indian day schools to 8,441. It will thus be seen that our educational policy, for the time being at least, appears to be pretty much in reverse. The payment of per capita grant on a 92.94% basis, our refusal to pay for supernumerary pupils at residential schools, our failure to secure the number of teachers necessary to operate all our Indian day schools and the absence from reserves of a large number of Indian families have all contributed to this decline in our school enrolment. It is significant to note that our educational costs per pupil in 1936-37 amounted to $99.54 but have increased with the decline in enrolment until they appear to be at this date approximately $109.92 per pupil.

The tendency of the Indian day school teacher to change frequently, coupled with irregular attendance at day schools, is perhaps one of the most discouraging features of our educational program. It was disclosed in a pedagogical survey, undertaken a few years ago in the United States, that the average pupil enrolled at an elementary school will make more progress in three years under the same teacher than he will in four years under four distinct and separate teachers. Practically all the provinces in the Dominion have now a superannuation fund for teachers. The creation of these superannuation funds has arrested the tendency so evident a

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few years ago on the part of teachers to move from one province to another and has contributed substantially to security of tenure and continuity of teaching service in public schools. This means that we are likely to experience a great deal of difficulty in securing fully qualified teachers for our schools in the future, unless such teachers are classified as permanent Civil Servants and thus enabled to qualify for superannuation allowances.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the year, in my judgment, was an Intelligence Quotient survey of certain Indian day and residential schools, undertaken by Dr. C. E. Stothers, psychiatrist in charge of the Toronto Auxiliary Classes. The report of this survey, a somewhat voluminous document with complete tabular statements, was submitted to the Department on November 30, 1942. A great deal of this work, which was undertaken and completed without cost to this Branch, was accomplished by Miss L. Helen De Laporte, assistant to Dr. Stothers. A survey of the following day schools was undertaken:

Tyendinaga Central
" Eastern
" Mission
" Western
Mud Lake
Kettle Point

and the following residential schools:-

Shingwauk
Kenora(R. C.)
Fort Frances (R.C.)
Spanish (R.C.)
Mount Elgin (United Church)
Mohawk Institute (C. E.)

This report is likely to prove invaluable to the officials of this Division in working out an educational program designed to meet the peculiar needs of our Indian population.

In the language of the layman it would appear that the average Indian pupil is at least two years behind the average white pupil at any time during his sojourn at school. This discrepancy is due to a number of causes - lack of cultural advantages in his home, environmental disadvantages and linguistic handicaps.

Dr. Stothers is definitely of the opinion that it will be necessary to provide a special course of training for Indian day and residential school teachers before we can expect satisfactory results from our schools. The following is a summary of the recommendations submitted in the report for our consideration:-

Supervision -

More supervision by the school inspector is necessary.

If a group meeting or convention of the inspectors concerned were called, there would be a better understanding of the problems involved in Indian education.

Teaching Staff

A special -

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Teaching Staff

A special course of training is strongly recommended for Indian day and residential school teachers. This course could be given at various centres across the continent or in Ottawa. It is suggested that a special grant on salary be given to both teacher and school to encourage the teacher to take this special course. If the teacher received special training, many of the difficulties which arise could, in our judgment, be overcome.

Equipment

It is strongly recommended that large additions be made to all school libraries as soon as possible. Each classroom should have reading texts and social study readers both above and below the grade level of the classroom for children more advanced and retarded in reading. Any of the new progressive series of readers with controlled vocabularies would be suitable.

It is recommended that manual training equipment be installed in all schools to promote greater development of hand work as a hobby and the teaching of finer steps in woodwork which may not occur in practical work outside. The equipment of a household science unit room would enable a household science teacher to correlate the various activities of a household for teaching purposes.

Courses of Study

It is recommended that instead of one course of study being followed by all schools the course of study be modified to meet the needs of the various communities. The effect of this will be to make some of the schools "Opportunity Schools" with the bright children as "Specials".

Art and Craftwork

Art work should follow a course of study with emphasis on the portrayal of familiar scenes and experiences. The child should learn the beauty of his own environment and his relationship thereto. Craftwork should be given throughout the entire period of the child's school life and not merely a by-product of art. It should be an important subject. Craftwork, besides its development of the artistic sense, should develop muscular dexterity. It can be an excellent media for improving hand writing, neatness and precision and in this way influence both spelling and arithmetic. Nothing restores confidence to the slow learning child who has met defeat as much as the creation of a piece of craftwork.

In view of the fact that such a large percentage of these children, i. e., 61%, need more than a straight academic course of study, the practical work at an Indian school becomes of paramount importance. In the majority of the residential schools this was essential work in the upkeep of the school itself, cooking the meals, dusting, sweeping, washing dishes, mending stockings and clothing, making uniforms, dresses and overalls. This work was usually under the supervision of the sewing teacher, cook or Sister. The necessities of the school, however, were the controlling factors. There were courses mapped out within the limitations possible and in some schools a good basic training was received. Each department seemed to be somewhat separate, the school, the sewing, the cooking, etc. With closer guidance from someone with authority and training, the departments could be dovetailed and greatly increased in

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effectiveness. Embroidery was taught at St. Mary's (Kenora) and St. Margaret's (Fort Frances). Craftwork in the form of weaving was being taught at Muncey (Mount Elgin) and beaded moccasins at St. Mary's (Kenora). The workmanship and stitchery were well done.

The practical work in our judgment is being well done, in view of existing limitations of accommodation, money for upkeep, time and other handicaps. Children, however, are young but once, and it did seem pathetic to us to see the little children darning huge grey socks instead of making a gay doll's dress.

We are at present engaged in an intensive study of this report, with the object of extracting from it all that might with profit be incorporated in our courses of study. The suggestion that Indian day and residential school teachers should be given a special course of training is one that merits a great deal of study. In view of the fact, however, that Indian day school teachers remain less than three years on an average at our schools, it would seem to me that before a special course of study is organized and provided, ways and means should be found to encourage continuity of teaching service at our schools.

The following visitors called at the office during the months-

Rev. George Dorey, D.D., United Church Mission Board, Toronto.

Right Rev. G. J. Breynat, O.M.I.

Most Rev. P. E. Moraud, O.M.I.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Room 503

150-61

Ottawa, January 31, 1943.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended January 31, 1943.

[redacted]

I have referred on more than one occasion to the work undertaken and accomplished by Indian Women's Clubs in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia. Indian women's organizations have been particularly successful in the province of Saskatchewan. The members of these clubs are now engaged in the remodelling of military clothing, the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, the encouragement of better attendance at Indian day schools and in tasks of a patriotic character. It is no exaggeration to state that the existence of these organizations is one of the most encouraging features of our Indian welfare program. In view of this fact, it is gratifying to be able to report that a start has been made in the organization of these clubs in the province of Ontario. Indian Agent Down, in a letter dated January 11, states:-

"I do not know how far you have progressed at other agencies in connection with the formation of Home-makers' Clubs, but I thought perhaps you would be interested to learn of the developments, progress and method of approach in forming such clubs at this agency. .....

"Perhaps I was fortunate in being able to retain a projector that had been used by Dr. Moore in presenting a lantern lecture outlining the nutritional value of vitamins in the daily diet; also his presence at my initial meeting. Prestige is always added by the presence of an official from Ottawa. I was also well supplied with a varied collection of very serviceable remodelled clothing, which was on display and used very effectively for demonstration purposes. ..... The result has been that we have now five groups but only two available sewing machines. This has caused some disappointment and confusion. However, we assigned the machines with a promise that the three other groups would be supplied as efforts warranted. At this date four groups have been supplied with material and are functioning very creditably and satisfactorily. Already, children are beginning to appear on the reserve in remade sweater coats and new suits. Shirts are being repaired and being made over for men and boys. Blankets are being ripped and made serviceable. The women are suggesting an interchange of patterns for all types of winter and summer clothing. These women set their own meeting days and work out their own ideas of remodelling clothing and already the response has been far beyond expectations."

Mr. Down, in a report dated January 9, also refers to this year's farming operations at his agency.

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He states:-

"This is a service that has perhaps caused more unpleasantness and disunity at the agency within the last five years than any other service. Just why this should be so and wherein lies the fault, I do not know, and if I did, it is past history in any case. Certainly, every effort has been and will be made to correct many wrongs. In this effort, I have and expect to retain the full co-operation of Mr. Fyc:.an. It is perhaps sufficient to state that the program was started off on the wrong foot.

"During my regime of 10 months it has been my responsibility to take part in a complete crop season and it is on this 10 months that I wish to report. Crops went in in good shape and although we did at times have a little too much rain, the growing season was good.

"Bushels threshed:-

Rye - 1135; Wheat - 918; Oats - 2129;
Mixed grain - 1257, making a total of 5455 bushels.

In addition, we harvested 480 bags of potatoes.

"This, I understand, is the largest crop by at least 2,000 bushels that has ever been harvested under the local welfare program. Very good, but I am not satisfied. I do not like the scheme under its present system of operation. We are concentrating too much on agency farming for the benefit of the agency rather than the instructional values of general farming for the individual. Unfortunately, I see no immediate prospect of changing the system until a central instructional farm is introduced, whereby we can instruct. No man, no matter how good he is, can instruct in general farming merely by growing grain."

In a reference to relief costs at his agency in this report, Mr. Down states:-

"It is sometimes said that there should be no relief administered these days of mechanical warfare with its attendant industrial and agricultural expansion. To a degree, this is correct, but we still have our aged, unemployables and sick individuals, and it is to these that relief is being extended. A genuine effort has been made within the last year to weed out the dead wood, the parasite who thinks the world and every person in it owes him a living. In this, I think I can claim some success. Your records should provide the answer."

An article in the February 1 issue of Maclean's magazine illustrates very strikingly the innate inertia of the North American Indian. This brief article, on page 40, reads:-

"American soldiers at Fort Nelson, B.C., 950 miles northwest of Edmonton, are beginning to get the notion that certain of the Indians at that outpost are the laziest lugs north of the equator. They regard trapping as sport, make big money at it, but are allergic to all other forms of labor. 'They are what might be called the idle rich,' Morris Brown, U. S. Army, reports to his former colleagues

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of Metropolitan Life. 'One big Indian buck came up to our tents and offered any two soldiers sixty cents an hour to cut wood for him.'

Brown doesn't say what happened, but if the Yanks didn't teach the wealthy buck the ancient game of poker, and send him back to his wigwam sans feathers, they aren't the guys we thought they were."

The statement of welfare expenditures for the period April 1 to December 31 has just been issued. This statement shows a total expenditure for the period amounting to $457,078.48, compared with $469,171.05 for the corresponding period of last year. These figures represent a net decrease of $12,092.57. It is noted, however, that with policy of centralization in force in Nova Scotia, relief costs in that province for the period increased by $10,124.51. These figures are on the whole, in my judgment, reasonably satisfactory. Relief is now extended only to the aged, sick and physically incapacitated. The distribution of discarded military clothing has enabled us to effect substantial savings in a number of agencies. The only way whereby relief or welfare costs could be still further reduced would be by the multiplication of subsistence gardens and the cultivation of community gardens, from which old and physically unfit Indians could be provided with vegetables. An earnest attempt will be made this year to greatly extend our gardening program.

TRAINING:

A conference, arranged by representatives of the Churches with the Minister, which took place on January 9, enabled us to meet again representatives of all the Churches responsible for the operation of our Indian residential schools.

These representatives, without exception, emphasized the difficulty they are experiencing in securing the wool and woollen fabrics necessary to clothe the children enrolled at our schools. They are experiencing difficulty also in securing farm hands, dieticians and domestic help. The representatives of the non-Catholic Churches contend that at no time in recent years have they experienced the same difficulty in securing fully qualified teachers for classroom work. They claim that at this date they are paying substantially higher salaries to both farm labourers and teachers than they were at the outset of the war. It is not at all likely that these conditions will change to any appreciable extent until the end of the war.

A few days ago I reported to you that the Fort George Anglican Residential School had been completely destroyed by fire. Residential schools have been destroyed at the rate of at least one per annum since I entered the Department. The destruction of this school reminds us again that only fully fireproof buildings should be erected for the institutional care and education of Indians. We have

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been particularly fortunate in recent years in that, despite the number of buildings destroyed, not a single life has been lost.

About a year ago we received some very flattering reports on the work of Anthony Walsh, teacher at the Inkaneep Indian Day School, Okanagan Agency, B. C., Mr. Walsh appeared to be outstandingly successful in the training of his pupils in amateur dramatics and buckskin drawings. He also, in cooperation with the pupils, published a booklet entitled "The Tale of the Nativity" or the story of the Nativity, gleaned from Indian legends. Mr. Walsh has recently resigned from his school with the object of joining the Armed Forces. We can only express the hope that his services will be available at the close of the war.

Encouraging reports continue to reach us from the Grouard Indian Residential School, Grouard, Alberta. Inspector Stehelin, in his report dated December 2, 1942, states: -

"In the school 'Adaptation to the immediate home surroundings of the Indian child' is the pass-word. This is especially true in the senior room, where Sister John is carrying on exceptionally fine work. Her quarterly review, the 'Grouard Echoes' is rapidly growing. An enterprise is begun on 'Lets Go Indian'. Skilled Indian women come to teach the pupils how to make leather goods. For the boys, experienced Indians come and give demonstrations in birch bark work and other Indian skills. The C.Y.O. is progressing very favourably under the expert guidance of Father Forcade. The pupils, boys and girls, are enthusiastic over these activities. The general results have been the development of an Exprit de Corps in the school, and an improvement in the general health and carriage of the pupils. The result of giving responsibility to pupils has been wonderful. The introduction of the Steam Bath has produced results beyond expectation. Skin diseases and vermin disappear as by magic The teachers report that during the past year the entire school has been free from colds, grippe and contagious di[redacted].

" The home economics class was visited. The ten girls enrolled are doing very fine work in sewing, rug-making, knitting and weaving. The building equipped as a home centre is very attractive and it provides a valuable opportunity for these girls.to familiarize themselves with simple but yet important social graces.

"The wood-working class was visited. There is accommodation for 8 to 12 pupils. The raising of bees has been suggested by myself as an activity topic in the school. All teachers are very enthusiastic and it is planned to develop an enterprise on Bees, in which mathematics, science, art, social studies and language will be taught. It is planned that during the school years the Indian boys will learn about bees, make their own hive and equipment and on leaving school each boy will have one working hive and the necessa ry knowledge to carry on."

We have succeeded during the last year in securing positions for a number of girl graduates of the

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Mount Elgin, Chapleau and Spanish Residential Schools. There appears to be an acute shortage of domestic help in a number of the larger centres throughout the Dominion and this shortage is very much in evidence in Ottawa. These girl graduates have been placed in a number of better class homes and are rendering satisfactory service. A number of these girls have also been placed at the Ottawa General Hospital. At the present time these girls are brought in from the residential schools and placed in the General Hospital by way of trial. Later, when they express a desire to go into domestic work, positions are found for them. Of the 12 or more girls already brought in, only one has abandoned her work. This girl, a graduate of the Mount Elgin Institute, returned a few months ago to her father, who is a resident of the Caughnawaga Reserve.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. C. A. Primeau, S.J., Principal, Spanish Indian Residential School, Spanish, Ont.

Mr. Maurice E. Bastien, Indian Agent, Lorette Agency, Que.

Rev. Geo. Dorey, D.D., United Church Home Mission Board, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Lovies, Women's Missionary Society, United Church, Toronto, Ont.

Rev. Dr. T.B.R. Westgate, Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. J. B. Kinney, Manager, Wallace & Tiernan, Ltd., Head Office, 350 Sorauren Ave., Toronto.

Honourable Justice Robson, Winnipeg, Man.

Rev. Dr. Woodside, Chalmers United Church

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, March 1, 1943.

[redacted]

DOCTOR McGILL

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended February 28, 1943.

TRAINING:

A year ago we reached an understanding with Lt. Colonel W. G. B. Dailley, Chairman of the Army Salvage & Disposal Board, whereby quantities of discarded military socks were shipped to a number of our Indian residential schools and a few of our larger day schools for processing. These discarded socks are shipped from the nearest Ordnance Depot and the processed yarn is returned to this depot. The response on the part of our school principals has been more than encouraging. The Principal of the Maria Day School, in a letter dated January 17, states:-

"We have sent 500 skeins of yarn to the Military Officer in Quebec, as requested by yourself. Considering that the girls of the junior class are not 20 in number, you will admit that they have been very active.

"Out of the unraveled soldiers' socks there are remnants that are unusable unless woven for blankets. Nothing is thrown away. Everything, even the smallest clippings of material, have been saved."

The Principal of the Chapleau Residential School, in a letter dated February 23, states:-

"I thought you might be interested to know that we have shipped from this school to date 700 cards of wool, reclaimed from old [redacted] and wound after twisting two threads together."

Rev. Father Mackey, in his letter of February 16, referring to this work at the Shubenacadie School, states:

"I beg to inform you that we have made some progress with the wool from the army socks. When this work was begun, an army officer from the Salvage Depot came and looked over the work. He said it would be satisfactory for darning purposes. At that time we sent samples to Colonel Dailley at Ottawa. While waiting for a reply from him we went ahead and had 7,000 cards or skeins ready. Then the report from Ottawa came and said that it was not satisfactory- that two strands should be made into one. However, since the arrival of the spinning wheel we have sent two lots of 1,000 cards each to Halifax, one early in January and one early this month. We hope to send about the same amount every month from now on. We do not know, of course, how this compares with what the other residential schools are doing. We find that the bottle neck is putting the yarn

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through the spinning wheel. The wheel can be going practically all day long. A number of girls will put all the yarn thus processed on cards in a very short time. If this salvage work is to be carried on effectively until the war is won, two more spinning wheels will be needed. This work has cut into our Red Cross work and I suppose it is just as important."

Father O'Grady, Principal of the Kamloops Residential School, who visited the Department two days ago, informed us that regular shipments of this reprocessed wool were being sent from his school to the Ordnance Depot in British Columbia.

It is interesting to note that while it was necessary to purchase a number of spinning wheels for this work, a few of the schools have succeeded in reconstructing old discarded sewing machines for this purpose.

You may remember that Sisters took charge of the Big River R. C. Day school at the opening of the present school year, October 1, 1942. This school had been from the date of its establishment in charge of a lay teacher, James A. Bonneau. Inspector Ferris, in his first report on this school since the Sisters took charge, dated November 27, states: -

"The main feature of lessons observed was that every phase of instruction was made to serve the purpose of a lesson in oral language. In the lower grades especially, games and action songs were made to serve this purpose. In the more academic features of teaching the proportion of correct answers was higher and the responses more prompt than has been observed from any previous visit to this school. Now, it may be said that pupils furnish some evidence of achievement.

"There is no question that the present arrangement providing for a division of labour and responsibility has many advantageous features. The duties devolving upon the teacher of an Indian day school are too numerous and varied to be undertaken by one person unassisted. Under the able management of the Sisters in charge here, the pupils are not only provided with a wholesome noon lunch each day but they are learning, as well, many useful things in the field of domestic economy. The general tone of the classroom as well as the improved appearance of the children provides abundant evidence of the efficiency of the present management."

I might add that Sister Cecilia, who is in charge of this school, has a Saskatchewan First Class Professional Certificate and has had 11½ years' teaching experience.

A particularly good report has been received on the work accomplished in the senior room of the Onion Lake Residential School (R. C.). Inspector Bowes, in his report dated October 21, 1942, states:-

"This classroom is a credit to the institution; the tone of the whole school is excellent. The classes are bright and intelligent. The written work is good and mathematics well above average. Reading is fluent and

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expressive. Spelling is well taught and the results very good. The pupils take a delight in telling stories. Language and pronounciation are excellent for the time spent by these children in school. Sister Celine du Carmel is a very efficient teacher and organizer. In fact remarkable results are being secured at this school."

I have referred so frequently to the somewhat dilapidated condition of a number of our residential schools, particularly the older buildings, that I hesitate to discuss the matter again. Reports constantly reaching the Department, however, indicate that substantial repairs are needed at a number of our schools and that equipment in the case of many schools is in a worn out condition. I refer to the matter now, in the hope that when surplus equipment is available, immediately following the close of the war, the needs of our residential schools will not be overlooked. Indian Agent Cooderham, who is usually very conservative in estimating the needs of the schools in his agency, in his report on the Crowfoot (A.C.) School dated February 9, states: -

"A good inspection was made of the Crowfoot School. The children were well and happy. The class work was well handled with three teachers in charge. The midday meal, too, was exceptionally good. The staff, however, work under certain difficulties. The laundry at this institution is very poor and there is no ironer. The washing machines and extractor are 30 years old and next to impossible to operate. It is hoped that this school can be supplied with an ironer and an extractor, even if the machines purchased are second hand. A new hog-house is urgently needed. During the cold weather litters of young pigs were lost, despite the endeavours made by the staff to save them."

WELFARE:

Last year, a circular dated April 7, 1942, was sent out with the hope of encouraging gardening on Indian reserves. The response to this appeal was on the whole reasonably satisfactory. Copies of this circular were sent to representatives of the churches. These representatives communicated with the missionaries on the reserves, with the result that we had the active co-operation of these missionaries in the organization and promotion of gardening projects. An earnest appeal was made by the churches to the Indians to take an interest in their gardens during the growing season.

This year, a somewhat similar letter was prepared and sent forward to all our field officers. We enclosed with this circular a vitamin chart, in the hope that it would stimulate interest in the production of vegetables from a health standpoint. The response to this circular, although sent forward only a few days ago, has been very encouraging. Indian Agent Lariviere has already requested 100 additional copies of the chart. Inspector Hamilton, in a letter dated February 22, states:-

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"Please forward one dozen copies of the chart 'Vitamins' which accompanied your letter from Dr. McGill dated February 15. We would like to have some of these on hand to distribute amongst the Indian women's war service clubs in Manitoba."

Dr. Chas A. MacLean, New Richmond, Que., in acknowledgment of the circular letter and chart, states:

"I wish to thank you for the vitamin chart I recently received from you. It is the most concrete and practical chart of this sort of information I have ever seen.

"The nutritional condition of the Indians of Maria, P.Q., is now at a higher level than at any time since I have had anything to do with them. In a great measure this can be explained by the fact that most of the families have men in the Armed Forces on account of whom the families receive an allowance. This provides more money than ever came into their homes before. The wisdom with which some of this money is spent is faulty, but on the whole their buying power is greater and they have more food to eat. ..... The soil on the reserve seems to be a poor sort and such as it is, is impoverished. There would be sufficient pasture for the summer months for some cows but they could not raise enough winter feed for them."

A very wide distribution of this letter and chart has been made. It has already been sent out to inspectors, Indian agents, medical health officers, farming instructors, nurses, and to the principals of Indian day and residential schools. Copies have been sent also to representatives of the churches for their information. The only unfavourable reaction to this letter and chart has come from Mr. Christianson. Mr. Christianson, with a great many years of service in the Department, seems to resent very bitterly any advice or direction from this Branch. His letter of protest, dated February 20, reads in part as follows:-

"As far as I know at the present time, there are no able-bodied Indians on the ration list in Saskatchewan. The old people who are on the ration list are being cut down to the bone as it is, without having someone use the same old threat over and over again, that is that they will not be able to provide any sustenance for the Indians. These old people are not in a position or able to raise pork or poultry. Why do these officials keep harping on the same threat? I feel that when our Indian agents receive a statement of this nature they are placed in a rather peculiar position. After all, they see the conditions of the Indians and know that they are only getting a very meagre allowance. At the same time they are anxious to satisfy our Branch and they really do not know what to do."

The promotion of a gardening or any other worthwhile program among Indians at any time is an exceedingly difficult and exacting task, even with the active and loyal cooperation of the field staff. When this cooperation is lacking, the task simply becomes an impossible one. The agricultural resources of the Indians in Saskatchewan are greater than the resources of the Indians in any other province, and yet the progress we appear to be making in

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recent years is far from satisfactory.

The follo-ing excerpts, taken from two letters recently received, I pass on without comment. Mr. Christianson, in a letter dated January 30, states:

"A few days ago Mr. T. B. Prince, Acting Agent at Carlton Agency, called me on the telephone and advised me he had received a letter from the Chief and Council of the James Roberts Band in Treaty No. 10, asking that the goats they were to receive this spring be cancelled because the Sucker River Indians informed them that the goats had not been of much help to them. Mr. Prince also stated he had received a letter from Mr. Moses Ratt, Councillor at Sucker River, objecting to keeping the goats they have there. I informed Mr. Prince that if these Indians did not want the goats there [redacted] no use sending them there. I also instructed him to see that the goats t ey have there were looked after, and you will note by Mr. Prince's letter that he has written to Moses Ratt, asking him to look after the animals personally and do his utmost to save the ones remaining."

The other excerpt is taken from a letter addressed to you from the teacher of the Spanish River Anglican Day School, Massey, Ont. The teacher in this letter states:-

"Apropos the circular received today from the Indian Agent, which says 'the use of dairy products should be stressed; the Department will assist in establishing herds of goats' (circular #1234) may I respectfully state my case.

"Realizing that the people, especially the children in this locality, are milk-starved, I had done what little I could to remedy the lack. Out of my own funds I began serving a portion of hot milky cocoa to the children in school during the lunch hour, shortly after my arrival here in January, 1941. When I could possibly afford to, I have given cans of milk to those who badly needed it. Of course, out of my salary as teacher I could not afford to do very much of this sort of thing.

"Then, last October, I acquired four female goats. Three are Toggenbergs and one a Saanen. I acquired these goats with two objects in view. First, I wanted to augment the diet of the school children and their families by distributing milk to them. Secondly, I planned to give the young kids as they came along as prizes for improvements in living conditions.

"As soon as the goats were brought here I had the interest of the people. On my plan becoming known, one man began to build an addition to his house in the form of a kitchen. Another put a new floor in his house. Another is planning to build a new house.

"My wife and I have modestly re-furnished the school apartment at our own expense and have shown the people here what can be done with a moderate outlay. We want them to copy us and doubtless they will.

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"Though this is an Anglican school and many of the Indians are Roman Catholics, no religious distinctions are drawn or will be.

"My wife and I remain on the reserve during the summer. We are thus enabled to tend the goats ourselves all the year round and do our own gardening. In the former task the school children are very willing helpers, as they are very fond of the goats. In the second venture our gardening is of interest and an encouragement to the people.

"Unfortunately, in my efforts with the goats I have hit two snags. First: the billy goat that I had lined up for breeding purposes was strangled only a few days before I was to borrow him. I have not been able, though I have made numerous enquiries, to locate another. This is unfortunate, as two of the goats should be bred before the end of March of this year. The other two should be bred next November or December, thus giving a constant milk flow. Second: One of the Indians, on promise of a kid to raise at home, helped me erect a log shelter for the goats. This proved to be too small and far too cold. I therefore, am having to board the goats out during the severe weather, at my own expense.

"For advice on raising goats I wrote to the Departments of Agriculture, both Provincial and Federal. Along with pamphlets, Mr. L. E. O'Neill wrote from Toronto: 'I hope that your experiment with goats at your school will prove successful. Undoubtedly, your idea of having a better milk supply for the people, particularly the children, is a sound one.' From Ottawa, Mr. James A. Telfer sent pamphlets and in a letter said: 'I wish to congratulate you on your initiative in regard to the establishment of a supply of wholesome and nutritious milk for the use of Indian children..... I trust that you will be very successful in your undertaking and that splendid results with regard to the feeding of the children may accrue.'

"It would indeed be a pity if the two snags mentioned above were to bring to naught previous efforts. I was therefore overjoyed to read the above quoted paragraph from your circular No. 1934.

"Would the Department of Indian Affairs assist in procuring a billygoat for breeding purposes and the materials necessaty to build a barn as described on page 12 of publication No. 634, Farmers' Bulletin No. 67 - Goat Husbandry in Canada? If the materials for building the barn are provided I would build the barn myself. I personally built a kitchen on to the school building, which is quite livable and comfortable. With a billygoat available I could build up a herd for the benefit of the people amongst whom I work.

"Thanking you for any assistance you may render to enable me to continue to serve the Indians of this reserve, may I remain, respectfully Yours - Charles G. Kohler."

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The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Mr. George Black, M.P. for Yukon;

Mr. Eady, of Valentine Eady Company;

Mr. D. McIvor, M.P., Fort William, Ont.;

Mr. Andrew Foster, Lena, Manitoba;

Right Rev. Napoleon Labrie, Vicar Apostolic, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Baie Comeau, Que.;

Dr. J. Paul Harvey, Fort Norman, N.W.T. Medical Supt. & Indian Agent;

Right Rev. W. A. Geddes, D.D., Yukon;

Rev. F. O'Grady, Principal, Kamloops Residential School, B.C.;

Right Rev. Joseph Guy, O.M.I., 1201 Visitation St., Montreal;

Mr. J. A. Marleau, Indian Agent, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

R. A. Hoey
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, March 31, 1943.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended March 31, 1943.

WELFARE:

The response on the part of our Indian agents and representatives of the Churches to the circular letter on gardening, dated February 15, 1943, has been more than encouraging. Requests for additional copies of the Vitamin Chart, which accompanied the letter, have been received from Indian Agent Lariviere, Inspector Hamilton, Major D. M. MacKay and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Archbishop Sinnott, in his letter of acknowledgment, states:

"The ideas expressed in this letter are excellent. If we could only induce the Indians to cultivate subsistence gardens and grow vegetables, it would be a distinct advance. As you suggest, I shall ask the missionaries in my jurisdiction to talk on this subject some time during the early spring season".

I have referred on one or two occasions to the welfare program organized at Golden Lake by Mr. Morris. A notable feature of this program was the purchase of a goat herd. The progress of this herd has been fairly satisfactory, although three goats were lost this spring. The Agent, in a letter dated March 17, states:-

"In my report submitted March 1, 1943, I stated that 13 goats had kidded and that we have now 16 kids. I am sorry to state that since that time we have lost three kids, due to diarrhoea. Seven of the kids took this disease. We immediately separated them from the rest of the goats, reduced their feed and gave them medicine as per instructions in publication No. 634 (Goat Husbandry in Canada). Four of the goats got better but three died. We have them in with the rest of the kids now and they appear alright.

"We now have six female and nine male kids, two old billygoats, one young billy and sixteen female goats. I have inspected this herd frequently during the winter and spring. The Indians are milking them and are using the milk. The goats milked well after freshening but are not milking so well now. However, I believe that as soon as they get on the grass their production will come back again."

Reports reaching this Branch from time to time indicate that the Oak River and Oak Lake Community Farms

have -

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have been exceptionally successful. This success cannot be attributed wholly to the fertility of the soil or to favourable climatic conditions. I am disposed to think that the success is due to a large extent to careful management on the part of the Indian agent. Both these farms have now met their obligations to the Revolving Fund in full and both have at this date a substantial surplus. This surplus will enable them to continue this year's operations without assistance from the Department. The Indian Agent, in his report dated February 25, states:-

"Our Oak River and Oak Lake Community Farms have been very successful during the past few years, particularly this past season. This year we grew 25,310 bushels of grain and 500 bushels of potatoes. We have been able to dispose of most of our barley, which graded malting, realizing 60 cents per bushel, net. We have also disposed of half our wheat, and at present we are feeding crushed wheat and oats to 45 head of community farm cattle, two department bulls, 6 horses, and 50 head of Indian cattle which would otherwise starve if we didn't take them in and feed them. This gets rid of considerable grain.

"We plan to summer-fallow more land this year and grow more coarse grains and flax.

"I am not in favor of raising pigs here. My labourer runs the tractor part time and operates the threshing machine all fall. It would be necessary to hire Indian labour to feed and care for the pigs and as Indian labour is in such demand I doubt if we could depend on hiring one capable of this work. In fact, I am not sure that I will be able to engage Indian labour to operate the tractors on our community farms. Personally I feel that I have all that I can handle under the present set-up here. I also feel that we are doing our bit towards the war effort by feeding our 45 head of community farm cattle and fifty head of Indian cattle."

It is particularly gratifying to note that they are feeding 45 head of community farm cattle and 50 head of Indian cattle at these farms.

Relief expenditures for the period April 1, 1942, to February 28, 1943, amount to $544,170.94, compared with $563,872.99 for the corresponding period of last year. These figures indicate a net decrease of $19,702.05 . Reductions during this period have taken place in all the provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. The increases in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island can be easily explained by the purchase of machinery, lumber for housing construction, etc. It is somewhat difficult, however, to explain fully the increase in Manitoba. Relief costs in Manitoba for the period under review amount to $79,211.37, compared with an expenditure of $59,083.37 in the province of British Columbia, where the Indian population is almost double that of the population in Manitoba. An itemized statement of welfare expenditures in Manitoba indicates that the higher expenditures take place amongst hunting and trapping Indians. There has been, for example, an increase of almost $3,000 in the Norway House Agency and over $1,000 in The Pas Agency.

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TRAINING:

A great deal of enthusiasm is being displayed by the pupils of a number of our Indian residential schools in the processing of yarn for the Armed Forces. The following excerpt is taken from a recent issue of the Edmonton bulletin:-

"Indian children of the Ermineskin Residential School at Hobbema are doing their part to help in Canada's war effort.

"In army camps throughout the province, soldiers are darning their socks with wool prepared by the Indian children from condemned socks which were discarded by the troops and returned to the salvage depot of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps at Calgary.

"When the 'condemned' socks - that is socks no longer fit for use by the troops - are received at the salvage depot from various units, they are packed and shipped to the Indian school at Hobbema of which Father F. Pheasme, O.M.I., is principal.

"The young Indians wash and disinfect the socks, then unravel the uppers and card the wool in skeins for darning purposes.

"The skeins of wool are then returned to Ordnance and distributed to the various Army units.

"The plan of having the students at Indian schools perform this worthwhile work is being carried on across the Dominion".

A number of reports received recently from public school inspectors and from one or two of our own inspectors deal with conditions that are far from satisfactory at a number of our Indian residential schools. With a substantial increase in the cost of living in recent years, coupled with the difficulty experienced by the church authorities in securing certain supplies such as woollen garments, etc., it is perhaps too much to expect satisfactory reports from these institutions. Conditions at one or two of the schools have a tendency to contribute to truancy. Inspector Coleman, who made a special inspection of the Alberni School, to determine the cause of truancy, in his report dated March 4, states:-

"When I visited the school I attended at the noon meal in the children's dining room and observed that the food was served up on the tables 15 minutes before the entrance of the children. It consisted of boiled fish, potatoes, a piece of cake and water to drink for beverage. This did not appear to be a very interesting meal, as it did not appear to contain the necessary elements for maintaining the health of the children, although it might have some fattening value; I asked to see the menu for the week in order to ascertain the food balance for the day. I was informed by the Principal that he did not have one, the planning being left to the woman in charge of the kitchen. It was evident that the Principal was not conversant with the meals served, as would be expected. I would point out

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that, under existing circumstances, great care has to be taken with such diets, due to shortage of certain foods, and that the absence of planning is liable to lead to serious results, so far as the health of the children is concerned."

Major MacKay, in sending forward Inspector McArthur's report on the St. George's School, Lytton, B.C., states:

"Lack of properly qualified teachers is no doubt the fundamental cause of the low standard in the academic work at St. George's. It will be noted that Inspector McArthur found the teaching in three of the four divisions unsatisfactory and in one of the four divisions, wholly worthless. This, to say the least, is a disturbing state of affairs, but when one examines the qualifications of the present teaching staff, it is what might well be expected. It is evident that there has been a gradual deterioration in the academic work at St. George's since the resignation of Mr. Norman Stewart, which occurred shortly after Mr. Hives took over. It will be recalled that Inspector Barry reported quite favouragly on this school in September, 1941. The four teachers on the staff at that time were fully qualified and all but one had considerable teaching experience.

"The question of salary has probably contributed to the difficulty of getting certificated teachers but in my opinion not to the extent suggested by Mr. McArthur. There has been, and continues to be, a scarcity of teachers, but apart from this and the question of salary, I am afraid that there continues to be a tendency on the part of some of our principals to feel that qualified teachers are not essential for work in Indian schools."

Inspector McArthur himself, in commenting upon the work of the teachers at this school, states:

"I found it impossible to rate three of the teachers on some of the points listed, largely because they are not teachers at all in the ordinary sense of the word. For instance, they do not know what preparation entails, despite the fact that they are conscientious. At the present time this condition is not by any means confined to Indian schools."

A disturbing report on the prevalence of tuberculosis amongst the Indian pupils enrolled at the Morley (United Church) Residential School has been sent forward by Inspector Schmidt. In this report Dr. Baker, of the Central Alberta Sanatorium, states:

"Nine pupils have become positive reactors to the tuberculin test since November, 1941".

Dr. Baker in his report continues:

" I wish to point out that these children were not only X-rayed but given a physical examination by a member of our staff on March 9. There seems to have been a most unfortunate serious outbreak of tuberculosis in connection with this school and hospital, and I think your

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Department should take steps to have another survey made before long".

This is a matter that comes directly under the supervision of the Acting Superintendent of Medical Services. I feel it my duty and responsibility, h wever, to state that in my humble judgment there is a vital and direct relationship between such outbreaks and the grants made by this Department for the upkeep and maintenance of our residential schools. I am convinced that with the limited funds at our disposal we should again seriously consider the abandonment of a number of our insanitary dilapidated residential schools. This would enable us without increasing our appropriation to increase the grants to a number of schools that appear to be unable to function effectively under the existing financial arrangements.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. George Forbes, O.M.I., Principal, Indian Residential School, Kootenay, B. C.;

Rt. Rev. J. Trocellier, O.M.I., Coad. to Bishop of Mackenzie;

Mr. J. G. Burk, Indian Agent, Port Arthur, Ont.;

Mr. Johnston - Canadian Industries, Toronto, Ont.;

Major McKeand,

Dr. T. J. Orford, Indian Agent Moose Factory, Ont.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-61

Ottawa, April 30, 1943.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended April 30, 1943.

WELFARE:

In response to an invitation received from Mr. Arneil, I attended a conference of Indian agents organized by him and held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on April 2 and 3.

This was in my judgment one of the best conferences of its kind that I have attended at any time. The speeches delivered were brief and informative, the discussions relevant and well directed and the proceedings during the entire two day period of more than ordinary inspirational value. I am convinced that serious consideration should be given to the desirability of holding such conferences annually or semi-annually. Two of the speeches delivered appeared to me to be outstanding. One was delivered by Mr. Rush, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture Extension Branch. Mr. Rush is a vegetable grower on a large scale and he devotes a limited part of his time to the delivery of lectures for the Department of Agriculture. He has been engaged in the production of vegetables for half a century or more and informed us that last winter he shipped out 90,000 head of cabbage without losing a single head. Mr. Rush discussed up-to-date methods of soil cultivation, the selection of vegetable seeds, planting, weed eradication, spraying as a means of insect control, the dehydration of vegetables, the construction of root-houses, the storage of vegetables, generally, the effect of war on vegetable imports and in fact almost everything related to practical gardening. The discussion of Mr. Rush's address extended far into the night. The second address was delivered by Dr. Moore. It is exceedingly difficult to sum up in a sentence or two the impression created on the minds of the agents by Dr. Moore's illustrated lecture. Despite the fact that a great many of the terms used by Dr. Moore were technical, the lecture as a whole was followed very closely. The fact that the subject matter of the lecture and particularly the relationship between production of vegetables and health was discussed in the rooms by the Indian agents until the early hours of the morning is a striking tribute to the lecture itself and to its effectiveness in stimulating interest in the matters discussed. The delivery of this lecture at Toronto and at points in the West by Dr. Moore has already resulted in a number of requests for departmental assistance. These requests consist of additional demands for vegetable seeds, requests

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for pigs, milch cows, poultry, goats and farm equipment. Should these requests continue - and I am disposed to think they will - it is altogether likely that this campaign, if I may refer to it as such, may result in an additional expenditure of welfare funds that may exceed $100,000 for the present fiscal year. This money, however, will be well spent if it contributes to the health and physical wellbeing of the Indian population and should ultimately have the effect of substantially reducing hospital costs.

Another interesting result of the conference at Toronto is supplied in the number of requests for Dutch willow slips. Mr. Down of Muncey delivered a brief address at the conference on the cultivation of willow at his agency. His remarks seem to supply the answer to a number of questions that have recently been reaching the Department in respect to an adequate supply of raw material for basket making at reserves such as St. Regis, Pierreville, Maria, and Prince Edward Island. These willows not only make a substantial basket and one that is likely to be much more durable than the Black Ash baskets, but are admirably suitable for the construction of wicker furniture. You will be interested to learn that arrangements have already been made for willow plots at St. Regis and the other reserves where Indians are engaged in basket-making already referred to.

Indian Agent Down, in commenting upon the agents' conference, in a letter dated April 10, states:-

"I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity given of meeting with the senior departmental officials and officials of the field staff in a round-table conference. I left the conference with a spirit of complete satisfaction and the knowledge that our problems are not insurmountable. Much credit is due to the departmental officials for the close, friendly co-operation. A great measure of credit is due also to Inspector Arneil for his untiring efforts to make the conference the success it was."

Letters, indicating a wide-spread interest in our gardening program of this year, continue to reach this Division. The minutes of the meeting of the Enoch Band (Edmonton Agency) held March 8, read in part as follows:-

"Agent Laight then spoke on Indian gardens. He told Council that it was the wish of the Department that every Indian on the reserve should have a garden. He explained that by growing enough vegetables the Indians would have a large part of their food. He also explained that it would not be enough just to grow vegetables for summer use but that every Indian should be expected to grow enough for both summer and winter use. Agent Laight informed Council that there was now a good root-house at the agency, where the Indians could store their vegetables for winter use and that he expected to see the root-house filled with potatoes and vegetables this fall. The Chief and Councillors agreed to give Farming Instructor Boorse all the assistance they could in having good gardens cultivated on the reserve this year".

An illustration of initiative on the part of an agent, coupled with real co-operation between him and

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the officials of the Provincial Department of Natural Resources, is supplied in a report from Indian Agent Pugh, Saddle Lake, dated March 31. In this report the agent states:-

"I was successful in obtaining a crate of fish eggs from the Alberta Provincial Fish Hatchery at Canyon Creek, through the good offices of Fish Inspector M. Heron, of Lac la Biche, Alberta. In company with Farming Instructor Camrie, we put these into Saddle Lake, - approximately 2 million whitefish eggs - on March 18. The co-operation of the Indians was excellent and they seemed to appreciate this action".

We have been constantly emphasizing in our correspondence of late the desirability of having Indians who are now employed at high wages spend at least part of their earnings on the improvement and reconstruction of their homes. The response, while not as satisfactory as one might expect, in a few agencies at least, is rather encouraging.. Indian Agent Ashbridge, of the West Coast Agency, in his last report, states:-

"New houses have been built on Sheshaht, Opitsat, Hesquiaht, Moachaht, Ohiet and Ucluelet Reserves. All these houses are of more modern design than the ones formerly built by Indians on the Coast and all have been built without departmental assistance".

Letters received from hunting and trapping Indians are usually somewhat discouraging. Relief costs remain high in these regions. In view of this fact, the news contained in a personal letter received a few days age from Mr. J.A.C. Watt, Rupert's House, by Mr. R. Conn, is exceptionally gratifying. Mr. Watt states:-

"The beavers are rolling in and more mink than we have ever had here. Indians have very little in the way of debts and over $4,000 in credit balances. Rats are a better price than last year and if they get some they should be well away. The Indians have contributed almost $200.00 to Red Cross work this year. The relief account is confined to old widows."

TRAINING

For the second year in succession, a special grant, amounting to $10.00 per pupil, was sent out early in the month to our residential schools. Audit reports recently received indicate that in a large number of cases this grant was urgently needed. Mr. W. R. Butchart, in his audit statement on the Alberni Residential School (U.C.) dated March 29, 1943, states:-

"The total revenue for the 24 months was $72,670.40, and includes per capita grants received from the Department through the Board of Home Missions, Toronto, amounting to $67,903.50. The grants for manual training for the period totalled $2,087.32, and other grants from Ottawa amounted to $287.56. Farm revenue from the sale

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of live stock amounted to $1,118.11, while sale of candy and sundry refunds totalled $1,278.91.

"The expenditures amounted to $76,436.79 and are $3,766.39 in excess of the revenue for the period. As a whole, the expenditures compare very favourably with other schools of comparable size in the province. The salaries are about equal to those at St. George's School, Lytton, the only other large Protestant school in British Columbia. Power and fuel costs at $6,686.78 are somewhat higher than at other schools. Transportation costs for pupils at $4,559.42 are also high, and will probably continue, as the pupils are drawn from such distant and scattered small areas. Included under 'Miscellaneous' are bank charges of $136.80, interest on overdraft.

"The Principal has had much difficulty in attempting to keep his expenditures within the income. The church authorities have guaranteed an overdraft of $2,000.00 but the Bank has asked that this guarantee be increased to $4,000.00. Besides the deficit of $4,364.93, the liabilities at the end of February included merchants' accounts of about $1,500.00 (including February accounts of about $1,000.) and the February salaries of about $1,100.00."

You may remember that immediately following the resignation of Inspector Barry we entered into an agreement with the Provincial Department of Education in British Columbia, whereby our schools are being inspected, this year, by the public school inspectors. The reports of these inspectors on the Indian schools visited to date have been somewhat critical. Their criticisms have been directed particularly against the employment of teachers lacking professional qualifications. The report of Inspector H. H. MacKenzie, dated March 31, on the St. Mary's Mission Residential School, and the report of A. F. Matthews on the Kamloops Residential School appear to be the most satisfactory yet received. The Inspector in his report on the St. Mary's School states:-

"The classrooms at this school are large, well lighted and comfortable.

"Children spend half of each day in classroom work in the academic subject-fields taught, and the remainder of the school day is occupied by the boys in technical work or out-of-door activities, and by the girls in home economic activities, including sewing, cooking, laundry, etc. The boys have the benefit of a manual training instructor for three half days weekly.

"These Indian children display unmistakable evidence of being exceptionally well cared for. They are well fed and well and suitably clothed - the girls being taught to make practically all their own clothing. Dormitories and dining rooms are commodious, bright, sanitary and well kept.

"The work of teaching in all classrooms would be facilitated by furnishing a supply of supplementary reading and source material for the different grades enrolled.

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"There is a very fine tone displayed throughout the school. Pupils are genuinely happy and seem to appreciate the kindly care and attention accorded them. The staff of teachers display unfeigned interest in and enthusiasm for their work and are rendering a very fine teaching service.

"To Reverend Father Superior Fleury, principal of the school, however, whose optimism, energy, broad-mindedness and kindly and charming personality pervade the whole atmosphere of this institution, must go the credit for the truly sound and practical training given to these Indian children."

Inspector A. F. Matthews, in his report on the Kamloops Residential School, dated March 30, 1945, states:-

"A good deal of attention is given to the matter of the vocational training of the pupils. The school day is divided into two main periods. In the case of the boys, one of these periods is spent in practical work on the farm, and the other in classroom instruction. When the new manual arts building is completed, the vocational training will be extended. At present there is not much integration, if any, of this work with the actual instruction in the classroom. It appears to me that the classroom instruction in certain subjects, and particularly in Science, should be correlated in a large measure with the agricultural and mechanical art work carried on by the pupils.

" The girls appear to be getting a good practical training in domestic science and kindred subjects. Training in the domestic arts, such as cooking, fruit preserving, needlework, spinning, etc., is stressed. The pupils make their own uniforms and dresses and appear to be proficient in knitting, mending and fancy needlework. They are well supplied with equipment for carrying on these various activities and this material is well utilized.

"The school in general appears to be well conducted. Its condition reflects much credit on the business management and organizing ability of Father O'Grady. As principal of the school, he keeps in close touch with all its various activities and is energetic and progressive in his work of administration and in his efforts towards providing a worthwhile training for the pupils. All records covering the school life of each pupil and the general business administration of the school plant are kept on file in the principal's office.

"The auditorium is a large building with a well equipped stage and a large central floor for games and general recreational purposes. It is equipped, also, with a moving picture machine. During my visit to the school the pupils staged an evening entertainment consisting of instrumental selections from the school band, vocal numbers by the girls and an exhibition of physical exercises by the boys. The colorful and becoming uniforms worn by the girls and boys were made by the pupils. The various items on the program were well rendered and

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thoroughly enjoyed by the audience as well as by the performers themselves. The program presented by the pupils reflects much credit on the teaching and organizing ability of the teachers who trained them for this performance."

The following excerpt has been taken from the quarterly return sent in by Mr. Joseph M. Barre, teacher of the Pemberton Indian Day School, B. C.:-

"School activities organized in the past have been continued with renewed vigor. The Junior Red Cross is active and sponsors the salvage drive. Radish, pumpkin and other seeds were harvested from the school garden. The visual course in Tuberculosis Education has been successfully covered in this quarter.

"A film slide of Indian basket weaving and commentary was made by this teacher for the Extension Department of the University of B. C."

The following visitors called at this office during the month:-

Mr. R. J. Johns, Director of Vocational Instruction, Manitoba;

Indian Agents -

James E. Daly, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

J. A. MacLean, Eskasoni Chapel, N. S.

Harry C. Rice, Shubenacadie, N. S.

Mr. MacDonald Jacobs, Caughnawaga, Que.

Rev. E. Routhier, O.M.I., Provincial, Edmonton, Alta.

Mr. Cheshire, Hudson's Bay Company,

Mr. Cragg, Globe & Mail, Toronto.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, June 1, 1943.

Memorandum:

[redacted]

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended May 31, 1943.

WELFARE:

Despite the fact that a number of weeks have passed since the visit of the Nova Scotia agents to Ottawa and the meetings of agents in Toronto, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, references to these meetings appear in agency reports and in general correspondence, almost daily. Indian Agent Rice, in his last monthly report on the Shubenacadie Agency, states:-

"To have been to Ottawa for a week, in close contact with the officers of the Branch, was a much appreciated revelation. Names that were once identified only by signatures and titles have now become personalities with their own backgrounds. With these impressions comes a more vivid realization and understanding of the tremendous amount of work which these officials continually accomplish in their respective fields. Our labours here, on these individual reserves, are dwarfed by comparison. With the proper perspective comes a keen appreciation and a whole-hearted respect for the men with whom we work. To have been to Ottawa meeting our officers and to have been welcomed so cordially and treated so royally while there will always be greatly appreciated. I want to sincerely thank each and every one who in any way contributed to the success and enjoyment of the conference."

Indian Agent Howe - Stuart Lake Agency - in his last report states:-

"During my visit to Vancouver to interview Stephen Poole (accused of the murder of his wife) I was extremely fortunate to attend a very interesting and enlightening lecture on Nutrition, delivered by Dr. P. E. Moore, Acting Superintendent of Medical Services. May I respectfully suggest that at some future date similar lectures, accompanied by slides, be shown in this agency, where the Indians can attend, and particularly at the Lejac Indian Residential School."

Agents in their monthly reports indicate that this spring has been the most backward experienced by them at any time in recent years. Indian Agent Gooderham, in his report dated May 12, on the Blackfoot Agency, states:-

"Very little spring work has been done on the farms. Some cultivating was started, but the weed crop

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was so slow that this was held up. Seed grain has been distributed, cleaned and treated, and machinery has been put in pretty good shape to rush in the crop. It is now the 12th of May and there is not 10% of the crop seeded. This is the latest season in our experience and it is hoped that nothing will hold up the spring work longer and that there will be a good rapid growing season".

The backwardness of the spring is likely to result in a substantial increased oat and barley acreage and a corresponding reduction in the wheat acreage. In view of the existing wheat surplus, however, this may result in better balanced agricultural operations and lead to greater dependence on mixed farming and stock raising.

The response on the part of agents and school principals to our circular letter on gardening continues to be encouraging. Indian Agent Ostrander, in his report on the Battleford Agency, dated May 5, states:-

"The special effort put forward towards gardening, hog-raising, the production of milk, eggs and poultry is already bearing fruit. Many Indians have been able to buy a few chickens and have already made arrangements to increase their gardening efforts for the year. With authority from the Department, 30 breeding sows have been purchased and there were also a few sows purchased by Indians with their own funds. I think that in all there will be about 50 litters of young pigs this spring, which should make a substantial difference to the pork production of the country as well as a considerable revenue to the Indians. There is a large quantity of feed grain available on the reserves where these sows are located and little doubt exists that the effort will prove successful."

Indian Agent Daunt, in his report on the New Westminster Agency, dated May 1, states:-

"On April 29 we attended a very interesting lecture on Nutrition by Dr. P. E. Moore, Acting Superintendent of Medical Services. The Reverend Principal of St. Mary's Indian Residential School and two Sisters were also present from this agency. As the lecture was to be repeated at the Coqualeetza Indian Hospital, Sardis, we instructed the members of the local Indian women's club to attend."

The work undertaken and accomplished from time to time by the Society for the Furtherance of B. C. Indian Arts and Crafts continues to receive widespread publicity in the province. The Victoria Times of May 8, in an article entitled "Indian Art Exhibit" states:-

"At 8.30 p. m. Monday, May 17, in the Provincial Museum, Mrs. Walter C. Nichol will open the exhibition of the work of B. C. Indian children, which has been arranged by Dr. C. Carl, with the assistance of A. E. Pickford. The exhibition is being sponsored by the Society for the Furtherance of B. C. Indian Arts and Crafts, which was founded by Miss Alice Ravenhill and of which Major L. Bullock-Webster is now president. This society was responible for bringing to the notice of the general public the paintings of Francis Baptiste of the Inkameep Reserve and

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entertained the Indian children brought here by the community drama branch of the Provincial Department of Education for the opening of Thunderbird Park."

Dr. J. Melling, of the Athabaska Agency, in his last report, refers to the decision of the Department to supply Vitamin B flour to Indian agencies. Dr. Melling states:-

"I am pleased to see that Vitamin B fortified flour is to be ordered for Indian use. I have seen what would appear to be signs and symptoms of thiamin deficiency in both Eskimo and Indians during the past four years. It would be interesting to run a series of blood levels for this substance in our local Indian population. It would be interesting also to compare the population of one of our primitive bands - solely meat eaters - with one of our more advanced bands whose diet is generally more mixed and which is particularly high in flour and potato carbohydrates. ... I have noted particularly with the Eskimo that those individuals that took their food in the characteristic fashion - uncooked - were a healthier lot from the point of view of the B complex deficiencies.

"The introduction of fortified flour would seem to be very commendable, providing a blanket order were issued to all traders dealing in this commodity. I recall that while I was at Chesterfield Inlet the Hudson's Bay Company, in co-operation with the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, introduced a variety of whole wheat flour. The opposition trader at that point was stocked with the standard white flour. The stores of the latter trader were soon consumed as against a marked drop in the flour sales of the Hudson's Bay Company. Finally the natives resorted to using pieces of silk or satin to sift the germ element from the Company flour so that the resulting bannock would be white. It is not easy to introduce new ideas to our native population especially if those ideas involve some alteration in the dietary habits."

TRAINING.

You may remember that Miss E. Smith-Windsor, teacher at the Fisher River Indian Day School, was employed for a month of the holiday period of last year in the organisation of Homemakers' clubs on a number of reserves in Manitoba, and permission has already been granted Inspector Hamilton to employ her for a similar period in organisation work this summer. It is gratifying to note that this teacher has been outstandingly successful in the organisation of women's clubs on her own reserve. Inspector Hamilton, in a letter dated May 21, states: -

"Miss Smith-Windsor, teacher on the Fisher River Reserve, reports the result of a Red Cross drive at that point. The W. A. and Women's Clubs held a joint sale of goods which netted a total sum of $260.00. This was certainly a worthwhile effort and the women of the different organisations are deserving of hearty congratulations. Perhaps you might see fit to write Miss Smith-Windsor, Keeseetak, Man., a letter of appreciation."

A letter expressing appreciation has already been sent forward to this teacher.

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It would appear that steady progress is being made in the organization and extension of vocational courses in the province of Alberta. You may remember that Mr. Doucet visited the schools of this province about two years ago. Indian Agent Iredale, in a report on the Morley (U.C.) Residential School dated May 14, states:-

"I would like to mention that excellent progress has been made at the school in the manual training classes. The older boys are showing wonderful response in the making of various articles (household things) such as medicine cabinets, etc., but what struck me most were the kitchen cabinets, of which there were seven, all completed, with the exception of three which still need the small handles and the glass in the doors.

"They are all the same size and style, measuring 42 inches by 24 inches by 68 inches high in the lower part. There are two cupboards and two drawers and above the table top there is another cupboard with glass doors opening in the middle, with hooks for hanging cups and small beading inside near the back to set plates on their edges. These cabinets are very well made and are attractively painted in various colours. I would estimate them to be worth at least $25.00 each.

"The boys are very proud of their work and they will be allowed to take them home at the end of the school year. In my opinion this line of training should be encouraged. I would suggest that further materials should be furnished for next year's manual training, but I think they should get their supplies during the summer vacation, in order that they can commence immediately in the new school year and also in time to allow the lumber to become properly dried out (most of the lumber purchased now-a-days is very green).

"I cannot say that the progress in the class-room is anything wonderful. The majority of the children are just mediocre, but there seem to be a few bright pupils.

"The sewing classes are doing very good work, repairing clothes and making over old clothes into various useful garments. This is very good training. There is also a beadwork class one afternoon each week, when the girls are shown how to make leather goods, gloves, mitts, moccasins and the like, with bead trimmings. Some of the work is very good, both in design and workmanship."

A number of schools have been particularly successful in reclaiming wool from discarded military socks. The Sisters in charge of the Pierreville Indian Day School are in receipt of the following letter from Major L. A. LaCroix: -

"Reverend Sisters: - This will acknowledge with thanks receipt of 14 pairs of socks together with 540 cards of darning wool made from condemned socks.

"This office would particularly like to emphasize the high standard of work performed by your pupils in making new socks from condemned socks. Several pairs

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of these socks are being forwarded to the Army Salvage and Disposal Board for their information.
Yours truly - L. A. LaCroix, Major,
D. O. C. MD. No. 5."

Mrs. Winifred E. Paison, teacher of the Boothroyd Indian Day School, Lytton Agency, British Columbia, in a letter dated March 31, states:-

"The pupils of this school are all members of the B. C. Junior Red Cross and complete their health charts each morning. They have sent parcels of knitted goods to the Red Cross for bombed out children overseas and have also sent donations to the Prisoner of War fund.

"With reference to a circular recently sent out by the Department on Nature Study, I would like to state that my pupils, like myself, are great nature lovers. We keep a daily record of everything we observe - the arrival of birds and their migration, arrival of insects, flowers of every season, etc. We make good use of 'Canadian Nature' and 'Forest and Outdoor' magazines."

Two fully qualified teachers are regularly employed at the Coqualeetza Hospital. The salaries of these teachers are paid from the Indian Education Appropriation. In the employment of these teachers we are following a practice that has become general at the larger sanatoria throughout the country. Mr. H. H. MacKenzie, public school inspector, in his first report on the work of these teachers, dated April 1, states:-

"All children are inmates of the Coqualeetza Indian Hospital and receive their instruction in their hospital cots, either in the preventorium or in the regular wards of the hospital. Thus there can be no classroom activities in the usual sense of that term. In the preventorium, pupils receive instruction two hours daily for five days per week. In hospital wards A and D (younger children) daily instruction continues for approximately one hour; in Ward C, one hour on alternate days and in Wards B and E, for one and one-half hours daily.

"A really noble experiment is being attempted here, and I am persuaded that a very fine service is being rendered to these invalid Indian children. As must be obvious, the work is beset with many real difficulties but admirable patience, genuine sympathy and understanding and indefatigable energy in, and enthusiasm for, their work on the part of both teachers engaged in this service are assurances of sound and successful work being accomplished."

Miss Bertha Blue, teacher at the Songhees Indian Day School, Cowichan Agency, B. C., in a report to the Indian Agent dated May 9, states that a Homemakers' Club has been organized recently on the reserve. She writes as follows:-

"At present some of the members are knitting for our Armed Forces while others are sewing articles for the needy in Russia. Another item stressed at some of the first meetings was the necessity of planting gardens. The

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majority of the members have already done so. For our next meeting we have been fortunate in procuring a guest speaker. The subject of her lecture will be 'Proper Nutrition and Good Health'. This, I feel sure, will prove not only interesting but enlightening to our members."

Indian Agent R. H. Moore, Duncan, B.C., in commenting upon the work of this teacher, states:-

"I might say in this regard that Miss Blue has already shown her ability as an organizer among the women of the reserve in many ways. There is quite an active Junior Red Cross Unit at this school."

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Mr. J. A. Marleau, Indian Agent, Nipissing Agency, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Mr. D. M. Stephens, Deputy Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Man.

Very Rev. J. Scannell, O.M.I., Provincial of Oblate Order in B. C.

Rev. Dr. Geo. Dorey, Associate Secretary, Board of Home Missions, United Church, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. F. Briseboia, Indian Agent, Caughnawaga, Que.

Mr. Rodolphe Leduc, M. P.

Representative of Office Specialty Co.

Rev. Father Cashen, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Kelly, Chief, Salvage Division.

Dr. Coady, Director of Extension Service, St. Francois Xavier University, Antigonish, N. S.

H. A. Hoey
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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I Dec IV
5-D-3
W. Murray

Ottawa, June 30, 1943.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended June 30, 1943.

WELFARE:

I am now in receipt of the final financial statement showing welfare and relief expenditures, by provinces, for the fiscal year 1942-43. This statement indicates a net decrease in expenditures amounting to $59,379.25 when compared with expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. Decreases appear to have taken place in all the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, which shows a net increase amounting to $443.08, and British Columbia, with an increase of $1,619.78.

A particularly gratifying feature of this statement is the net decrease in relief expenditures in the province of Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick. The decrease in Nova Scotia amounts to $13,020.23. This net reduction in expenditure has taken place despite unusual expenditures made for the purchase of trucks, sawmills and a limited acreage of land at the Shubenacadie and Eskasoni Reserves. The salary of Mr. Robb, Construction Foreman, and the wages of a group of men engaged in the construction of Indian homes has also been charged to the Welfare Appropriation.

Relief expenditures remain high in the northern Agencies - Seven Islands, Abitibi, James Bay, Sioux Lookout, Clandeboye, Norway House, The Pas, Battleford, Athabaska, and Lesser Slave Lake. The smallest decrease - $398.37 - appears to have taken place in the province of Manitoba, and the greatest, apart from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, already referred to - $19,252.22 - in the province of Saskatchewan.

The reduction in expenditures appears on the whole reasonably satisfactory. Certain lands were purchased from the welfare appropriation during the last fiscal year in Nova Scotia and Rear Island, Ontario. These expenditures would ordinarily be charged to the Reserves and Trusts Division and are scarcely a legitimate charge on welfare funds. However, no provision has been made in recent years for the purchase of lands in the Reserves and Trusts appropriation.

The following excerpt, taken from the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, is interesting, in view of the decision of this Department, in 1941, to purchase additional lands and centralize the Indian population of Nova Scotia on the Shubenacadie and Eskasoni Reserves:-

"Essentially the Indians are a rural people and services in their behalf have had to be aimed at their economic rehabilitation, largely through various forms of agriculture, forestry, livestock and other uses of natural resources. Studies conducted during the past four years

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of graduates of Indian schools show unmistakably that the majority of Indian young people, upon completion of their schooling, either remained at home permanently or returned there within a short time after graduation. Even the young people who had been trained in vocational and industrial pursuits as a rule did not pursue their trades, but found their way back to their home communities. The depression and the continuing unemployment in skilled trades and other forms of wage work made it extremely difficult for young Indians to secure employment in cities. Hence, it became the policy of the Indian Service to make available to Indians every possible opportunity to secure a livelihood through the use of reservation resources.

"This policy found expression in a program characterized by land acquisition and consolidation; extension of credit facilities; conservation of soil and moisture; education of Indian youth in the intelligent use and conservation of their resources, and by other activities designed to conserve, enlarge and properly to use the natural resources of the Indians.

"These efforts toward economic adjustment of the Indians on the land and the conservation of their resources are now being supplemented with programs to aid the Indians in taking their part in the defense program."

I have referred on more than one occasion in these reports to the urgent need of repairs at certain Indian day and residential schools. In recent weeks I have had an opportunity to review reports dealing with the condition of agency offices, the homes of Indian agents and agency buildings in general. These reports have convinced me that the funds available for the repair and upkeep of these buildings during the last 10 or 15 years have been wholly inadequate, to keep the buildings in good condition. Mr. Christianson, in a lengthy report on the Touchwood Agency, dated June 10, 1943, under the heading "Government Buildings", states:-

"As you are aware, no exterior painting has been done at this agency for years. The sidings on the buildings are becoming loose and need renailing. The furnaces are giving out and a great deal of expenditure will have to be made to put the buildings in shape. The furnace at the agency office is burnt out; the furnace at the agency house is burnt out and the furnace at the farming instructor's house at Fishing Lake is burnt out. Therefore, you will see it will take a lot of money to put things in shape. On the outside the buildings appear to be alright but they are in poor shape when examined from close range."

It has occurred to me that an officer might be employed by this Branch and charged with the responsibility of making the best possible use of the surplus materials and equipment that are likely to be available from time to time at military camps. I find it difficult to persuade myself that Indian agents and field officers, generally, can render satisfactory service while they remain dissatisfied to the extent that a number of them appear to be dissatisfied with housing conditions on our reserves.

A sincere attempt has been made during the last to or three years to increase the number of live stock,-

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cows, goats, pigs, etc., on our reserves in the Prairie Provinces. The response on the part of agents has been somewhat dilatory, but with the disappearance of drought conditions, recent reports have become more encouraging. Indian Agent Ostrander, in his report dated June 6, 1943, on the Battleford Agency, states:-

"Cattle have wintered with minimum losses. The calves are coming along satisfactorily. Nine well-bred Hereford heifers were bought for the Poundmaker's Reserve at the request of the Indians. Goats are being purchased where needed and are being requested for milking purposes. However, only four have been bought so far and goats are hard to get. Seven more will be purchased just as soon as they can be found. In an effort to increase hog production, 50 sows, in pig, have been purchased with departmental authority. Another 25 have been purchased by Indians with their own resources. A few of these have farrowed and the average litter is slightly over eight, which, with fair luck and good attention, should give us around 400 hogs for market early in the winter. The Indians appear to have become quite interested in the hog industry and it should develop, unless it receives an unexpected setback by disease or accident."

The reafforestation program, started in Ontario four years ago, has been retarded somewhat by the acute labour shortage existing on reserves. It is encouraging to note, however, that the Indian agents concerned remain interested in these projects and encourage their extension wherever possible. Indian Agent McNaughton, St. Regis Agency, in his last report, dated June 4, states:-

"Two acres of land were leased in the Chenail for the purpose of planting willows and 16,000 sets were put in at this agency. In addition to this, 1,000 pine were planted, some for agency purposes and the rest distributed amongst Indians. A number were planted at three of our schools, the latter being done to improve the site as well as to provide a windbreak. A small number of fruit trees were also distributed."

TRAINING.

Excerpts from two letters received by Canon S. Middleton, Principal, St. Paul's (C.E.) Residential School, Blood Reserve, Alberta, have been published in a recent issue of the Lethbridge Herald. These letters indicate that these boys are continuing with their studies and seeking to improve their educational standing while serving with the Armed Forces. In part, this ex-pupil, now in England, writes:-

"I am taking a course at an English School and the instructors really know what they are doing. Most of them saw service in the Battle of France. It is quite odd to be amongst English fellows. They are very reserved but we get along fine. There is a sharp contrast between them and the Canadians. The Canadians are usually loud-voiced and more confident than the English. Yesterday I went for a walk in a part of England I used to read about in ancient history, never dreaming that some day I would be sitting in that spot. The Salisbury Plains look like the prairies. At Petawawa 40 of us were in the same class; now there are only 4 of us taking advanced survey work,- a very small percentage, considering that the Petawawa

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class had the highest average of any class to take the course. If you are not mathematically inclined, however, you simply cannot keep up the pace. I would like to form an all-Indian regiment, but I am afraid it is an idle thought."

The other ex-pupil, Stephen Wadsworth, writes:-

"I am getting along very satisfactorily in school. I am up in the filing and fitting department and will spend one month there before moving on into the woodwork department. I am getting quite proficient with a file and other tools".

Speaking of his family at home, he says:

"I am here so that they and their children may go on living in a world that is really worth living in. I have often heard the phrase 'A country worth living in is worth fighting for', and I quite agree with it. I am happy and proud to be able to say that the graduates of good old St. Paul's have contributed so much toward the realization of a final Allied victory".

Recent audit reports received from the Treasury office indicate a rather disturbing increase in the cost of operating residential schools. These increased costs would appear to be due to a reduction in the average attendance at a number of our schools and the increased salaries paid to teachers, coupled with the higher wages paid to farm help. Mr. E. H. Berthe, in his last report on the Mount Elgin Institute, dated May 26, 1943, states:-

"The cost per pupil per year shows an increase of $34.19 over the previous year. This increase is due to the reduction in the average attendance from 141.15 in 1941-42 to 127.76 in 1942-43.

Mr. Berthe adds: - "Although there were no extraordinary purchases at this school during the year, the financial condition is worse than one year ago. According to the Principal, he cannot see any improvement in sight, as the general cost of operation appears to be steadily increasing".

Mr. W. R. Butchart, in his report on the Sacred Heart (R.C.) Residential School, Peigan Agency, dated May 7, 1943, states:

"The cost of operation per day was up by $4.38. The cost of operation per pupil per year was quite high at $224.30 - an increase of $26.56. This increase may be traced to the increased farm costs. The cost of clothing at $7.41 is very low and is down by $8.86. The cost of food at $31.57 per pupil per year is up 61¢."

The per capita grant allowed at this school is $165.00.

The Auditor, Mr. Butchart, in his report on the Blood (R.C.) Residential School, dated May 26, states:

"The cost of operation per day is up by $12.21 and the cost of operation of $205.28 per pupil per year shows an increase over the preceding year of $32.76. The cost of clothing at $18.95 is $5.70 higher and the cost of food at $26.21 is $3.24 higher. The children appear

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to be well dressed. The low food costs are due to the fact that all meat, vegetables, milk, butter and eggs are produced on the farm."

The per capita grant allowed at this school is $165.00.

You may remember that, immediately following the retirement of Inspector Barry, provision was made for the inspection of our Indian day and residential schools in British Columbia by public school inspectors, under the direction of the Provincial Department of Education. Reports of these inspectors have been reaching the Department from time to time during the last 6 or 7 months. While a few of the reports submitted by these inspectors have been somewhat critical of certain teachers who lack professional standing and of others too old to adopt new teaching methods, the reports on the whole have been satisfactory and somewhat encouraging.

Inspector T. F. Robson, in his report on the Lejac (R.C.) Residential School, Stuart Lake Agency, states:-

"The program of vocational work provided at this school is comprehensive and varied. Provision is made for differences in age, sex, physique and talent. Training tasks are rotated so that children obtain variety of experience in home activities, the school farm, gardens and workshops.

"Boys were observed actively employed in the care and feeding of farm stock, wood and metal work, shoe repairing, gardening, slaughtering and preparation of animals for food consumption, and various aspects of repair work and maintenance.

"A hot-house has recently been constructed by the boys for the acceleration of plant production. Improvised power tools, initiated by the instructor of vocational training - a graduate of the shool - are a feature of the wood-work establishment. The butchers' and cobblers' shops are giving valuable training. Some of these buildings are too small and the scope of the work is thereby restricted.

"Girls are well trained in homemaking activities and develop responsibility in house-work - care, preparation and service of food, dormitory service, laundry, bakeshop and dairy practice. They take an active part in butter and cheese making and in the cleaning and grading of eggs. Training in needlework is exceptionally good; much of the pupils' clothing is made and maintained by the girls; the art needlework is excellent and the knitting, noteworthy. Spinning is practised and the provision of hand-looms would be a worthwhile addition to this phase of pupil training.

"With respect to general conditions, I may state this institution is effectively supervised and economically and efficiently administered. Offices, stores and warehouses were inspected and found to be in good order. Careful planning and direction is reflected in an orderly work routine.

"The farm is a notable feature. Power machines and horses are both used in soil cultivation. A dairy herd of Holsteins, a beef herd of Shorthorns, Sheep, Swine, and poultry bear evidence of good husbandry and provide

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valuable training. Numerous field crops are grown.

"The children are particularly well dressed, clean and tidy and appear to be happy and healthy. The staff take a keen personal interest in their welfare and, in my opinion, these children are most fortunate in their environment. The uniform dress of both boys and girls is both attractive and economical. Clothing of a practical character is worn for outdoor activities.

"Constant upkeep by repairs and paintwork, apart from sound economy, enhances the attraction of this institution".

In view of the fact that a certain proportion of our time is spent in dealing with delinquent Indian girls and wayward Indian boys, it is gratifying to be able to report the case of an Indian girl who is making a real success of her work, Miss Christine Wakegijig, teacher at the Buzwah Indian Day School, Manitoulin Island Agency. Miss Wakegijig has been in charge of this school for the last 5 years. She has a first class Ontario certificate and has completed Part I of a special elementary course in H me Economics. She is a graduate of the Spanish R.C. Residential School and of the North Bay Normal School. Inspector W. J. Greening, in his report dated May 8, states:-

"The privilege of visiting this school is a genuine treat to an inspector. There is no other school in this whole inspectorate in which more efficient work is being done. As I remarked last year, this is a splendid little school with an equally splendid little teacher, an Indian maiden of whom the Department may be justly proud. I have met few teachers her superior and all too few her equal".

Two years ago the Christian Island R.C. Day School was taken over by Sister Agnes Black, S.O.S., Sault Ste. Marie. Sister Black, who has visited the Department since taking charge of this school, on two occasions, appears to be doing particularly good work at her school. She is a teacher with a Quebec Superior Certificate and has had 14 years' teaching experience. Inspector Bennett, in his report dated May 28, states:-

"I examined all pupils in reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing and language. I found their progress and proficiency quite good. In fact, this teacher has produced real results. The pupils are interested in community singing and sang five school songs for me. Two pupils played the piano. Real results in sewing and knitting are in evidence. I viewed quite a few articles made by these pupils,- toques, mitts, parkas, pillow slips, knitting bags, neatly done, and other sewing.

"The health of the children is the concern of the teacher as well. Individual cups and tooth brushes are neat and clean at the rear of the school, provision being made for cleanliness of hands and face. The equipment at this school is in good order. The classroom is most attractive and neatly 'dressed' with children's work and suitable pictures for language purposes. When one compares the appearance of this room with other similar schoolrooms, one is impressed with this school".

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The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Right Rev. M. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., The Pas, Man.

Rev. Father R. Lalonde, Caughnawaga, Que.

" " Jacobs, St. Regis, Que.

Rev. Dr. George Dorey, United Church Home Mission Board, Toronto.

G. E. Nixon, M.P. for Algoma West, Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. O'Neill, National Selective Service.

Mr. Archibald, Wartime Prices & Trade Board.

Mr. Askew, of Valentine Black Company.

Mr. Kelly, Chief Salvage Officer,

Mr. Close, Wartime Prices & Trade Board, Montreal.

Mr. A. H. DeWolf, Arrow Land & Logging Co., Timmins, Ont.

Mr. Cregan, Macmillan Publishing Company.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-61

Ottawa, August 2, 1943.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended July 31, 1943.

WELFARE:

Miss Edythe Smith-Windsor, who has been outstandingly successful in the organization of women's clubs in the Fisher River Agency, Manitoba, and who is regularly employed as an Indian day school teacher on the Fisher River Reserve, was employed during the month of July by Inspector Hamilton on the organization of women in the other agencies of the province. In her report to Inspector Hamilton on the work accomplished in The Pas Agency, Miss Smith-Windsor states:-

"Mr. Lovell had arranged for suitable homes at Big Eddy and The Pas, where our meetings were held. A woman interpreter and leader had been chosen at each place. Sewing machines were also available at these homes. Announcements of my gatherings Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at Big Eddy and Thursday and Friday at The Pas had been made at the churches on the preceding Sunday. Mr. Lovell's hearty co-operation, in fact, went a long way towards making my meetings a success.

"Attendance at Big Eddy was very good and a tremendous amount of work was done by the women there. Thirty women and older girls attended the meetings and 82 articles were completed.

"The Indian women were told the purpose of the women's clubs and shown some garments that had been made by the Fisher River club. Most of the women stayed to do their work at George McGillivery's home. They ripped out the garments, cut and sewed them right there. A few who had small children at home took work with them and returned for more as each garment was completed.

"At The Pas meeting fewer women attended because many of the women are working in the potato fields at present. Those who did attend were the younger women. Their interest will draw others, I am sure. Twelve women, however, attended and five articles were finished in the two days spent with them."

A number of encouraging reports on the condition of Victory Gardens have reached the Branch during the month. Indian Agent Rice, of Shubenacadie, in his last report, states:-

"Although we were late getting the crops in, I believe the yield should be a good one. The great amount of moisture and a few really hot days made the growth almost

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mushroom-like over night. All told we put in about five acres of potatoes, one of turnips and one of smaller vegetables,- chiefly carrots, parsnips, beets, beans and peas. It was necessary to send a tractor around to help some of the families on the reserve, as the local farmers were too busy struggling with the weather to bother much with the Indians. This privilege was kept to a minimum, however, and enjoyed chiefly by the old folks. In addition to this community effort, practically all of the Indians, both old and young, have very good and fairly large family gardens. Due to the widespread shortage of commercial fertiliser, most of the Indians were caught flat-footed. Fortunately, I knew a farmer who had purchased more than he needed and the Indians were able to buy almost a ton. For our community garden I bought 18 truckloads of stable manure. This, with a sprinkling of the more refined variety, should give the garden the little extra boost that is needed.

"On the 7th instant we moved a family into the last of the six houses constructed last autumn. All the occupants of the new buildings have large gardens. One house in particular was built right in the middle of a large growth of alders. After working hours and during idle days this Indian has cleared, stumped, ploughed and seeded a plot which is already large enough to supply him with his winter vegetables."

Indian Agent F. H. Moore, in his report on the Cowichan Agency, dated July 1, states:-

"The crops and gardens in this agency are looking exceptionally good. Vegetable gardens on the various reserves are more numerous and better cared for than I have ever seen them before. This helps to prove my theory about the Indians and vegetable gardens, which is that necessity and inability to buy what they need will make them grow more."

Indian Agent Down, Muncey, Ont., sent forward with a letter, dated July 27, a number of snapshots showing the progress that has been made in the cultivation of a community potato patch. Commenting upon these snapshots, the Agent states:-

"I enclose snaps of the cutting and preparing of seed potatoes for our 1943 twenty-three acre planting. This was quite an undertaking, with the scarcity of seed and without proper machinery. Although weather conditions were bad, we preserved and today we are the proud possessors of what promises to be a profitable venture, not so much from a financial standpoint but from the standpoint of supplying our Indian people with one of their staple foods."

"I am also enclosing snaps of a make-over storage building which is being constructed to facilitate the storage of discarded military clothing. When this building is finished it will give us approximately 1000 square feet of floor storage space at an approximate cost of $600.00."

On July 9, accompanied by Mr. Morris, I visited the Golden Lake Indian Reserve. This was the first opportunity I had of visiting this reserve in several years. If I remember correctly, my last visit was early in July, 1937. At that time the entire population of this reserve were in

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receipt of relief or departmental assistance of some kind.

You are aware that Mr. Morris has taken a personal interest in this reserve during the last two years, with the result that there has been an astonishing improvement in general conditions. The Indians, who at the time of my last visit were cynical and very critical of the Department, appeared to have developed a co-operative spirit and are displaying an anxiousne s to work with the Agent that is really amazing. I saw a community patch of potatoes on this reserve, of approximately three acres, that appeared to me to be the best patch of potatoes I had seen anywhere in the district. This patch of potatoes, by the way, had been sprayed the preceding day by the members of the women's clubs.

Fifty-five young pigs have been distributed amongst Indian families on this reserve, on the understanding that in each case the Indian will raise one pig for the Branch and one for himself. In the Fall, the pigs owned by the Branch will be slaughtered and salted down and thus made available for the old and physically incapacitated men and women, who are ordinarily in receipt of relief allowances. A Yorkshire boar has also been purchased from the Experimental Farm, for $10.00. This animal is now at the reserve and will in a short time be ready for breeding purposes.

During my inspection of the reserve I visited the home of an Indian Angus Vincent. This man had a brood sow that farrowed on July 9, the day of my visit; it had a litter of 11 pigs. Although Vincent is a man in his middle seventies, he informed me that this was the first time that he had ever owned a brood sow and the first time that he had ever attempted to raise pigs.

The goat herd at this reserve is in excellent condition. There are approximately 30 goats in the herd. At the time of my visit, arrangements were being made by the Agent to send one billy and five nannies to Dr. Orford, Moose Factory. One billy and three nannies had already been sent to Manouan, in the Abitibi Agency. A purebred Saanen billy, 11 months old, had just been received by the agent from the Spanish Residential School.

Practically all the families visited had small gardens in a good state of cultivation. The following trees, sent in by Mr. Morris, had been planted:- 100 rhubarb; 100 gooseberries; 12 plum, 60 currant; 120 apple; 1000 strawberry plants; 82 raspberry canes. Nine hundred and seventy-five (975) Barred Rock chickens had also been shipped in to the reserve - 500 on May 21 and 475 on June 25. One hundred of these pullets, in due course, will also be sent to Dr. Orford.

Real progress has been made, under the direction of Mr. Morris and Indian Agent Ruddy, at this agency. In fact, I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the work already undertaken and accomplished. The response of the Indians has been most gratifying. Moral conditions on the reserve have improved to such an extent during the last two years that I found it at times difficult to convince myself that this was the same reserve that I had visited five years ago. These results are due almost wholly to the personal interest taken by Mr. Morris in this group of Indians and to the splendid work accomplished by the members of the women's clubs, under

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the leadership of Mrs. Lavallee.

I came away with the impression that, despite the progress made, these Indians will require a great deal of careful supervision for a number of years. Our experience at this agency, however, would indicate that even the most backward groups of Indians can be made comparatively self-supporting with little cost to the Department, provided we have on the reserve itself the leadership necessary to give intelligent direction to a worthwhile rehabilitation program.

[redacted]

An unusually large number of Indian day school teachers resigned at the close of the academic year - June 30, and it is just possible that an additional number will resign from our service prior to the opening of the schools on September 1. At this date there are 22 schools for which we have not yet succeeded in securing teachers. The higher salaries that are being paid this year in public schools, coupled with the large number of teachers who have joined the Armed Forces, are largely responsible for this condition. It is not at all likely that teachers will become more plentiful at any time during the years immediately ahead of us. It is a matter of regret that we have to call upon a large number of teachers, particularly women, who lack professional training, to take charge of our schools. The employment of these teachers is likely to act as a retarding influence in the progress ordinarily made by Indian pupils.

You may remember that immediately following the destruction of the Carcross Residential School by fire, on April 17, 1939, two private homes were rented by this Branch for residential school purposes. This arrangement was never wholly satisfactory and the buildings themselves were condemned as insanitary and unfit for occupation about 8 months ago, by the Medical Health Officer for the district. Bishop Geddes, who visited the Department a few months ago, was of the opinion that the pupils enrolled at Carcross might very well be transferred to the old R.C.M.P. building at Dawson, provided that this building could be secured for educational purposes. It would appear, however, from recent correspondence, that the obstacles standing in the way of operating the building at Dawson as a residential school have proved insurmountable. Dr. H. A. Alderwood, Secretary of the Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission, in a letter dated July 27, states:-

"Our Commission has explored every possibility of effecting the transfer of our residential school work from Carcross to Dawson. We have been in continual correspondence with Bishop Geddes and the Principal of the School, but the many difficulties and uncertainties surrounding the question seem to make the transfer inadvisable. The matter was thoroughly reviewed at the July meeting of our Commission, and in view of the lateness of the date now reached it was felt that a definite decision must be arrived at. The following resolution was eventually adopted: - 'That in the face of the impossibility of carrying on a school effectively at Carcross under existing conditions and in view of the many uncertainties connected with the suggested

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removal to Dawson, we are regretfully compelled to recommend that the school be closed temporarily. Pending the construction of a new building at Carcross or some other point, we urge the establishment of a day school to provide for some of the children concerned."

Dr. Alderwood continues:- "We deeply regret that we are forced to recommend the cessation of the work of the Choeutla School even for a time, as its reputation in the Yukon for valuable service over a long period of years is something we treasure. We are also convinced of the need of such an institution and it is our hope that arrangements may be made for a number of the children to be provided for at one or more day schools."

It is our intention, this year, to make a wider distribution of the biscuits specially prepared for use at Indian day schools. The distribution this year will include practically all the Indian day schools in northern Manitoba, northern Saskatchewan and northern Ontario. It is our hope that, in addition to the value of these biscuits from a nutritional standpoint, their distribution will tend to encourage more regular attendance at our schools. Lack of attendance at Indian day schools still remains one of the most perplexing problems in the Training Division.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. Dr. R. B. Cochrane, D.D., United Church Home Mission Bd.
Rev. Dr. George Dorey, D.D. do

Rev. Father J. O. Plourde, O.M.I.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, Labour Supply Branch, National Selective Service, Ottawa.

Miss I. G. Fairservice, Indian Day School Teacher.

Miss McDonald, St. Regis Village Day School Teacher.

Rev. Father Lacouture, St. Regis, Que.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-61

Ottawa, September 1, 1943.

Memorandum:

Doctor McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended August 31, 1943.

TRAINING

Arrangements have been completed whereby an educational survey will be undertaken of the agencies and reserves from which pupils have been recruited for enrolment at the Mount Elgin Residential School in recent years.

I visited Toronto on Saturday, August 28, and discussed with the joint Secretaries of the Home Mission Board of the United Church - Dr. Cochrane and Doctor Dorey - the details of this survey. These officials of the United Church agreed to have a representative of the Church, the Reverend E. E. Joblin, of Muncey, accompany Inspector Arneil and Mr. Gordon Young when these men visit the agencies.

On Monday, August 30, I visited the Ontario Department of Education and interviewed Mr. V. K. Greer, Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools, with the object of securing from him the name of an educationist who might undertake this survey. Mr. Greer, with whom I had been in correspondence, had given this matter a great deal of careful consideration and expressed the opinion that Inspector Gordon Young, of Strathroy, Ont., was the only man of whom he could think, with the qualifications necessary to undertake such a task. Mr. Young has taught public schools and high schools in the southwestern district of Ontario over a period of years and has been a public and high school inspector since 1930. He is Chairman of the Victory Loan Campaign Committee for the London district and is President of the Boys' and Girls' School Fairs Association for Western Ontario. In response to Mr. Greer's suggestion that I personally interview Mr. Young, I visited London on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo. I met Mr. Young at the London Hotel. At the outset he hesitated to undertake this survey, in view of the additional duties for which he had become responsible in connection with the Victory Loan campaign. He was, however, seized with the importance of the task we had in mind and seemed to have somewhat deep-seated convictions in respect to Indian education. He has on more than one occasion inspected the Mount Elgin Institute and Indian day schools on the Caradoc and adjoining reserves. He finally a greed to undertake the work and intimated that he would begin the survey at Caradoc on Tuesday, September 14. I am personally of the opinion that the information obtained during the course of this survey and the recommendations made by Mr. Young should prove invaluable to us in working out a worthwhile educational policy, not only at the Caradoc agency, but at a number of agencies in Western Ontario.

Mr. Greer informed me during the course of our interview that he has been approached from time to time by

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teachers employed at Indian day and residential schools, all of whom were anxious to get his advice and assistance in securing recognition from the Department for superannuation allowances. Mr. Greer pointed out that practically all the public and separate school teachers of the Dominion now qualify for superannuation at a certain age or at any time during their teaching career, if suffering from physical disability. He personally found it difficult to convince himself that we could secure and retain in our service fully qualified and conscientious teachers unless some provision was made in the future for retiring allowances. He expressed the opinion that in the province of Ontario it might be possible to work out an arrangement whereby the Dominion would contribute to the Ontario Government Superannuation Fund, on the understanding that teachers employed in Indian day and residential schools would contribute a similar amount. This, in my judgment, is a matter that should be given careful consideration and a decision with respect to it reached, just as soon as times become normal.

A great deal of difficulty has been experienced in securing the number of teachers necessary to open our Indian day schools on September 1. Dr. Dorey informed me that despite the efforts put forth by the superintendents of missions in the provinces and by himself, personally, there were still a number of schools for which he had not succeeded in securing teachers, and, in addition to this, a number of the teachers recommended by him lacked full academic and professional standing. At this date there are 25 day schools for which teachers have not yet been secured. It is particularly regrettable that we have failed to secure teachers for schools such as the Rama two-room school. Our failure to open and operate a school such as this, with a large enrolment, is likely to contribute to waywardness and delinquency on the reserve.

The Indian agents at Shubenacadie and Fskasoni were notified early in the month that it would not be possible to proceed with the construction of schools at their agencies during the present fiscal year. Both Mr. Rice and Mr. MacLean, in letters now received, have expressed the opinion that our failure to proceed with this building program will not seriously retard the centralization program. Both agents believe that extensions can be made to the existing day schools at very little cost and that in any event there are a great many elderly Indians in receipt of relief who can be moved into the houses that are being constructed on the reserves.

WELFARE:

Economic conditions throughout the country are such that able-bodied Indians are experiencing little difficulty in securing employment. A large number of Canadian Indians have found employment in American war industries. The wages paid in these industries are substantially higher than the wages received by Indians at any time in their history. Teen-age boys and girls in a number of cases are receiving wages at the rate of

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$200 per month and one Indian, a resident of the St. Regis reserve, who is a foreman in a munitions plant, earned a little over $8,000 during the last year.

Relief expenditures are at the present time confined to the purchase of supplies necessary for aged and physically incapacitated Indians. There are a number of factors, however, that tend to contribute to our relief and welfare costs. Illegitimacy and general waywardness appear to be steadily on the increase. Reports indicate that comparatively few Indians are taking advantage of the wages received to improve their home buildings and home surroundings. Indeed, in a great many cases, these Indians have temporarily abandoned their homes or shacks on the reserves and taken up residence in the cities, towns and villages. The financial statement of welfare expenditures from April 1 to July 31 - a four month period - indicates a decrease of $21,624.33. The greatest decreases have taken place in the provinces of Manitoba and Quebec. In Manitoba the decrease amounts to $13,767.85 and in Quebec, to $11,093.09. This, I should point out, is the first substantial reduction in relief expenditures that has taken place at any time in Manitoba during the last 10 year period. It would appear that a large number of the Indians in that province have secured employment with farmers and in cordwood and lumbering operations.

In response to a request received from the Department of Labour, a circular letter was sent out early in the month to all Indian agents. In this circular letter, Indian agents were asked to state approximately how many Indians from each of the reserves might be available for pulpwood, cordwood or lumbering operations for the period October 1 to April 30. These agents were asked to send their replies direct to the Department of Labour. A number of them, however, ignoring instructions, sent their returns to this Branch. These returns indicate that there will be comparatively few Indians for work of this character during the coming winter.

I embraced the opportunity extended to me at the time of my trip to Toronto to visit the goat farm operated by Mr. Cole at Markham, Ont. Mr. Cole, from whom we purchased a male goat a few months ago, has operated this farm for a period of 30 years. He specializes in the Saanen dairy type of goat and has won hundreds of prizes at exhibitions in Canada and the United States. A few months ago he sold a one-year-old pedigreed Saanen male goat to a resident of London, Ont., for the sum of $100.00. Mr. Cole, with whom I had a lengthy discussion, expressed the opinion that the demand for goats during the last six month period has been greater than it has been at any time in the last 30 or 40 years. I was interested to learn from him that he imported his first goats from the State of California and imported them with the object of securing a milk supply for his wife, who was then an invalid. The fact that his wife had gone on a diet of goat's milk, in response to instructions received from her physician, and the fact that she recovered

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rapidly convinced Mr. Cole that goat's milk possesses unusual curative elements. He feels that it is his mission in life to encourage the farmers and thw town dwellers of Ontario to go in more extensively for goat herds. I was gratified to learn from Mr. Cole that good grade milking goats can still be purchased at prices ranging from $15.00 to $25.00.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. Father Lacouture, St. Regis, Que.

Mr. Brown, Department of Labour, Ottawa
" Palmer, " " " "

Dr. Jill J. Cossley Batt, New York City

Rev. Father G. Forcade, Grouard, Alberta.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, Selective Service, Dept. of Labour,

Mr. Murphy, Economy Division

Mr. F. Briseboix, Indian Agent, Caughnawaga, Que.

Mr. D. P. McNaughton, " St. Regis, Que.

Mr. Corcoran, National Parks Bureau.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-61

Ottawa, October 1, 1943.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended September 30, 1943.

TRAINING.

The members of the committee responsible for the educational survey on a number of our reserves in southwestern Ontario began their work with a study of conditions on the Caradoc reserve, on Tuesday, September 14. Mr. Arneil, a member of the committee, who returned to Ottawa yesterday, informs me that the following reserves have been visited: Cape Croker, Saugeen, Kettle Point, Sarnia, Walpole Island, Caradoc, Six Nations and New Credit. Inspector Gordon Young, chairman of the committee, has suggested that two additional days be spent at the Caradoc agency, prior to the preparation of the final report. It is expected that this report will reach the Department in the course of a few weeks.

You may remember that a couple of years ago a number of letters appeared in the Press of British Columbia, in which criticism was directed against the educational policy of the Department in the province of British Columbia and particularly the educational program provided at a number of our schools in the Cowichan agency. I regret to state that during the last six or seven months a number of somewhat similar letters have appeared in the Family Herald and Weekly Star. I find it somewhat difficult to understand the motives by which the writers of these letters are actuated. Copies of the papers containing these letters appear to be distributed to a number of Indians throughout the Dominion. For example, Mrs. Monture sent forward a few days ago a newspaper clipping containing an article by Mrs. H. Glynn-Ward, R. R. No. 4, Victoria. Mrs. Ward states that with the exception of a few mission schools, maintained by the churches, no provision has been made for the education of the Indians of British Columbia. Mrs. Monture seemed quite disturbed over the subject matter of this letter. It is just possible that provision should be made by the Department for the amount of publicity necessary to keep the general public informed regarding the work undertaken and accomplished from time to time by the Government on behalf of our Indian population.

In view of the foregoing, this excerpt, taken from a letter recently received from Indian Agent Moore, of the Cowichan Agency, is somewhat interesting. The agent states: -

"With reference to the present setup at the Tsartlip Indian day school, I may say that under date of

the third -

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the third instant I made quite a lengthy report to the Indian Commissioner, directing his attention to the improved conditions at this school and the splendid spirit which now exists over what we found previously, in fact, ever since I came to the agency. The Sister in charge, Sister Maureen Regan, has done an excellent job in the short time she has been there, and the attendance, even at this early date, has been much higher than at any time during the past year. I feel extremely confident that the future of the school is most promising. Since I came here I have never found the children so clean, attentive, well managed and happy as they were at the time of my visit. Altogether, I believe that insofar as this school is concerned, the Department made a wise move to engage the Sister, particularly one so well qualified as Sister Maureen Regan is. This particular school, pupils and teachers alike, have been a headache to me for years, but I really feel now that we will make progress."

A three-room Indian day school was established at Restigouche in the fiscal year 1936-37. This building, however, proved to be wholly inadequate to provide the classroom accommodation for the steadily increasing Indian pupil population at that agency. The decision reached early this year to construct a full basement under the existing building was, in my judgment, a wise one. This work, which was undertaken under the supervision of Mr. Doucet, is now completed. We have now, in addition to the three original classrooms, four spacious classrooms in the basement, admirably adapted for vocational instruction. The total cost of this addition is not likely to exceed $7,000.00 - approximately $1,750 per classroom. The principal of the school and the Indian agent, in a joint letter dated September 27, referred to the reconstruction of the school and stated:

"The wonderful improvement made at the Restigouche Indian Day School is now in evidence. It is a delight to the members of the teaching staff to express to the officials of the Indian Affairs Branch their sincere gratitude for the beautiful work accomplished. Please accept our heartfelt thanks for having sent into our midst Mr. Doucet to direct and control this labourious undertaking. Sincere congratulations are due Mr. Doucet for the cleverness with which he overcame all the difficulties inseparable from such a task. Our school has been not only enlarged but made more comfortable. You have every reason to be proud of it and I might add that this school has been admired by all who have seen it. Roomy and well equipped classrooms are now at our disposal for vocational instruction. Each one of us will do our utmost to prove to you that you have not co-operated with us in vain."

I have referred so frequently to the substantial repairs that appear to be necessary at a number of our Indian day and residential schools, that it is a real pleasure to me to be able to refer to a school the actual condition of which leaves little to be desired. Mr. Christianson, in his report on the Onion Lake R.C. Residential School, dated September 16, states:-

"The exterior of this building was painted in 1938 and is in excellent shape; in fact, everything around the institution appears to be in first class condition and in the very best of order. The provincial boiler inspector

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had just completed his inspection. The only remark he made was that there were signs of pitting in the tubes of the boiler. I went over the laundry machinery, the lighting plant, the batteries, etc., and found everything in A 1 shape. The plumbing is also in good order. The barn was also in fair shape, having been painted last fall by the members of the staff. This school owns 100 head of cattle and were milking 18 cows at the time of my visit. They have also 12 horses, 125 pigs and 235 chickens.

"I noticed that the school had two fine gardens, which are a splendid example to set before the Indians of the reserve. These gardens appear to be as well kept as any one could find on an experimental farm. The lawns and hedges in front of the school were beautiful."

In my last report I referred to the number of schools - approximately 25 - for which teachers had not been secured. Since that date, six additional teachers have been appointed to day schools, and a letter just received from the Secretary of the Home Mission Board of the United Church suggests that there is a good possibility of getting a fully qualified teacher, with a B. Sc. degree, to take charge of the Hama two-room day school, at Longford Mills, Ont. In view of the acute shortage of teachers throughout the Dominion, particularly in the western provinces, I consider we have been very fortunate this year in securing the teachers necessary to operate our Indian day schools. In this connection a great deal of our success is due to the splendid co-operation of the churches. A number of missionaries with full normal school training have volunteered for service in our schools. It is very doubtful if these men would be available were it not for the close co-operation that has been maintained between the Department and the Churches in the operation of our schools. Bishop Geddes, who visited the Department a few days ago, informed me that a young man, a graduate of Cambridge University, and his wife had offered their services for the operation of an Indian day school in the Yukon.

WELFARE.

The following report of the launching of the destroyer "Micmac" appeared in the Halifax Herald of September 20:-

"Five full-blooded feather-festive Indian chiefs almost 'stole the show' from their namesake, H.M.C.S. Micmac, Canada's largest home-built ship of war, at her launching at Halifax shipyards, Saturday.

"Stoically, they posed separately and with rear-admirals and other high officers of the armed forces, as if such things happened to them every day.

"When the Press received a baptism of champagne, which a wind blew in their direction, the workers who had a half hour to watch their masterpiece go down the ways, the guard of honour composed of Nelson Sea Cadets and all officials burst into laughter. But not the Chiefs; they did not even 'bat an eye'.

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"Not until they saw the towering sharp-nosed glistening bow of the Micmac slide smoothly away from them after Mrs. Macdonald had snipped the launching ribbon, did the tribal chiefs give forth even an 'ugh'.

"Then, they did themselves proud - they chanted for all they were worth the prayer to Saint Anne, their patron saint, into the microphones. So impressive were they that newsreel men asked them for encores. They graciously obliged."

It would appear that a number of Indian bands in the Prairie Provinces are making a substantial contribution to the meat supply of the nation. Acting Indian Agent McMillan, in his last report on the Blood agency, states:-

"Our annual sale of Indian cattle was held on the 30th of the month, when approximately 513 head of cattle were sold. There included 83 dry and 389 steers with a few canner cows. Prices were very good indeed, No. 1 steers bringing 11.85; No. 2 steers 10.85; heifers under 1050 lbs. bringing 11.25 and over 1050 lbs., 10.50. Cows sold at 9.25 with no No. 2 cows offered, and canner cows brought 6.25. It was noted that the prices received that day compared favourably with the market price at Winnipeg at that time. The amount of cash received was approximately $60,000 for the cattle sold."

Indian Agent Kerley, in his report on the Crooked Lake Indian agency, dated September 4, also refers to cattle sales recently held at his agency. The agent states:-

"Cattle sales were held on all reserves during the month, with an average price of $80.00 per head received. The top steer brought $125. The cattle are all in very good condition".

Indian agents continue to refer to the success of their Victory Garden campaign. Indian Agent Bryant, in his reported dated September 6, states:-

"There are some very creditable gardens on all the reserves of this agency and nearly all the Indians have at least a patch of potatoes. During the month gardens were judged and prizes awarded on all four reserves. We had an expert gardener from Kamsack to judge the garden plots on Cote and Keeseekoose. This gardener remarked that several of the Indian gardens would compare favourably with the white gardens in the neighborhood."

The following is an excerpt from the Victoria Daily Colonist of August 3, 1943:-

"Indians in many of the settlements on the west coast of Vancouver Island are extremely interested in A.R.P. work and are making a fine showing also in the Pacific Coast Militia Rangers, it was learned by Attorney General Maitland and Commissioner T.W.S. Parsons of the B. C. Police, who Saturday completed a tour of Vancouver Island.

"The Indians, Commissioner Parsons stated, act

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in the A R P organisations as fire-fighters and wardens and in this work have become closely associated with the Police."

"The following is a quotation from a letter received from Air Vice Marshall of the Western Air Command, in connection with the daring rescue by a West Coast Indian of a pilot whose parachute held him suspended in a tree 75 feet from the ground:

'This action on the Indian's part is considered to be a very courageous and commendable feat and, needless to say, is thoroughly appreciated by the Royal Canadian Air Force and the pilot concerned.'"

Indian Agent Ashbridge, in a reference to A R P organisation work, states: -

"Drills and instruction in connection with A R P work are being carried out at all Indian day and residential schools. Gas masks have been issued to the residential school at Alberni and to reserves in the vicinity of air ports and encampments."

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. Father Scannell, St. Joseph's Rectory, Ottawa.
Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Man.
Rev. H. W. Snell, Principal, Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.
Mr. Johnson, Labour Supply Branch, Dept. of Labour.
Mr. A. H. De Wolfe, President, Arrow Land & Logging Company, Timmins, Ont.

Dr. D. Jenness,
Right Rev. W. A. Geddes, D.D., Yukon.
Rev. Dr. E. A. Alderwood, Secretary, Indian & Eskimo Residential School Commission, W.C.C.C., Winnipeg.
Mr. A. E. Anfield, newly appointed Indian Agent, Bella Coola,
Mr. A. J. Goodman, Investigator, Fishing Industry, Manitoba.
Mr. H. P. Ruddy, Indian Agent, Golden Lake, Ont.
Mr. J. G. Burk, Indian Agent, Port Arthur, Ont.
Dr. Richards, representing Committee on Basic English, Boston, Mass.

R. A. Hoey
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, November 1, 1943.

Memorandum:

[redacted]

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended October 31, 1943.

WELFARE

Mr. Morris, accompanied by Inspector Thibault, visited the Oka and St. Regis agencies during the week ending October 16, with the object of organizing Homemakers' Clubs on these reserves. With an abundance of discarded military clothing available, it is in our judgment of the utmost importance that the women on our reserves should be organized for the purpose of making the best possible use of this clothing by remodelling and by undertaking necessary repairs. It has been our experience also that where homemakers' clubs have been established the women usually take an active interest in the promotion of gardening and in the improvement of home conditions, generally, on the reserves.

Mr. Thibault, in his report on the meetings held at Oka and St. Regis, states:

"Nineteen women were present when the meeting opened at the Oka Village School. The teacher of the school, Miss Diabo, was present, as well as John Angus, the teacher in charge of the Country School at Oka, who acted as interpreter. Ten men were also present, some having accompanied their wives. The meeting was very quiet, no questions being asked. John Angus repeated in the Indian language the explanations given by Mr. Morris. The women agreed to meet again on October 15, to elect their officers and to notify the Indian agent of their choice."

Mr. Thibault adds:- "Knowing this particular group to be to some extent prejudiced against the Department and not always willing to co-operate, it is our hope that our work will be of some benefit to them. No such proposal having been previously offered to them, they were anxious to talk the matter over between themselves before accepting or rejecting it. I am pleased to say, however, that their response exceeded my expectations. The teacher, Miss Diabo, herself an Indian, promised full co-operation.

"There were 15 present at the meeting held at the Oka Country School. The ladies agreed to meet a few days later to elect their president and secretary. The result will be given to the Indian agent upon his next visit and then forwarded to the Department. The teacher,

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John Angus, willingly acted as interpreter during the meeting and promised his full co-operation.

"Our first meeting at the St. Regis agency was held on Thursday, October 14, at 2 P.M. The women were somewhat slow in coming. However, we were able to make up a list of 27 names, including Miss Terrance, the teacher, as well as Miss Foisy, who is teaching at the Chenail School. All were interested in the exhibits of clothing and of the enlarged photographs exhibited by us. They appeared to listen with interest to the explanations given by Mr. Morris. These women elected their president and secretary and an organizing committee of six.

"Our second meeting was held at the St. Regis Village School on Friday the 15th at 10 o'clock A.M. There was a satisfactory attendance at this meeting, despite the fact that many Indian women are at present employed in the United States, helping to harvest vegetable crops. These women leave every morning, by truck, and are returned home the same way. The presence of the two teaching Sisters at this meeting added to the interest. The Sisters appeared to be quite friendly with all the women present and they assured us of their full co-operation in promoting the new organization.

"Our third meeting was held on the afternoon of the same day at the Cornwall Island West School. This meeting was held at 8.30 P.M. While waiting to open the meeting, the ladies upon their arrival looked over the clothing exhibits and were very much interested in the photographs displayed around the classroom. They listened very attentively to the explanations given by Mr. Morris. The teacher, Mrs. White (an Indian) was kind enough to repeat all that was said in the Indian language for the benefit of a few older women not familiar with English. Mrs. White is a very active person and, I was informed, a good organizer. She will be given a chance to show what she can do now in the setting up of this project on this particular section of the reserve."

Mr. Thibault adds: "May I conclude by expressing my opinion that the St. Regis Indians can be expected to go ahead quicker with these organizations than the Oka Indians. The members of the St. Regis Band do not show that suspicion which is apparent when one meets the Oka Indians. However, I will be pleased to see the progress made at Oka. These Indians have fine land and many advantages over other Indian groups in Quebec."

Mr. Morris also visited the Maniwaki reserve on October 27. While I have not yet received a formal report from him, he assured me personally that the response of the Indians of Maniwaki was encouraging and satisfactory in every sense. It is our hope that we shall have an opportunity at an early date to discuss more fully with Mr. Gendron a comprehensive welfare program that might be promoted on the Maniwaki reserve.

A number of encouraging reports continue to reach the Department from month to month with respect

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to successful gardening projects, organized on Indian reserves. Indian Agent Ruddy, in his last report on the Golden Lake Reserve, states:-

"In June we sowed the following vegetables in the two community plots: 35 bags of potatoes (approximately 5 acres), 2 lbs. of turnips and a quantity of corn. This was a community project and groups were organized during the summer months to do the weeding. On September 24, 25 and 27 we dug the potatoes with a digger and had a yield of 350 bags. These potatoes are now stored in the community root-house. We expect to have about 2½ tons of turnips for human consumption and about the same amount for feed for our live stock. We have 12 loads of hay and green feed for our goats. This feed was also grown on the community plots. In addition to these community projects each Indian had a garden at his home and these turned out to be very good. The Department this year allowed $25.00 in prizes for gardens and the improvement in the gardens on the reserve this year was remarkable. Bags of flour rather than cash were given as prizes. The Indians dug approximately 200 bags of potatoes from their individual gardens."

The Indian Agent at the Caradoc Agency, Mr. G. W. Down, secured permission early in the spring to proceed with the cultivation of an area on the reserve suitable for the production of potatoes. Mr. Down refers to the results of this project in a letter to the Department dated October 18. The Agent states:-

"After our spring discussions on potato growing, you will, I am sure, be interested in the subsequent results. Although we were handicapped without the services of an efficient sprayer, we have grown and harvested one of the largest crops of potatoes grown from one block in the district - 1500 bags of good quality potatoes. We think this is an accomplishment to be proud of, especially with the adverse weather conditions which we have had to fight. Storage facilities were inadequate, but we overcame that difficulty by pitting 500 bags."

The Agent adds: "We were more than satisfied with our potato venture and I feel, without going into the figures, that I have again been able to prove that the cost of essential machinery for the growing of a crop is very negligible when proper methods are used. However, it must be understood that I cannot undertake another year of potato growing on such a scale without proper efficient machinery at my disposal at all times. The fact that we did not have this machinery is not, of course, the fault of your efforts in securing it. We understand that the Government has already decided to release more agricultural machinery in 1944".

Indian Agent Featherston, of the Rama agency, in his report for September, states:-

"The gardens have been judged and prizes awarded. The gardens have been good, some remarkably good. The fourth prize went to Mrs. Annie Benson, mother of Chief Benson, a woman of 75 years. This woman, by her own efforts, grew a large garden with nearly all the

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common vegetables and plenty of potatoes. There are more vegetables and potatoes on this reserve now than I have ever seen before. This is remarkable, considering that the able-bodied men are mostly employed off the reserve".

School gardens, that is, gardens cultivated on the lands adjoining Indian day schools, are seldom a success. This fact can be attributed to the absence of the average teacher during the months of July and August. However, where we have secured a married man, who is prepared to remain at the school during the summer months, the results are usually somewhat encouraging. Indian Agent Waite, in his report on the Swan Lake (B.C.) Indian Day School, states:-

"The school garden at the Swan Lake Indian Day School this year produced the following vegetables: 22 bushels of potatoes, 61 lbs. of white beans, 7 bushels of carrots, 1½ bushels of turnips, 2 bushels of onions and 2 bushels of tomatoes."

The Agent adds: - "The teacher, Mr. Schellenberg, makes request to have an additional portion of the garden broken so that more vegetables can be produced next year.".

Vegetables produced at Indian day schools are usually used in the preparation of noonday lunches. Reports from the Prairie Provinces indicate that considerable difficulty has been experienced by our agents in the operation of community farms. With high wages prevailing in the adjoining districts, Indians cannot be easily persuaded to take up agricultural operations on their own reserves. We do feel, however, that a very vigorous attempt should be made to keep these farms in operation, despite the difficulties we are at present encountering. The operation of these farms is desirable, from the standpoint of production, but in addition to this, we may find it very desirable and very helpful to divide certain areas now under cultivation amongst young Indians returning from overseas service. This excerpt, taken from a report submitted by Indian Agent Ostrander, is well worthy of serious consideration:-

"The work of the community farms of this agency has been slowed up this year by the fact that most of the working Indians were away from their reserves, earning good wages. This does not suggest to me that the community farming project has been a failure. It is only a reminder to me that at a not far distant date the war will be over and the Indians whose labour is now much in demand will then be still needing a means of livelihood but will be again in competition with thousands of able-bodied white men returning from the services and war factories and in this competition the Indian fails miserably and has to return to his reserve and procure a miserable livelihood for his family by trying to sell wood at very low prices, or in a manner equally discouraging and degrading. I would not only like to see our present community farms continued, but I would like to see them on all the reserves fitted for agriculture, as they have proved successful under not the best of conditions as regards price of grain and occasional poor crops, and

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have furnished a means for able-bodied Indians to earn thousands of dollars by honest effort, where they would have had to be fed by other means if the community farm had not been operating. Before and during the period of re-establishment resulting from the end of the war, the Department will have to face the question of how the Indians will make their living when all the able-bodied white men are again in competition with them for the available jobs. I have found no more practical way than in the development of the resources which the Indians have on their own reserves, by community farms started through revolving fund loans. I am certainly in favour of the repayment of these loans at the earliest possible date, as the actual repayment has a good moral effect upon the Indians, but the importance of the repayment of the loans should not completely submerge the great benefits which can be derived from the operation of these farms, and a community farm which is being operated in a thriving condition, furnishing work and a living for a large number of Indians, should not be closed out and rented to white men, just because the payments to the revolving fund have slowed up."

HEALTH

Audit and other reports now reaching the Department indicate that principals of residential schools are experiencing difficulty in operating these institutions with the funds available from per capita grants and from other sources. Mr. W. R. Butchart, in his audit report on the Sandy Bay Residential School, dated October 25, states:-

"The cost of operation per pupil per year works out at $206.85, an increase of $26.03 over the operating costs of the preceding year. The rate of increase is even larger than this figure would indicate as the average pupilage of 98.8 is up 9.2. The only apparent liabilities, other than August accounts, were arrears in salaries. At the end of August $1,250 was owing to the Oblate Fathers on account of the principal's and assistant principal's salaries. There was also the amount of $440.00 owing to the Sisters, of which $330.00 was paid in September".

The authorized enrolment at this school is 95 and the per capita grant, $165.00.

The auditor, in his report on the Pine Creek Indian Residential School dated October 6, states:-

"The cost per pupil per year was $180.01, an increase of $8.56. The attendance shows a decrease of 4.9".

This school has an authorized enrolment of 120 and the per capita allowance is at the rate of $165.

The Norway House (United Church) Residential School has at this date an authorized pupilage of 105 and a per capita grant allowance of $175. The auditor in his report on this school dated October 7 states:-

"The revenue at this school for the period amounted to $22,883.09 and includes the per capita grant of $14,711.81 and a special 1942 grant of $968.50.

The United Church allows a grant of $4,000 per

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year to this school, which was received in full. The expenditures totalled $25,780.99. The cost of operation per pupil per year works out at $284.95, an increase of $13.17. The cost of food was $73.23 per pupil per year, an increase of $18.75.

"The goats supplied this school have not as yet proved a source of revenue, as most of the kids have been males".

Reverend J. Camirand, S.M.M., Principal of the Kuper Island School, Vancouver Island, in a letter to the Chief of the Training Division dated October 21, refers to the problems confronting him at his school and states:-

"I must admit that the bonus received in the past two years has helped considerably to tide over these conditions, but I must also say that previous to receiving that help much of our personal salaries was used from month to month to make purchases and that to date we still owe $300 of back salaries to members of our staff".

This, I may say, is the only residential school operated by the members of this particular Order.

An interesting and somewhat encouraging report on the Thunderchild (R.C.) Residential School has been received from Mr. Christianson. He states:-

"This is one of the old church schools and a very bad fire trap, just the same as the old school at Hobbema. Everything around this institution, however, was in first class shape and well kept, just as in all Catholic schools. Since arriving there, Father Angin informs me he has lined the school inside with V-joint and tar paper because the plaster was all falling down, etc. I also noticed that some new floors have been put in, but I do not know whether this was done by the Department or the school authorities. I then went around the outbuildings and they are all in fair shape.

"There were 92 children in residence at the time of my visit to the school and Father Angin informed me the quota was 120, but I believe there were a few children who had not returned after the holidays. Then, in all probability, he will be able to recruit a few more children because I have three in mind for him from Battleford.

"During the afternoon of my visit to this school I was in the classrooms and the teachers all had the children go through their lessons, etc. I came to the conclusion that the senior teacher there, one of the Reverend Sisters, was the best teacher I had ever come across in an Indian school. I found out when I was talking to her that I had met her previously at Hobbema some years ago. Therefore, I would say that the teaching in this institution is excellent, which is borne out by the way the children responded in the classroom."

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The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. Canon S. Middleton, Principal, St. Paul's (Blood C.E.) Indian Residential School, Cardston, Alberta;

Rev. Father Beuglet, Administrator, Grouard, Alberta;

Rev. H. Routhier, O.M.I., Provincial of Oblate Order for Alberta and Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Alberta;

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Man.;
Rt. Rev. I. Coudert, O.M.I., Co-adjutor, Yukon; and Prince Rupert.

Mr. G. Swartman, Indian Agent, Sioux Lookout, Ontario;

Mr. G. E. Hurl, Acting Indian Agent, Christian Island, Ont.;

Mr. Johnson and Miss Fitzsimmons, Labour Supply Branch of Department of Labour;

D. J. Allen,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-61

Ottawa, December 1, 1943.

Memorandum:

[redacted]

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended November 30, 1943.

WELFARE

Our records indicate that there is invariably a substantial increase in relief and welfare costs during the interval between the resignation, death or retirement of the average Indian agent and the appointment of his successor. Not only is there a substantial increase in relief costs, but in the western agencies we frequently lose a comparatively large number of our live stock. A striking illustration of the increase that usually takes place is furnished this year in the case of the Carlton agency. Relief and welfare costs at the Carlton agency for the period April 1 to October 31, 1942, amounted to $5,782.55, and this year, with Mr. Prince and later with Mr. Jones in charge, the costs amounted to $9,733.94. It is somewhat difficult to understand this increase, in view of the economic conditions prevailing in this agency. I have in mind the ability of the Indians to secure gainful employment on farms or in cordwood operations. A breakdown of these expenditures has been made. It would seem that the increase has taken place almost wholly in the item classified as "provisions". The expenditure for this item during the period under review, this year, amounted to $6,569.34, compared with an expenditure of $3,492.61 for the corresponding period of last year. It is just possible that the average temporary agent, who is usually a clerk, finds it somewhat difficult to resist the pressure of the Indians for increased relief allowances and, in view of the temporary position he occupies, may not desire to antagonize the Indians of the agency. Consideration might well be given to the desirability of having an agent appointed to an agency at least two months prior to the resignation or retirement of the outgoing agent. I have given this matter a great deal of serious thought and I feel confident that such an arrangement would result in substantial economies to this Department.

The goat herds, referred to from time to time in my monthly reports, are being gradually extended to a number of reserves throughout the Dominion, where the need for milk appears urgent. Indian Agent Down, of the Caradoc Agency, in a letter dated November 15, states:-

"It will be of interest to you to learn that all goats purchased during the summer and farmed out to individual Indians have been collected and placed in winter quarters. I have recently added five to the herd, making a total of 10 females and one male. This is somewhat short of the number I was authorized to buy, but the locating and buying of milk goats is not an easy proposition. However, I hope to increase this herd before the spring of 1944. The billy shipped from the Spanish School has done splendidly. He has, since we received him, grown twice his size and we have renamed him 'Spanish River'. Our program for the next year will be an endeavour to place a goat wherever there are young children needing milk. Providing our increase in

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female goats is average, we should have within a year or two a sizable herd at this agency".

Indian Agent Taylor, of the Kamloops Agency, in his report for October, states:

"The two milch goats recently purchased have already proved their worth. One was given for the use of the family of Eddie Michel of the Adams Lake Band. His small daughter was in hospital for months, a very bad case of malnutrition. I saw her recently and the change in her appearance and health is unbelievable. This family are now fully converted to the merits of goat's milk. The children of T. Casimir have also benefited considerably from the milk of the other goat. There is a T.B. history in this family and we hope to avoid further inroads, with milk as an important part of the family diet."

Indian Agent Taylor also refers to his gardening program at the Kamloops agency. In this connection he states:

"I beg to advise that our request for increased garden acreage has met with very favourable response and the results are gratifying, particularly in view of the fact that a large number of the Indians are engaged in seasonal employment, removed from their reserves, for a large part of the growing season. Our latest check-up reveals some 233 separate gardens, comprising a total of 286 acres. This is an average of 1.22 acres per garden and 5 persons per garden, based on the total population. The gardens have been quite equally divided among the different bands. The produce was varied and the quality good and there was a noted increase in the growing of green stuffs, which would indicate an appreciative understanding of our advice regarding vitamin values. Without exception, the growers have adequate facilities for winter storage of vegetables and from present indications there should be no lack of these foods in any Indian home during the coming winter".

It would appear that a reasonably good start in the cultivation of gardens has been made at Lennox Island. Indian Agent Daly, in his report for November, states:-

"From October 1st to 6th was spent at office work and on the 6th I went to Lennox Island to get the potatoes dug and stored. The crop was not a heavy one but was of good quality and should be sufficient to take care of all the Indians' needs during the coming winter. Carrots, beets and parsnips were exceptionally good. Turnips were large but not numerous. Most of the onion crop was used during the late summer and autumn. Peas and beans were only a light crop. Soy beans, however, did well and will be of some value as a protein feed for cattle. There was a large crop of cranberries on Hog Island this year. These berries were of good quality. Many of the Indians made money picking and selling them.

"We are hoping to procure a carload of Black Ash for the Indians of Lennox Island, to be distributed during the latter part of the month".

An interesting and encouraging report has been received from Indian Agent Spence on the successful

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agricultural Fair held this year at the Moravian Reserve. The Agent states:-

"The members of the Moravian Agricultural Society held their annual fall fair October 11 and 12. We had excellent weather and 2400 paid admissions. The baking, sewing and canned vegetable exhibits were of good quality but none too plentiful The school had a fine exhibit of manual training articles,- woodwork, sewing, knitting, writing and painting. Fourteen head of cattle were exhibited and these were of good quality. John Huff, a Moravian soldier settler, has a herd of extra good Hereford cattle.

"Several Indians have been interviewed with a view of using discarded army clothing for children. Some progress is being made."

A number of s triking illustrations of the average Indian's lack of frugality have been reaching the Department in recent months. The latest is supplied in the last report of Indian Agent Lewis, of Hobbema. Mr. Lewis states:-

"Most of the Indians returned to the reserves during the month, threshing in the white settlements being completed. They all look good and fat but otherwise the large wage they have been getting is not very apparent. One Indian, who acknowledged that he had been earning $7.00 a day all fall, came into the office and asked for a pair of boots, explaining that the ones he was wearing were broken and that he had no money with which to buy new ones. We will now have to try to get our able-bodied Indians out in the lumber camps for the winter."

Indians of the Prairie Provinces continue to dispose of their cattle at prices which appear to be very satisfactory. Indian Agent Iredale, of Morley, reports that "We sold our steers and cows early this month in the usual manner. About 20 cows were sold earlier in the summer. These animals are included in the following statement:-

"144 Steers made	$13,839.49	
64 Cows made	5,198.21	
Total	19,037.70	
Average price per steer		96.11
" " " cow		81.22"

Indians are not likely to experience much difficulty in securing gainful employment during the winter months. Indian Agent Lovell, of The Pas, in a report dated November 6, reports that "there is a big demand for Indian help of all kinds. Fishermen, especially, are at a premium and some of the companies are offering our men $125.00 per month and board for fishing. This is the best rate of wages I have ever seen offered for this type of work. There is also a good demand for men to cut wood and work on the various construction crews. There appears to be plenty of work to keep everyone busy during the winter".

TRAINING

Inspector Moir, in his report on the Gordon's (C.E.) Residential School, Punnichy, Sask., refers to the difficulty experienced at this time by residential school

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principals in securing fully qualified teachers. Inspector Moir states:

"On the day of my visit to this school two letters were received from two former students, now overseas. In one of these letters 39 was given as the number of boys serving in the present war. This is a commentary on the influence of the school and should be reason in itself for doing everything possible for these children. The staffing of this school remains a problem. One of the reasons seems to be lack of superannuation for teachers who would like to specialize in Indian work. Once these schools have a permanent staff of well trained teachers, good progress will result. Radio, moving pictures, well illustrated magazines - these must become part of the classroom equipment."

I have had an opportunity to discuss educational matters generally and the operation of our residential schools in particular with representatives of the Roman Catholic, Church of England and United Churches, during the last two or three days. These representatives have assured me that the principals of residential schools, with a few rare exceptions, are experiencing the utmost difficulty in financing their schools. This difficulty, I should state, is reflected in audit statements recently received by this Division. Indians appear to be vigorously opposed to the return of senior pupils to these schools. This refusal on the part of Indians can be easily understood and is due, no doubt, in part at least, to the fact that boys of 16 and 17 and girls of the same age are experiencing little difficulty in securing gainful employment. In the Prairie Provinces - so I have been informed - a large number of the senior pupils were kept out of school for harvesting operations.

Another difficulty confronting residential school principals is the securing of fully qualified teachers. I have been making a somewhat close check of reports received from public school inspectors on classroom work at residential schools and the qualifications and academic standing of the teachers in charge of these rooms. I am disposed to think, although I have not at the moment the exact figures, that approximately 65% of the teachers now employed at residential schools lack professional training. This, to me, is a rather serious condition and may be to some extent responsible for the lack of popularity of our residential schools in certain sections of the Dominion. In any event, this is a condition that should be remedied at the earliest possible date.

Representatives of the Churches, while deeply interested in the three year vocational course of study prepared by Mr. Doucet, remind me that they lack the accommodation and facilities to promote such a course of study with any hope of success. They remind me also that it is simply impossible, for the time being at least, to secure male teachers qualified to give such instruction. They have assured me, however, that an attempt will be made by the female teachers to do all that is humanly possible to give this instruction insofar as they are equipped to give it.

The following telegram has just been received from the Secretary of the Indian and Eskimo Residential School Commission of the Church of England:-

"Regret inform you our Society's school main buildings at Onion Lake completely destroyed by fire this

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morning. Staff and pupils safe. Outbuildings intact. Children being sent to homes. Will advise further when full report received from Principal".

The Onion Lake Church of England School is a government-owned institution and had at the date of its destruction by fire an authorized enrolment of 100 pupils. There was an actual attendance of 127. The following schools, destroyed by fire in recent years, have not yet been rebuilt: Alberni classroom, File Hills classroom, Caughnawaga senior school, Carcross residential school (C.E.), Fort George residential school (C.E.), Onion Lake (C.E.) residential school and Back Settlement Indian day school, Caradoc agency. Unless provision can be made for the rebuilding of these schools at an early date, the problem of finding sanitary and adequate accommodation for our steadily growing Indian school population will become increasingly acute.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Right Rev. J. Trocellier, O.M.I., D.D., Edmonton, Alta;
Most Rev. J. G. Breynat, O.M.I., Edmonton, Alta.;
Rev. H. A. Alderwood, D.D., Secretary, Indian & Eskimo Residential School Comm., M.S.C.C., Winnipeg, Man.;
Rev. Canon L. A. Dixon, M.A., General Secretary, M.S.C.C., 604 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.;
Rev. George Dorey, D.D., Associate Secretary, Board of Home Missions, United Church of Canada, Toronto, Ont.;

M. J. Coldwell, M.P.
Major McKeand,
Sgt. Robbins, No. 5 Depot, Lachine, Que.
Mr. J. E. Gendron, Indian Agent, Maniwaki, Que.
James W. Daley, Indian Agent, Walpole Island, Ont.
Rt. Rev. J. L. Coudert, O.M.I., Yukon & Prince Rupert.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-61

Ottawa, February 1, 1944.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended January 31, 1944.

WELFARE:

A campaign of criticism - one might refer to it as a campaign of vilification - has been directed against the administration of Indian affairs with steadily growing intensity during the last three or four year period. The records before me indicate that this campaign began in British Columbia, when articles signed by Mrs. Glynn-Ward (Mrs. Howard) appeared in the daily and weekly papers of that province. These articles became so scurrilous that the R. C. M. P., without direction by this Department, investigated the activities of Mrs. Howard, with the result that a number of the B. C. papers refused to publish her articles on Indian administration. Mrs. Howard then began an attack in the Montreal Herald and Weekly Star and in a number of Old Country publications. It would appear that copies of her letters and articles appearing in the Montreal paper were distributed to certain prominent Indians throughout the Dominion and have been taken quite seriously. More recently, it would appear that this campaign has been taken up in the province of Alberta by one John Laurie, Principal of the Crescent Heights High School, Calgary. Mr. Laurie appears to have written a special article entitled "Any old clothes for the Indians", which appeared in the Calgary Herald on January 7. In addition to this article, Mr. Laurie has appeared before the members of the American University Women's Club in Calgary and delivered an address, a summary of which appeared in the Calgary Albertan of January 11, under the heading "Cites horrible conditions under which Indians live". Mr. Laurie has also appeared before a local group of Canadian university graduates in Calgary and delivered the same address.

Major MacKay and Inspector Schmidt, with whom I have discussed these articles and this unfair publicity, have pointed out that it is comparatively easy to attach too much importance to such articles. I have a feeling, however, that misleading information supplied to Indians in this way, with no corresponding attempt on the part of the Department to correct the impression created, has a tendency to shatter the faith of the Indian in our educational institutions, in our Indian agents and generally in the work of the Department. It is significant that during the last two year period we have experienced the utmost difficulty in persuading Indians to send their children to Indian day and residential schools. Is it possible that the faith of the Indian in the schools provided by the Department - never very strong - has been somewhat weakened, if not wholly shattered, by this propaganda? Mrs. Howard, for example, has directed her attacks

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particularly to conditions on Indian reserves and Indian schools in the Cowichan agency, and during the last year the attendance at the Ste. Catherine Consolidated School has been so unsatisfactory that we have on more than one occasion seriously considered the desirability of closing this school, the largest and best equipped Indian day school in the Dominion.

I have referred on more than one occasion to the difficulty experienced in securing from Indian agents worthwhile reports on fishing operations in their agencies from year to year. You will be glad to learn that a number of reports have been received during the present season and that these reports are, without exception, satisfactory and encouraging. Indian Agent Swartman, in a letter dated January 8, 1944, states: -

"I have recently been in communication with Mr. F. W. Bowman, of Hudson, regarding results of commercial fishing operations conducted by our Indians at Lac Seul and Osnaburgh during the present season. I believe the Department would be interested to have some of the details.

"The principal catch was taken on Licenses held by the Lac Seul Band and Indians of Treaty 9, residents of Lac Seul, and also the Osnaburgh band at Lake St. Joseph. The Lac Seul Indians caught a total of 508,675 lbs., for which they received $49,259.64. The catch this year included jack-fish, tulibees and eel-pouts as well as 69,399 lbs. of suckers, which were previously discarded. During the season ten more of the Lac Seul Indians fitted themselves out with small gas boats, which now makes a total of 80 gas-powered boats owned and operated by the members of the Lac Seul Band.

"In addition to the above $12,000.00 was paid to the Osnaburgh Indian fishermen. No exact record of the Indians' catch at Lake St. Joseph is obtainable at present, as their fish were shipped out along with those operating on other licenses. This sum, however, was divided amongst about 15 or 20 families, fishing regularly during the summer months".

Mr. A. J. Goodman, in a report on fishing operations at the Fisher River Agency, submits figures indicating that 17 Indians, fishing on Lake Winnipeg, had a fish catch amounting to 64,905 pounds, for which they secured $5,604.52.

Mr. Goodman has also submitted a report on fishing operations in The Pas Agency. In this report he states:-

"There was some fish put up and frozen during the late fall at this agency but none cured to keep for any length of time. To do this curing, Mr. Lovell suggests that a full-time man would have to be employed to instruct and demonstrate and encourage the Indians for a long time. This emergency stock of fish should be put up and cured in early spring and late fall only when the weather is at least very cool. If the fish at these seasons is properly cured, salted, smoked and dried, it would keep for an indefinite length of time. I am reasonably certain that if we can get the Indians started at curing fish and meat for themselves, it will not only save money for the Government, but to a great extent

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raise the standard of living and health of the Indians themselves. Wherever I happen to be during the early spring and late fall, I will demonstrate to Indians and half-breed settlers how best to cure fish and meat and at the same time demonstrate to them how to treat nets in and out of use, mending them and storing them properly between [redacted]."

We are frequently critical of certain groups of Indians for their refusal to assume the duties and responsibilities ordinarily associated with right living and democratic citizenship. In this connection a somewhat encouraging report has been received from Indian Agent Anfield, of Bella Coola. In this report Mr. Anfield states:-

"It is thought that the Department would be interested in seeing how well these Indians handle their band projects. The secretary and treasurer are both graduates of the Alert Bay Residential School, and it was a pleasure to check their accounts and find everything so well kept.

"These Bella Coola people have a grand community hall, which they are constantly improving and in which they take tremendous pride. They elected new officers at the annual meeting and the most interesting feature of the evening was the keen election fight among some of the youngest men to be at the top of the poll as janitors. This tribe start the young men of 16 or 19 as janitors, on the understanding that they will work their way up through the other offices such as floor manager, stockkeeper, ticket collector, secretary, treasurer and hall president - a real example of democratic living. In recording the votes, I was impressed by the fact that in every instance the older men would cast their own ballot for some other than their own son or younger brother - a rather fine gesture."

It is encouraging to be able to report that despite the large number of Indians employed by white farmers during the last two crop years, enlistments and the number of Indians who have secured employment in war industries, there has been a substantial increase in the acreage under cultivation on our reserves and a substantial increase, as well, in the actual amount of grain, vegetables and live stock produced. Last spring and early summer, a number of brood sows were purchased and distributed to a number of agencies in Saskatchewan, on the understanding that Indians receiving these sows would contribute an amount of pork or bacon equivalent to the value of the sow received, for ration purposes. The first report on this experiment, dated December 29, 1943, has been received from Mr. Christianson. This report reads as follows:-

"I have asked for a statement in this regard from every agency that was supplied with hogs, and am now in receipt of one from the Crooked Lake Agency, setting forth the following information:

<u>White Bear Reserve</u>:- 5 sows were supplied at a cost of $185.00;
4 sows farrowed and 27 young pigs raised.

<u>Ochapowace Reserve</u> - 3 sows were supplied at a cost of $90.00;
2 sows farrowed and 12 young pigs raised.

<u>Kahkewistahaw Res.</u> - 1 sow was supplied at a cost of $30.00;
and 8 young pigs raised.

Cowessess -

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Cowessess Reserve - 2 sows were supplied at a cost of $60.00; both farrowed and 12 young pigs raised.

Sakimay Reserve - 2 sows were supplied at a cost of $60.00; neither farrowed, consequently no young pigs were raised.

"Pork returned for ration purposes amounted to 1935 lbs. The total number of young pigs raised in the agency amounted to 59. The sows that did not farrow this year have been bred again and there will be 900 lbs. of bacon to be delivered next year from those who had no increase this year. From the 13 sows purchased 9 farrowed and raised 59 pigs. Therefore, for a beginning in this agency, we did not do badly".

It will thus be seen that the project has been reasonably successful in the Crooked Lake Agency and is likely to result in a substantial reduction in the amount of ration bacon for this agency.

TRAINING:

I have, on more than one occasion, expressed the view that teachers in charge of Indian day schools should be classified as welfare and training officers and should be employed, not for a 10 month, but for a 12 month period, less the 18 days regular holiday period granted members of the Civil Service. It is interesting to note, in this regard, that Inspector Tomlinson, one of the most experienced public school inspectors in the province of Saskatchewan, in his report dated November 26, 1943, supports this proposal. The Inspector states:

"The good effect of the earlier opening (September 1) is quite evident. When times get back to normal, it would seem desirable to consider the teacher's job as a twelve-month one, with the usual Civil Service vacation. The many opportunities for service on the reserve, by the teacher, are always in evidence".

I can only add, by way of comment, that it is particularly regrettable, in view of the production campaign we are seeking to promote this spring, that we shall not have the assistance and leadership of our teachers during the two important months of the crop year.

The following excerpt has been taken from the "Indian Missionary Record", published in Saskatchewan:-

"Since the outbreak of the war, we have recorded the number of 55 men and women, ex-pupils of the Duck Lake (R.C.) School, who have volunteered in His Majesty's Services - 47 men and 8 women. It was realized that 9 out of the 47 men were rejected on account of their health by the Military Medical Board. Thirty of the boys are now overseas, serving in various countries, and one girl, Pte. Mary Greyeyes, who served with the C W A C for the past two years and five months. Letters are received from these ex-pupils regularly, in which they state that their general health is good."

Evidence, in respect to the difficulty experienced by residential school principals in securing qualified teachers and in financing these institutions, is steadily

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accumulating. The St. George's (C.E.) School, at Lytton, B.C., has at this date an enrolment of 180 pupils and receives a per capita allowance of $180. In addition to the per capita grant, it receives approximately $5,000.00, annually, as a special grant from the New England Company, London, England. There are 14 residential schools in the province of British Columbia, and only two others, in addition to Lytton, receive a per capita grant as high as $180. The Lytton School is in charge of the Reverend C. F. Hives, who has had 30 years' experience in the administration of residential schools, at Lac la Ronge, Sask., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Lytton, B. C. In a letter dated December 26, 1945, Mr. Hives, in an outburst of discouragement, writes:-

"We have just disposed of Christmas Day, with 70 pupils in bed with the Flu. No nurse available, in spite of all our efforts to secure one. We have no laundress, and last week I had to personally take charge of the laundry work, with two girls to help. At present we have no engineer. Our man went down with the flu and since his recovery left for Vancouver, where his wife is very seriously ill. I have had to be up at 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning to look after the heating of the building, which at present resembles a hospital. We have no farm manager and I have had more outside supervision work to undertake. I do not like to sound so much like a one-man orchestra. How long one can stand the strain, I don't know, but conditions cannot get much worse. The chances are they may improve.

"In reply to your anxious letter of the 21st instant, I beg to report that owing to illness, pressure of work and shortage of staff, I was late in making out my October financial statement. It is the first time I have ever been late, and anyone who has the faintest idea of what I and others have been going through since the commencement of the term, in the matter of epidemics of measles, whooping cough and flu, will recognise some justification for the delay.

"You state in your letter that the Department are showing some concern over the financial situation of our school. I admit it is not at the present time a paying concern; but at least we are not in debt, if one takes into consideration our current surplus. When I took over the administration of this school, there was not only no current surplus - there was a large indebtedness.

"In regard to the salaries being in arrears, I have never been later than the third or fourth day after the end of each month. I used to pay salaries before the end of the month, but so many of the staff held their cheques over that I had to carry them as cheques outstanding. I have had considerable difficulty in securing staff workers, who are generally of an unreliable type. They come and stay for a week or so and leave as soon as they hear of higher wages elsewhere. I have had to raise all salaries twice during the present year, and still they are low, compared with the general rate of salaries in the province, and we are short-staffed.

I feel sure the Department realize that the present financial assistance we receive is quite inadequate to meet the needs of present day demands. The only way I

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know of to make that financial assistance suffice is to cut down on the food and clothing received by the pupils and put more boys to work instead of hiring extra labour; but we should not do these things. At least I would rather leave than do them. Fifty cents per day, which we receive as our per capita allowance, seems altogether too small, compared with two dollars per day, allowed at the hospitals; and yet most of these children require a great deal of care and certainly more nourishing food than they now receive. The charts we received from the Department a short time ago, along with the information regarding the diet these children should be receiving, are all very fine and, I have no doubt, required a great deal of time and expense to produce; but we cannot carry them out, simply because our per capita grant allowance is not sufficient to enable us to do so. Our school is not unique in this respect. If a survey were made of all the schools, I have no doubt one would find that very few schools come anywhere near to what the pupils should be having in the way of nourishment. Several times, staff members have come here from other schools and I have enquired of them about the way Indian children have been fed at schools where they were employed. The diet we supply is, if anything, a little better than at the majority of our schools, because we have the advantage of tomato juice and fruit; but I would certainly like to see our regular meals improved.

"I assure you, sir, it is not my intention to be disrespectful, but as the Department are inclined to be critical of our financial situation and worried about matters, it is just as well if they hear my views on the subject. I have been in this work for 20 years and know pretty well what I am talking about. A careful survey should be made of all the schools, if possible, by people who have a thorough and practical knowledge of what is best for the welfare of residential schools".

In view of the difficulty we have experienced, and are still experiencing, in securing teachers and janitors at Indian day schools, and particularly men for janitor service in British Columbia, we are, as officials, perhaps somewhat fortunate that the Churches and not the Department are called upon to operate our residential schools in this crisis. One can readily understand why 8 of our residential school principals have retired as the result of ill health during the last two years. Three outstanding principals have retired during the present academic year: - Reverend M. de Bretagne, Principal of the Qu'Appelle School at Lebret, Sask.; Reverend R. C. Scott, Principal of the Alberni School, B.C.; and Reverend J. P. Mackey, Principal of the Shubenacadie School. Everything considered, the outlook for our residential schools is in no sense encouraging.

On the other hand, Indian day schools, despite the difficulty we have experienced in securing fully qualified teachers, appear to be doing reasonably good work. The following excerpt is taken from the Vancouver Sun, January 8, 1944:-

"St. Catherine's School at Duncan, Christie Indian School at Kakawis (west coast of Vancouver Island) and the Inkameep School at Oliver (Okanagan Valley) have each received awards for entries submitted through the Society for the Furtherance of B. C. Indian Arts and Crafts and displayed

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at the Canadian Handicrafts Guild annual exhibition held this fall in Montreal and Quebec. First prize for applied work was awarded to Inkameep School for excellent paintings on buckskin, some of which had already received awards in the Royal Drawing Society's exhibitions in London, England.

"First prize for design and second for applied work went to Christie Indian School for examples of native designs and fine beadwork. A special prize was awarded St. Catherine's Consolidated Indian School for unusual examples of woodwork. Individual prizes were won by Madeline Charlie of St. Catherine's School for a beautifully knit sweater and by Mrs. Johnny Jackson of Kakawis for a finely woven basket."

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Miss Amy Roe, Editor, Woman's Section, The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba;

Colonel Carmichael, Veterans' Allowance Board;

Mr. Askew, Valentine Black Company; Toronto;

Dr. T. J. Orford, Indian Agent, James Bay, Ont.;

Mr. E. J. Whalen, Indian Agent, Fredericton, N. B.;

Madame Cousen and Miss Fitzsimmons, Clothing Section, Wartime Prices and Trade Board;

Mr. J. H. Connor, Ottawa;

Reverend Sisters from Pierreville, Que.;

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Jan

Ottawa, March 1, 1944.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended February 29, 1944.

WELFARE:

I have referred on more than one occasion in my recent reports to the attempts made by this Division, during the last two-year period, to encourage Meat production on a number of reserves. In this connection the reports received during the last two or three weeks from Saskatchewan indicate that the experiment undertaken at a number of agencies in the production of hogs has been reasonably successful. Mr. Christianson, in a letter dated February 22, 1944, reporting on the raising of hogs at the Qu'Appelle Agency, states:-

"Regarding the sows that were furnished Qu'Appelle Agency last Spring, as you know Mr. Booth is without a clerk and looking after two agencies, but I have at last been able to get a statement on the hogs that were supplied to his agency last spring.

16 sows were supplied last Spring, as follows:

Assiniboine Reserve - 6 from which there were 37 young pigs raised;

Pasqua Reserve - 4 from which there were 29 young pigs raised;

Muscowpetung Reserve - 2 from which there were 15 young pigs raised;

Standing Buffalo - 4 from which there were 27 young pigs raised;

"To sum up, there were 16 sows supplied to the Agency from which 108 young pigs were raised. 4,303 lbs. of pork are being delivered to the Agency and there are still 429 lbs. of pork to be delivered.

-THIS IS IMPORTANT. The 1,008 lbs. of bacon in the estimates for Pasqua need not be shipped. The same applies to the 1,008 lbs. for Muscowpetung and the 1050 lbs. for Carry the Kettle. The Agent claims he has enough to carry on at the present time for these three reserves, but the bacon for Piapot and Standing Buffalo is to be shipped as requested in the estimates. When more bacon is required for the three reserves which are not getting any in the first shipment, you will be advised. We want to make as

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big a saving as we possibly can. Personally I think that this venture at Qu'Appelle Agency has been very satisfactory because the Indians themselves have sold a lot of pork and they have sold some young sows to other Indians. Some of them have also kept another sow for breeding purposes from the young pigs that were raised.

"In talking to Mr. Booth he informs me for the present they have all of the pigs they can handle until the Indians become more hog minded but for the first year I think you will agree with me that the Indians have done mighty well because evidently they sold 160,000 lbs. of pork. There are, also, of course, a few Indians who purchased hogs themselves.

"I hope I have made myself quite clear."

Inspector Hamilton, in his report dated February 1, on the Peguis Reserve (Fisher River Agency) states:-

"The cattle returns show 354 head. The cattle seen were in good condition and the Indians claim to have enough feed.

"Pigs are now kept by 10 people, turkeys by 8 and chickens by 45. Those who have no grain purchase it at the agency from the community farm crop. The supply of surplus grain available at this farm has already stimulated a desire on the part of the Indians to keep more poultry."

"One Indian who had three ewes last summer raised 6 lambs. ..... A few years ago we purchased two spinning wheels and paid a teacher to give the Indians lessons in spinning. Today they have five additional wheels, all purchased by individual Indians. Already, they have knitted up all their raw wool and are hoping to have more next year. Our venture on this reserve with sheep has proven helpful and the flocks are increasing slowly. There are others anxious to get a start, and if funds are available in our 1944-45 estimates I would like to purchase 12 head. The cost will amount to approximately $145.00.

"This band of Indians purchased 50 good work horses during the summer months. There are at least 15 Indians driving good teams who never before owned a horse. These horses have greatly added to the earning power of the Indians. They can now haul their own wood instead of paying others to do the work."

The Peguis Reserve has at this date a population of approximately 1039.

Inspector Hamilton in this report also refers to conditions at the Fisher River Reserve. He states:-

"The stock returns on this reserve show 280 head of cattle, all in good condition..... Two Indian families have pigs, eight have chickens and one has five ewes. Of those having chickens, three have over fifty.

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The others have flocks of from 20 to 40. The Indians on this reserve, however, are practically all fishermen. They reported a good catch for the early part of the season, but the run has now slowed down and many were lifting their nets at the time of my visit. The Indians have requested permission from the Provincial Government to fish in Lake St. George and two other nearby lakes for jackfish. Jackfish are now worth from five to six cents per pound."

Two seasons ago a machine for the baling of straw was purchased at the Caradoc Agency. The baler was purchased in the hope that a market would be found for the surplus hay and straw produced on the reserve. Reports received from the agent to date indicate that this purchase was amply justified. In a report dated February 4 Mr. Down states:-

"Another phase of agriculture during the month of January has been the pressing and baling of straw and hay. I have been able to keep four or five Indians working and more than 100 tons of straw and several tons of hay have been already baled. When one considers that a little over two years ago most of the straw grown on the reserve went up in smoke, I think that our initial expenditure for the baler has been justified. Certainly, the lessons taught suggest sound agricultural practice and not without profit.

"Our willow plantation during the month received some attention by way of cleaning out rows and the spreading of barnyard fertiliser. The young canes look strong and healthy, although I would prefer to see a blanket of snow covering the roots, especially during the months of February and March."

It is particularly gratifying to report an actual increase of cattle at the Battleford Agency. Indian Agent Ostrander, in his last report, states:-

"There is a slight increase of cattle on all reserves, with a resulting fairly good increase for the whole agency. There is also a considerable increase in work horses on most of the reserves. A fairly large number of Indians have good work horses at the present time. All live stock have had a good winter as the weather has been very favourable. There will be many breeding sows carried over for breeding this year, and the whole project of hog raising, which was started last year, has been reasonably successful. This project has been the subject of a special report."

TRAINING

The utmost difficulty has been experienced throughout the year in securing the number of teachers necessary to keep our Indian day schools open and in

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operation. Despite the fact that we have employed a number of elderly teachers, lacking both professional and academic standing, we have at this date 12 schools for which we have not yet obtained teachers. We did succeed, however, during the course of the month, in securing a fully qualified teacher for the St. Clair School, Sarnia Agency. This school will re-open on March 1. We were fortunate in securing a teacher at this particular time, especially in view of the fact that a number of Indian parents were urgently requesting us to make provision for the transportation of their children to the public schools in Sarnia. If this provision had been made, it would have been necessary also to pay substantial tuition fees to the Sarnia School Board.

One of the teachers in charge of an Indian day school at the Caradoc Agency submitted her resignation during the month. It is significant and somewhat difficult to understand why we have experienced so much trouble in securing teachers at this agency during the last two or three year period. The reserve is, as you know, comparatively close to the city of London and is in no sense isolated. Residences, however, are atta ched to the schools and teachers are expected to live in these houses. The majority of teachers appear reluctant to live and work steadily amongst Indians when other schools are available.

I have already referred to Inspector Hamilton's report on the Fisher River Agency. In a reference to the Indian day school, Mr. Hamilton states:-

"In this school we have Miss Smith Windsor in charge of the senior room with 33 enrolled, and Miss Mascall in the junior room with 43 pupils. The attendance has been fair but there is room for improvement. A number of Indians have been camped with their families near the lake where they are fishing and consequently the children were unable to attend school. Most of these people, however, have now moved back, so that the attendance should improve.

"The pupils are well along in their respective grades and the work seen was well done and neatly set down. I am certain the children are making good progress. The pupils were all well dressed, many with dresses, skirts, coats and windbreakers made from army clothing. These were all neatly remodelled, and the average person would never know the material was from old army clothes. The sewing club, under the direction of Miss Smith-Windsor, has done excellent work."

Inspector Bowes, in his report on the Onion Lake R.C. Residential School, dated November 25, 1943, states:-

"Primary Room - Beginners are making satisfactory progress. This is a typical primary room and is well equipped with primary material. The pupils are divided into three groups. The Grade One class has been in school a year and progress is satisfactory. These pupils were making progress equal to that of a foreign child with one year in this grade. In all divisions, discipline was good.

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The pupils were polite and industrious. Number work was far beyond the work required in the usual Grade One class. Sister Louise Margaret, who has a certificate from the Nicolet Training College, is a valuable addition to the staff of this school.

"Intermediate Class - General progress in this class is very satisfactory. Spelling was above average. Language was good. Reading was clear, distinct and each word carefully pronounced. Singing, excellent. Pupils were orderly. Sister St. Hippolyte, who is also a graduate of the Nicolet Training College, continues to do efficient work in this room.

Senior Room - Sister Celine du Carmel, a graduate of Nicolet, acts as principal of the school as far as the academic work is concerned. She is very capable and the Indian pupils in her room were making excellent progress. Reading and language work were well advanced. Pronunciation was above expectation. Mathematics was good in all grades. The general tone of the classroom was excellent."

The Onion Lake School has an authorized enrolment of 100 pupils.

Inspector Campbell Innes, in his report on the Thunderchild Indian Residential School (Battleford Agency) of December 13, 1943, states:-

"Kindergarten - Sister Loretta - This teacher has a fund of excellent ideas which effectively rouse her pupils to put forth their best efforts. Steady progress is made in improving the language. These children are learning the language through socialized activities. The classroom plays are most helpful. This kindergarten classroom should furnish a splendid foundation in the basic habits. Physical education - Socialized games are well developed and carried out in an orderly manner. Art is quite well correlated and has a large place in the program.

"Primary Room - Sister Colette - This teacher appears anxious to improve her classes. She is ready to explain and to drill. The drill may be more challenging with an understanding of her pupils. The instruction should be natural and influential. The lessons may be developed a little more to secure more understanding and observation. Oral reading is quite good in word recognition and in articulation. A variety of songs are sung. There is good tone. Health exercises are given to interpret rules. Work books are generally neat. Pupils are covering the course in arithmetic. They are drilling for accuracy.

"Intermediate - Sister Saint Cyr - First Class certificate. This teacher appears quite capable of preparation of material to meet the needs of her pupils. I found them quite courteous, interested and fairly responsive A good effort is made to cover the course. This teacher is responsible for the subjects of arithmetic, spelling, reading and physical education.

Senior Room - Sister Marie de Galilee -
Here is a very interesting and pleasant classroom in which

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the pupils are trained to live and think together in order to accomplish a definite purpose. All subjects have received equal attention. Every effort is made to understand the needs of the pupils and to train them to work with initiative, originality and self-reliance. I was pleased to note that language is stressed at all times - reading, reciting, debating. I was also pleased to note that the activity work is so effectively used to encourage the real meaning of the subjects. The new program for Indian schools now includes cooking, leather work, knitting, housekeeping, gardening, sewing, wood work, poultry, metal work and dairying. The pupils have a number of lessons in each. They have an opportunity to earn certificates and badges covering three years' work. I was pleased to see at this school a good open-air rink, toboggan slides and swings. The pupils have the use of a radio."

The Fishing Lake Indian Day School (C.E.) has been in charge of the Reverend Alex. J. Lawes since 1922. Mr. Lawes' wife is also an experienced teacher. Inspector R. E. Sparkes, in his last report on this school, states:-

"The improvement noted in my last report has been continued. It seems to me that Mr. Lawes should be encouraged to attend another refresher course during the next year or two. It would provide him with the assistance he so badly needs.

"Simple and interesting songs are rendered with all the children taking part. Good use is made of the blackboard for making essential assignments for seat work.

"Reading - By the use of simple readers it should be possible to secure greater fluency and expression in rendering the selections. The pupils appear to have some idea of the meaning of the pieces studied, but the response is poor. The children seem restrained as though afraid to speak out plainly. Phonics, however, continue to be successfully drilled. Penmanship is very good. These children write quite legibly. Construction work is partly under the control and guidance of Mrs. Lawes, who is an experienced teacher. The type of work presented was excellent, but a greater degree of self-determination should be provided."

Reverend F. O'Grady, Principal of the Kamloops (R.C.) Residential School, in a letter to the Indian agent dated February 19, 1944, refers to the vocational courses undertaken by the pupils at the school. The Principal states:

"While the technical training of the boys consists chiefly in the proper use of hand tools, the older boys are very anxious to learn the operation of power tools, the knowledge of which will be very useful to them after school. This year the boys, under the direction of the manual trainer, have undertaken the project of making 20 spinning wheels, which will be given to the senior girls

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graduating in June. The girls have become very proficient in the carding and spinning of wool and it is felt that if they are given spinning wheels to take home with them they will make good use of such equipment and will thus benefit by the training they received at school."

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Major D. L. McKeand

Mr. J. G. Perdue and Mr. A. Baxter, Publicity Division;

D. McIvor, Esq., M.P.

Rev. Dr. H. A. Alderwood, Secretary, Indian & Eskimo Residential School Comm., M.S.C.C., Winnipeg, Man.;

Rev. Dr. Geo. Dorey, United Church Home Mission Board,
Rev. Dr. R. B. Cochrane, " " "
Mrs. Lovies, Women's Missionary Society, - Toronto.

Rev. Canon Dixon, Church of England Missionary Society, Toronto, Ont.

Rev. Sister Mary Josephine, Pierreville, Que.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, April 1, 1944.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended March 31, 1944.

WELFARE:

It is difficult to resist the temptation that besets one in the preparation of this, the last monthly report for the fiscal year 1943-44, to compare conditions on Indian reserves as we have come to know them throughout the year with conditions prevailing on these reserves prior to the outbreak of the war. It can be said that Indians have enjoyed a greater measure of prosperity throughout the year than they have experienced perhaps at any preceding period in their history. Indians have found little, if any, difficulty in securing work at satisfactory wages; in fact, the demand for Indian labour far exceeds the supply. The prevailing price of farm products, the high price being paid for furs, the extension of fishing operations by Indians on the Pacific Coast and the rabbit cycle, which this year appears to be at its peak, have all contributed to the prosperity of the Indian.

There are still a few districts, however, where relief costs at this date are practically as high as they were during the depth of the depression, in 1936. These districts consist in the main of northern agencies, such as Abitibi, James Bay, Sioux Lookout, Norway House and Lesser Slave Lake. It would appear that the Indians at these agencies have not the skill, training nor temperament to take advantage of employment conditions. They are usually referred to as hunting and trapping Indians and are likely to remain so for a great many years. Relief costs in such areas are not likely to be reduced until provision is made by the adoption of long-term policies for the replenishment of wild life, upon which these Indians have depended until now for a livelihood. It is somewhat difficult to escape the feeling that as administrators we are devoting altogether too much time to the Indians who are living in the southern sections of the country and who, for the time being at least, are capable of looking after themselves, and not enough to the hunting and trapping Indians, who undoubtedly have a greater and more legitimate claim on the assistance we are in a position to render. For example, it seems difficult to justify free education, free medical care and hospitalization for Indians such as the group at Caughnawaga when one learns that large numbers of these Indians are earning $20.00 a day or more in war industries.

The prosperity to which I have referred in my opening sentences does not appear to be fully reflected

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in our relief and welfare costs. Relief and welfare expenditures for the period April 1, 1943, to February 29, 1944, amounted to $547,741.36, compared to an expenditure of $544,170.94 for the corresponding period of last year. This represents an increase of $3,570.42. I attritute our failure to still further reduce relief expenditures to a number of factors the significance of which is apt to be forgotten. We made, last year and this year, substantial expenditures from welfare funds in the purchase of land. The purchase of this land represents capital outlay and should in my judgment be charged to the Reserves and Trusts Division. Again, we have taken over the operation of community farms that were financed until 18 months ago from trust funds. In addition to these expenditures, the program of tuberculosis control, promoted in recent years by the Medical Division, has resulted in additional expenditures from the Welfare Vote. Patients discharged from sanatoria throughout the country require, for a year or two after discharge, food supplies such as milk, eggs, fruit, etc., that do not ordinarily appear on our relief schedules. These are granted in each case on the recommendation of the local medical officer. To withhold such supplies from Indians during their period of convalescence would undoubtedly retard their recovery and might result in their return for sanatorium treatment. Finally, we have, during the last two year period, spent more money on the purchase of live stock, particularly purebred bulls, in the West, and herds of goats in the East. We have spent substantial sums, as well, in the purchase of pigs in Saskatchewan, in the construction of brooder houses and the purchase of poultry in Ontario and Quebec. It is gratifying to note that despite the large number of Indians who have found work in the United States and an equally large number who have found work in our own war industries, production on Indian reserves throughout the country was substantially increased during the year. Reports recently received from Indian agents, missionaries and teachers indicate that field officials, with few exceptions, are responding with enthusiasm to the plea made in our circular letter on production, sent out with the accompanying chart on February 15.

Indians continue to take a keen interest in the work of the Red Cross Society. Inspector Hamilton, in a letter dated February 25, sent forward an excerpt from a communication received by him from the teacher at the Little Saskatchewan Indian Day School. In this excerpt the teacher states:-

"I thought you would be interested to know what some of our Indians are doing in regard to the war effort. Our Women's Organization has sponsored several little sales, Saturday evenings, with the result that we have donated $10.00 and $15.55 to the Red Cross, $18.00 to the starving Indian (Hindu) Fund and today I am sending $100.00 to the Red Cross, the net proceeds of a social evening held on the reserve".

The following summary is taken from the Regina Leader Post of February 7, 1944:-

"Indians of the Pelly Agency, near Kamsack, raised $279.00 during 1943 for philanthropic purposes. Of

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the $279.00 raised, $94.00 went to the Red Cross, $15.00 to the Greek War Relief, $15.00 to the Milk for Britain Fund, $35.00 for Soldiers' Christmas boxes and $110.00 was raised to send cigarettes to men of the reserves who are in the Armed Forces. Fifty knitted articles and 38 articles of clothing were made by the Homemaker's Club for overseas parcels. Another phase of the Indian war effort is seen in the $900.00 worth of Victory Bonds purchased on the reserve during 1943."

You may remember that a few months ago Mr. Arneil and Mr. Morris organized two or three Homemakers' Clubs on the Tyendinaga Reserve. The Anglican Missionary on the reserve, the Reverend Herbert Pringle, in a letter dated March 21, states:-

" The Homemakers' Clubs are already a great success on the reserve and the members look forward to the meetings and take great delight in remaking garments. I have been in several homes where the clothes from the clubs have been received and the parents are most grateful. Every Friday during Lent I go to the Eastern School for a special service for the children at 3 P.M. The Homemakers' Club meets at 1 o'clock each Friday and the members all stay for this service. When I suggested a Homemakers' Sunday service in the Church with Corporate Communion for the members and a special sermon relating to homemaking, the members took up the idea with enthusiasm and have chosen the first Sunday in July as their day."

Indian Agent Down, in his monthly report dated March 3, states:-

"You are aware, of course, that we have five Homemakers' Clubs organized at this agency. All have been visited during the month and the continued interest and appreciation of the material supplied by the Department is very pleasing. The useful purpose to which it is being put must be seen to be appreciated. One class alone has made and distributed more than 30 bed quilts, another 20, and so on, and all these quilts are made from small cuttings. In other words, the leaders of these clubs are making use of every piece of material. Other types of clothing of every description are made for children of all ages. Teachers report that they never saw the children so well dressed. This is certainly a credit to the expert needlecraft of the women. During the month many finished articles were brought to the office for inspection and at times the office resembled a clothes store, but I am always interested and the women are very proud to be able to show their work. There is another interesting point that must not be overlooked and that is that these classes are teaching young girls to sew and remodel every type of discarded garment. In many instances young women have made complete dresses with very little help or instruction from their parents. As I watch these women work and note their interest in producing something for themselves, I cannot help but visualise the

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possibilities behind these organizations. With proper guidance and a good selection of leaders, their efforts can be guided into many channels of usefulness and education".

I have referred on one or two occasions to the attempts we were making to encourage the raising of hogs on a number of reserves in Saskatchewan. This experiment to date has been all that one might expect. Indian Agent Simpson, in his report dated March 1, states:-

"John P. Sanderson & Son, Gilbert, shipped 17 hogs to the market recently and realized $500.00 from the sale thereof. These Indians expect to have 8 more ready for market within a fortnight. Two other members of this reserve expect to have 16 or 19 hogs fit for market about the same time."

TRAINING:

Early in the month Mr. Doucet inspected the Indian day schools on the St. Regis, Caughnawaga, Pierreville, Restigouche and Maria Reserves. Mr. Doucet is, as you know, primarily interested in the encouragement of vocational studies at our schools. During the course of this inspection trip, however, he made scientific tests on reading and other related subjects. Mr. Doucet is definitely of the opinion that the courses of study provided are more suitable for girls than for boys and that girls on the whole appear to make greater progress in classroom work. This is a condition that can only be corrected by the employment of more male teachers and it is not at all likely that such teachers will be available until the end of the war. Mr. Doucet will undertake the inspection of schools on a number of reserves in Eastern and Northern Ontario immediately following the Easter vacation. It is his intention, also, to attend the Provincial Conference of Teachers, held in Toronto during the week ending April 15.

An unusually encouraging report was received from Inspector W. J. Greening immediately following his inspection of the Kenora (R.C.) Residential School on March 3, 1944. The Inspector states:-

"This school has inaugurated this year a new system whereby the very young pupils are enrolled in a special class and given an opportunity to secure practice in oral English. I think this is an improvement as last year the junior teacher had too much to do.

"It is noted that two new teachers have come to this school this year from Crooked Lake. As both of these teachers have professional certificates from the province of Quebec, all three teachers on the staff have full professional standing - something of a record for schools in my district west of the Great Lakes.

"I do not think that I have ever before been so pleased with the work being done at this school,

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especially so in the senior class. A great deal of attention to written English must have been given to her classes by the Sister teacher, Sister St. Janvier. I was able to demonstrate for the benefit of this teacher some ideas in the correcting of mistakes in written English, something that I am not too sure previous teachers in this grade would have been able to appreciate".

The following news summary has been taken from the Calgary Albertan, February 15, 1944:-

"Loyalty was again intensified when St. Paul's Residential Indian School (C.E.)(Blood Reserve) won the the January prize in the savings stamp drive open to all schools in the Cardston district and fostered by the Cardston Rotary Club. Far in excess of the allotment, somewhere near 600%, was the achievement of St. Paul's School. This followed a similar prize won by the St. Mary's (R.C.) School in the month of December. The two Indian schools have been the main winners throughout the district. One of the Indian Chiefs at the celebration, on Friday, said: 'Red Indian; red blood; win the war and Indian help a lot'. The rest of the district salute the two Indian schools for their splendid achievement.

"The school cadets, under the leadership of Lieut. Charles Middleton, gave a demonstration of their gun handling. In the school music room, after the flag was dropped by the bomber which circled the school and dipped its wings, a program was rendered under the direction of Ven. Archdeacon Middleton. Eighteen Rotarians sat on the platform with Chief Cross Child and Chief Percy Creighton. Chief Cross Child, in a speech interpreted by Chief Creighton, said he welcomed everyone and hoped that the Indians' efforts will help win victory soon. The Rotary president, Sterling O. Low, officially presented the flag to Canon Middleton. Gordon S. Brewerton, one of the Rotarians having charge of the Indian School Campaign, gave a message of appreciation and congratulation. Father Charron, of St. Mary's School, gave a short address. The Indian Agent, Mr. McMillan, thanked both schools for their achievements."

The resignation of Miss A. McGinty, teacher in charge of the Shubenacadie Indian Day School, was received during the month. It is not at all likely that a teacher for this school can be secured at this comparatively late date in the academic year. The closing of this school is likely to create a certain amount of dissatisfaction amongst Indian parents who moved to the reserve on the understanding that educational facilities would be available for their children. I can only express the hope that immediate steps will be taken toward the construction of the new day school on this reserve and that the building will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next academic year.

Father J. W. Brown, who was appointed principal of the Shubenacadie Residential School immediately following the resignation of Father Mackey toward the end of the last calendar year, visited the Department early in the month. Father Brown assured us that he would be glad to provide

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accommodation for at least two teachers at the residential school, should it be found possible to proceed with the construction of the building during the summer months.

The following visitors called at this office during the month:-

Rev. J. W. Brown, Principal, Indian Residential School, Shubenacadie, N. S.;

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Manitoba;

Mr. F. Matters, Indian Agent, Chapleau, Ont.;

Mr. C. J. Chisholm, Teacher, Cornwall Island Day School;

Mrs. Gourgeon, Wartime Prices & Trade Board, Ottawa;

Miss Gourgeon, Ottawa Journal;

Mr. D. G. McKenzie, Winnipeg, Man.

Dr. Simes, Qu'Appelle Hospital, Sask.

H. A. Rook
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Mr. Barnett

150-61

Ottawa, May 1, 1944.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended April 30, 1944.

WELFARE:

Brief reports from Mr. Morris, who has already visited the Peigan, Blood, Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony Agencies, indicate that spring operations on these reserves have been delayed as the result of unfavourable weather conditions. Mr. Morris was particularly impressed with the herds of live stock on the southern reserves. It would appear from his reports that there has been an abundance of feed throughout the winter, with the result that the cattle are in splendid shape.

It is just possible that in my reports to you during the last two or three years I have not dealt as fully as I might have dealt with live stock production at our Indian agencies, particularly live stock production in the Prairie Provinces. The fact that I have not done so was, in part at least, due to our emphasis on the organization of goat herds in the East and the purchase of pigs for distribution, particularly in Saskatchewan, and such matters as the organization of Homemakers' Clubs, etc. May I state, however, in this report, that there is no phase of our welfare work to which I have given as much attention during the last eight years as I have given to the promotion of the live stock industry on our Indian reserves. The large acreage on a number of reserves, particularly in the West, lends itself to the expansion of this industry without involving us in much capital outlay. I have already referred in a special report to the organization of a special herd at the Blood Agency. A somewhat smaller herd was organized at the same time at the Peigan Agency and is doing reasonably well. Mr. Christianson, in a letter dated April 11, refers to the revenue derived throughout the year from the sale of live stock in Saskatchewan. In this report Mr. Christianson states:-

"As for live stock sales, the revenue from cattle was $78,200.00 for the year, compared with an amount of $70,000.00 for the preceding year. Including cattle beefed, the total value of cattle disposed of by the Indians was $84,154.00, which was a substantial increase. The cattle sales averaged $32.56 per head. The cattle population on the reserves during the year has increased considerably. For instance, the Duck Lake Agency reports an increase of around 60 head within the year and the Touchwood Agency, 110 head. Financial assistance was given, either from government appropriation

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or band funds, in the purchase of pigs, with the understanding that the Indians getting this assistance were to turn in pork from pigs raised, value for value. The reports have been very satisfactory and many Indians participated in the venture. The Duck Lake Agency, in their live stock statement of March 31, report that 35 hogs were butchered and 275 sold. The Carlton Agency have raised over 300 hogs, and although I have not the exact figures from the other agencies, I know this project has been a success."

It is interesting to know that the value of cattle alone disposed of during the year in Saskatchewan was equal to $6.47 a head of the Indian population.

I have referred on more than one occasion to the work accomplished by Miss Edythe Smith-Windsor, teacher at one of our day schools on the Fisher River Reserve, in the organization of Homemakers' Clubs. In her last report to Inspector Hamilton, dated April 5, 1944, this teacher states:-

"I herewith submit a report on the work done by the Fisher River Indian Women's War Service Club for the first quarter of 1944. Fifty-four women have been engaged in this work. We have had 7 meetings. Following is a list of articles produced by the members of this Club:-

Parkas made (from shorts)	17	10 plain, 7 dyed.	
Windbreakers	12	(from shorts and Army tunics)	
Trousers,	19	(made over)	
Eiderdown covers	12		
Mitts	3	pr.	
Workbags	13	(from p·ckets)	
Skirts	8		
Slippers	1	pr.	
Aprons	5		
Dish towels	2	Ski trousers,	3
Shirts, made over	34	Coats	1
Overalls	15	Slips	1
Waistcoats	2		
Dresses	1	ARTICLES MADE	142

"Using the grey flannel shirts, the women have made and donated the following articles for display purposes, hospital use and for the local Red Cross sale:-

Slips	22	Pyjamas	8
Bloomers	31	Cushion tops	2
Shirts	1	Overalls	1
Undershirts	2	Nightgowns	1
Dresses	16		
Coats	2	(made from Prisoner-of-war coats)	
Jackets (baby)	1		
		TOTAL	115

"The women of the Club joined the W. A. of the United Church to hold a sale of sewing and a supper for the Red Cross. The sum of $127.89 was realized. In addition the young people held a Pie Social, at which

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Windbreakers	12	(from shorts and Army tunics)	
Trousers,	19	(made over)	
Eiderdown covers	12		
Mitts	3	pr.	
Workbags	13	(from p ckets)	
Skirts	8		
Slippers	1	pr.	
Aprons	8		
Dish towels	2	Ski trousers,	8
Shirts, made over	34	Coats	1
Overalls	15	Slips	1
Waistcoats	2		
Dresses	1	ARTICLES MADE	149

"Using the grey flannel shirts, the women have made and donated the following articles for display purposes, hospital use and for the local Red Cross sale:-

Slips	22	Pyjamas	5
Bloomers	31	Cushion tops	2
Shirts	1	Overalls	1
Undershirts	2	Nightgowns	1
Dresses	16		
Coats	2	(made from Prisoner-of-war coats)	
Jackets (baby)	1		
		TOTAL	113

"The women of the Club joined the W. A. of the United Church to hold a sale of sewing and a supper for the Red Cross. The sum of $127.89 was realized. In addition the young people held a Pie Social, at which

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$242.25 was raised. These sums, totalling $370.14, have been sent to the Red Cross Society, Manitoba Branch. This is over a hundred dollars more than we raised last year, so we feel every one was 'behind' the drive".

The interest taken in our circular letter, emphasizing greater production, dated February 15, has been very encouraging. Archbishop Sinnott, in a letter dated February 28, states:-

"I have written to all the Indian missionaries under my jurisdiction to back and support by every means in their power the campaign on Indian reserves. The idea is such an excellent one that we must all get behind it. I hope that next year it will meet with still more satisfactory results."

Dr. H. A. Alderwood, Secretary of the Indian & Eskimo Residential School Commission, N.S.C.C., in a letter dated February 26, states:-

"I have to thank you for your letter of February 15th and have taken note of what you write. I have also studied with interest the chart sent out by the Department to all field officers. I may say that in my visits to our schools I have been very pleased with the efforts being made to increase production and assist in meeting the expenses of the school in this way. ..... You may rely upon me to get this matter before our agents and to stress the aspect of attention in the matter of self-support."

A few weeks ago Mrs. Irene V. Gougeon, assistant supervisor of the conservation program directed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, interviewed us with the object of securing samples of military and R.C.M.P. clothing remodelled by the members of our Homemakers' Clubs. Mrs. Gougeon expressed the opinion at that time that a display of this clothing would go a long way to stimulate white women to undertake somewhat similar tasks. In a letter dated April 18, 1944, Mrs. Gougeon states:-

"You will be interested to know that I have taken your display to several places in Ontario and Quebec and have found that the women were most enthusiastic and interested in the work you are doing. It is indeed surprising to find that so many have never heard of the work being done to organize Indian women. I expect to have finished with the garments toward the end of May and will return them to you. I found them very helpful in rounding out my demonstrations."

In this connection I was interested in a report which appeared in the evening edition of the Ottawa Citizen about two weeks ago. In this report the writer stated:-

"More than 100 interested women attended the Remake Revue in St. Mathias Hall, Fairmont Avenue, on Friday evening, which was under the auspices of St. Agnes Guild.

"This was part of a nation-wide program, sponsored by the Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, under the direction of Mrs. Irene Gougeon, assistant supervisor of clothing conservation for Canada. The keen

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interest displayed by the women attending was ample proof that these remake centres are filling a long-felt need on the part of young mothers for advice and help in making over used and partly worn garments for growing children as well as adults. A special display from the Department of Indian Affairs attracted a great deal of attention. These garments were made from discarded uniforms and included several hand-made quilts."

It is regrettable that despite the influence of our schools and the conscientious service rendered by missionaries, reports received from time to time indicate that conditions on certain reserves are profoundly discouraging to anyone interested in the cause of Indian betterment. Dr. J. P. Harvey, of Fort Norman, N.W.T., in a recent letter, states:-

"I have long been aware of conditions at Good Hope and have several times in the past mentioned these conditions in my reports. Between snuff and chewing tobacco, there has been nearly a ton used there for each of the past few years. The use is universal. I can name some of the people who customarily empty two cans of snuff per day. The children begin smoking and chewing at extremely early ages. I have seen them barely able to walk, toddling along with a cigarette in their mouth - not cigarettes picked up on the trail but given them by their parents. I cannot help but attribute some of the extremely high mortality among the children to this cause. At various times the possibility of invoking Chapter 199 C.C.C. or a health ordinance has been discussed with the local policeman, but the opinion is that it would have to include the entire band and is hence deemed difficult.

"I miss no opportunity when in Good Hope to stress the evils of chewing tobacco on pregnant women or nursing mothers and on the young, but there is absolutely no response. I am quite satisfied that if we are to try to stop it, this will have to be done by Order in Council, prohibiting the sale of these commodities completely. The use of chewing tobacco is universal along the river, slightly less being used further north. The use of snuff is centred pretty well at Good Hope, but the use of both is increasing at all posts.

"Had I my own way, I would prohibit the traders from handling snuff, chewing tobacco and also factory-made cigarettes. I would also notify wholesale houses who fill Indian orders in the territories that the sale of these commodities is prohibited to Indians."

Mrs. Dewdney, wife of the missionary at Fort McPherson, N.W.T., in a letter dated March 1, states:-

"We have no police here and the police at Red River pay actually very little attention to this place. We have what constitutes a very serious health menace and I would like some advice. When the people are away from the fort, there are two main centres where they gather. The first one is for fishing at the mouth of the Peel river, about 25 miles down from here. There are dozens of tents and a number of small houses in a very small area on top of the river bank. In summer it is a village in

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itself, but a village with no regulation at all. Hundreds of dogs are tethered down the bank and around the tents and houses. Dog excrement lies all over the place and on any trail you may take into the bush the place is utterly filthy. I have asked and asked the Red River police to do something, but nothing is ever done. The mouth of the Peel is the chief breeding ground for tapeworm. The dogs are the hosts and I believe that sooner or later almost everybody living there gets it."

For the first time since I entered the Department, 7½ years ago, I received this month a letter of appreciation from an Indian. I was so surprised and startled by the receipt of this letter that I decided to incorporate it in my monthly report. I may explain that a few months ago Mr. Arneil and Mr. Morris succeeded in organizing a number of Homemakers' Clubs on the Tyendinaga Reserve. At the time of their visit, they learned that Mrs. Margaret Brant had lost her son as the result of military action overseas. Mr. Morris extended his sympathy on behalf of the Branch and brought back with him a photo of the deceased soldier. This picture was a small and indistinct snapshot, and we decided to have it enlarged, as a token of our appreciation to Mrs. Brant for her leadership on the reserve, and Mrs. Brant received the enlarged picture in due course. In a letter dated April 8, 1944, she states:-

"First, I would like to thank you very much for the picture you so kindly sent us of our son Lloyd. We are all so pleased to have it, and as time goes on it will be all the more valued. Our family appreciate your thoughtfulness and kindness in sending it to us.

"I am leaving my monthly report of the Homemakers' Clubs with Mr. Moore, to be sent to you. I am pleased the Clubs are doing so well. All the members work harmoniously together and we greatly enjoy our weekly meetings. The members will continue to meet weekly until the busy season starts. Kind regards and many thanks for all your help."

TRAINING:

Three residential school principals and two Indian day school teachers resigned during the month. I have already dealt somewhat briefly with the resignations of the residential school principals in memoranda to you during the last two week period. The resignation of the teacher in charge of the Rama Indian Day School was particularly unfortunate in that she had in her class three pupils proceeding toward their Entrance Examinations in June. In view of this fact, we decided to amalgamate the two classes at the United Church Indian Day School on the Caughnawaga Reserve and transfer the senior teacher of that school, Miss Daly, to Rama. Miss Daly has reported for duty at the Rama agency.

So many discouraging and depressing reports have been received recently from the principals of residential

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schools, that it is a real pleasure to be able to submit excerpts from a report that appears to be satisfactory in every sense. The Public School Inspector, Mr. A. F. Matthews, in his report on the Kamloops Residential School dated April 10, states:-

"As stated in my previous report, the main building of the Kamloops Indian School provides adequate accommodation for the staff and the 286 pupils enrolled at the school. The building is clean, comfortably heated, well lighted, and well ventilated. The classrooms are large, bright and airy and contain adequate seating accommodation for all the pupils.

"The instruction carried on in the girls' classes is particularly effective. The teaching Sisters in charge of these classes have had professional training and successful experience in their work. Their pupils are alert and responsive and are making good progress. The training given in manual arts and in industrial activities, generally, is well conducted and practical in its application. The teachers in the boys' divisions are without professional training or previous experience in this work. Father O'Grady is finding it extremely difficult to obtain experienced, qualified teachers and is obliged to accept whatever he can obtain in the way of instructors.

"The various classrooms are fairly well supplied with equipment. However, science equipment is lacking for experimental and demonstration work in the upper grades of the school. Additional supplementary reading material, suited to the various grade levels, would be very helpful.

"The school grounds are large and well adapted for playing fields and are well equipped for recreational purposes. Under Father O'Grady's direction, improvements to the grounds are continuing. The farm in connection with the school appears to be well managed and conducted with business efficiency. This farm is well stocked with herds of beef and dairy cattle, horses, pigs, hens, etc., and is the main source of the food supply for the school. The products of the orchard and small fruits and vegetables are canned in large quantities for use at the school.

"As reported last year, vocational training is receiving a large measure of attention at this school. In the case of the boys, one-half the school day is spent on vocational work and the other half in the classroom. The new manual training building, built by the boys, is well equipped for technical work and is a decided asset to the school equipment. The boys are now being trained under a competent vocational instructor in wood and machine work with definite objectives, such as the making of spinning wheels and other equipment for the school. Training of a practical nature is given also in shoe-making and repairing, dairy work, care of dairy and beef cattle and farm work generally. The girls are getting a good practical training in domestic arts and kindred subjects. They make their own uniforms and dresses and are proficient in knitting, fancy needle-work, mending and spinning. A very practical side of their training is the practice given them in cooking, fruit preserving and ordinary household duties. The dining rooms are clean and well cared for. There appears

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to be a plentiful supply of good, wholesome food. The tables are clean and artistically arranged.

The utmost difficulty has been experienced this year in securing certain equipment at a number of our schools. The teacher of the Caughnawaga R.C. Day School, in a letter dated April 14, states:-

"This is a personal plea. As you are aware, the motor on our oil furnace at the teachers' residence burned out on March 19. Since that time we have been using wood to heat up the house, but with poor results. Yesterday and today have been miserable days, the temperature in the residence being between 54 and 59. Mr. Bush, the caretaker, is doing all he can, but we cannot ask him to be on the job 24 hours a day. Therefore, a Sister fills up the furnace every hour or so. Couldn't you possibly do somethint to help us out? We can assure you that we would appreciate heat, since all this year has been a year of suffering from lack of heat, either at the school or at the residence. I feel that the Sisters' health is suffering from this. Nearly all of them have had severe colds and sore throats and one at this date is suffering from double pneumonia. Please come to our rescue."

The records indicate that a requisition for a No. 36-72 AS Gurney steel steam heating boiler was sent forward to the Purchasing Division on January 17, 1944. Attached to this requisition was a quotation from the Gurney Foundry Company to Mr. Brisebois. It is my understanding that the Gurney Foundry Company, Limited, in a letter dated December 29, 1942, intimated that they were prepared to supply a boiler suitable for this school approximately one month after the receipt of the order.

You may remember that immediately following the opening of the Coqualeetsa Hospital the desirability of providing part-time instruction for the younger patients receiving treatment at the institution was carefully and sympathetically reviewed. It was finally decided to employ two fully qualified teachers at this hospital. We are now in receipt of the first inspector's report on the educational work provided for these patients. Public School Inspector H. H. MacKenzie, in his report dated April 1, 1944, states:-

"A very great experiment in educational effort is being successfully carried on at the Coqualeetsa Indian Hospital. Children who are hospital cases and not permitted to leave their cots are being taught to make normal progress in the fundamental school subjects. Ordinary classroom procedure is of course precluded. Very thorough work is being done by Mrs. Robertson in Reading, Language Development, Arithmetic, Spelling and Writing and, as far as source material makes possible, in the Social Studies. Mrs. Robertson's teaching is characterized by very genuine kindness and sympathy as well as energy and enthusiasm. Miss Flynn, the junior teacher, displays a good knowledge of modern techniques of teaching and is moreover kindly, sympathetic, of buoyant manner and thoroughly energetic in the conduct of her work. .....

"To broaden the subject fields in teaching and to ensure greater progress and efficiency, I would recommend the following:-

1. Movable framed blackboard. Where cots are

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placed along more than one wall, it is impossible for the children in the cots to see a fixed blackboard.

2. (a) A much greater supply and variety of readers and textbooks;

(b) A reasonable supply of textbooks on Health, Elementary Science, History and Geography;

(c) Materials for manual and graphic arts;

(d) Radio, so that these children may benefit from the Provincial Department of Education broadcasts in Music, Social Studies, Health and Science;

(e) A gramophone with suitable records especially leading to music appreciation;

3. Visual Aids. A motion picture machine, 16 mm projection film or one of the many smaller less expensive types is of vast assistance in classroom teaching. To these Indian children the visual appeal makes the strongest impression, and visual aids by means of one of the many types of machines would be exceptionally helpful in this splendid work you are carrying on at the Coqualeetsa Indian Hospital."

The following visitors called at this office during the month:-

Rev. Father G. Forcade, O.M.I., Grouard, Alberta;

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Man;

Rev. George Dorey, D.D., United Church Missions, Toronto;

Rev. Dr. Bunt, Supt., U. C. Missions, B. C.

Dr. D. Jenness,

Mr. W. M. Cory, Legal Division, Dept. of Mines & Resources;

Mr. R. H. Cheshire, Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg;

Miss Hackett, Nurse, Yukon;

Miss Forsyth, Winnipeg;

Rev. Mr. Green,

Lt.-Col. E. P. Randle, Brantford, Ontario;

Mr. Moses Commanda, Nipissing Agency;

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, May 31, 1944.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended May 31, 1944.

WELFARE:

Unusual expenditures, for which no provision has been made in the estimates, may, unless the utmost care is exercised, result in a substantial deficit at the end of the present fiscal year. I have in mind the purchase of the woodlot, a few weeks ago, at Oka, at a cost of $14,000; the erection of a school at the new Calstock Reserve, Ontario, at a cost of $6,500; and an addition to the Kettle Point School, Ontario. This addition is urgently needed to provide for the pupils formerly enrolled at the day school on the Stony Point Reserve, now leased to the military authorities. In addition to these expenditures, we have now under consideration the desirability of purchasing a reserve for the Brunswick Band of Indians in northern Ontario. However, no funds have been provided for this purchase and I am very doubtful if the amount can be provided from the welfare vote. Teachers' salaries will likely show an increase during the academic year ahead of us. As a matter of fact, we have now before us recommendations from two inspectors in Ontario, suggesting that we fix a minimum for our Indian day school teachers of $1,200.00 next year. Whether or not we fix such a minimum, I am convinced that unless salaries comparable to the salaries now being paid in the public schools are paid by this Branch, it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to secure the number of teachers necessary to keep our schools in operation. A number of our teachers have already intimated that it is their intention to resign at the end of the present school year.

I am bringing these matters to your attention early in the year, as I am naturally anxious to avoid any misunderstanding with respect to Welfare and Training expenditures toward the close of the present fiscal year. In the meantime, the greatest care will be exercised in working out our welfare program. As a matter of fact, we have already reduced our expenditures on the purchase of live stock,- goats, pigs, etc., and the purchase of farm machinery, which is exceedingly difficult to secure. As against this, however, Mr. McCrimmon has recently taken into treaty six or seven hundred Indians at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, and has already wired for the machinery necessary to start the members of this band in farming operations. It is just possible that the additional expenditure required to provide for the needs of this band during the present fiscal year will amount to

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approximately $8,000.00.

A disturbing report on the loss of 84 head of cattle at the Alexander's Reserve, Edmonton Agency, has recently been received from Inspector Schmidt. The Inspector, in his report dated May 23, states:-

"Farming Instructor Conway was sick in hospital at Edmonton and off duty entirely for 29 days during the months of December and January last. He is still not well and says he cannot now ride horse-back for any length of time. When this man was admitted to hospital I asked Indian Agent Laight to give Alexander's Reserve especial attention and asked him to make a very careful count of the live stock and to carefully check all departmental property."

It would be interesting to trace, if we could, the relationship between the farming instructor's absence from the reserve and the loss of the cattle. In addition to the inspector's reference to Mr. Conway's illness, there are other features of his report which are far from satisfactory. The Inspector states:-

"Mr. Conway says that he thinks all the cattle are branded 'I.D.'. The last round-up was made on October 15, 1943, but very few Indians - two or three only - were there to help with this work, and apparently all the cattle were not rounded up at that time. A proper round-up and check of the cattle has not been made during the past winter, 1943-44".

Anyone familiar at all with the live stock industry in the Prairie Provinces, and particularly in Alberta, realizes fully the importance of branding. When we are careless in this regard we are simply inviting disaster. The brand is the only means we have of identifying either departmentally-owned or Indian-owned cattle. Inspector Schmidt's reference to the fact that the census of cattle made in recent years may have been somewhat faulty is not wholly convincing. The evidence now before us certainly indicates that there has been gross neglect in the administration of affairs on this reserve, and the loss of 84 head of cattle, at an approximate value of $8,400.00, is certainly a serious blow at a time when we are putting forth a supreme effort to increase live stock on our western reserves. I have a feeling that the absence of the farming instructor from the reserve was in no small way responsible for the disappearance of the cattle. May I suggest that serious consideration be given to the advisability of extending to our inspectors in the Prairie Provinces the right to make temporary appointments or to employ temporary help without reference to Ottawa, when farming instructors are absent from their reserves as the result of illness. The old contention that long distance farming invariably leads to bankruptcy is likely to be borne out in the case of our farming operations in Western Canada. You may remember that a few years ago we lost 160 head of cattle at Hobbema as the result of our delay in the appointment of the Indian agent now in charge at the agency.

You may remember the difficulty experienced by this Division a few years ago in securing from undertakers throughout Canada a reasonable rate for Indian burials. In this connection it is encouraging to learn, from a

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report recently received from Indian Agent Bonnah that the Indians of St. Regis, under his direction, have organized for the burial of Indians on reserves on a co-operative basis. The Agent in his report states:

"We have in active operation two Casket Lodges, Viz.: Chenail Casket Lodge and Cornwall Island Casket Lodge. A trustworthy and aggressive member of the Band accepts the responsibility of handling the cash and looking after the general business of the Lodge. At Cornwall Island, Mr. Peter Thompson is the business manager; while in the Chenail, Mr. Richard Sunday conducts the business for the Chenail District, St. Regis Village, St. Regis Island and other islands in Lake St. Frances in the Province of Quebec.

"Both Lodges are non-profit cooperative enterprises, managed, owned and operated entirely by the Indians.

"Voluntary membership is accepted by both Lodges and at the death of a member of the Lodge, the living members contribute, what we might term, a death per capita assessment. In the case of the Chenail Lodge, the death assessment is fifty cents (.50) for each active member. On Cornwall Island (Ontario) where the membership is small, the per capita is slightly higher; seldom exceeding seventy-five cents (75¢). The only time a levy is made is at the death of a member.

"In cases where a member has lapsed in his per capita assessment for a period of from one to five years, and if death intervenes, his relatives have the privilege of paying up back assessments, thus putting the deceased in good standing as a participating member of the Lodge.

"A casket to the value of forty-five dollars ($45.00) is supplied for each deceased member. In the case where a relative of the deceased desires a more decorative casket, he or she is at liberty to purchase the same through any undertaker, and, in this event, a cash amount of $45.00 is contributed by the Lodge. The overcharge is paid by the deceased's relatives and is not the responsibility of the Lodge.

"It must not be construed from the above that our Lodges purchase the finished casket through any outside firm. In fact, it is very seldom that one of our Indians would even consider a "hand-me-down" casket for one of their deceased. As a result by far the greater majority of caskets are made right on the reserve by Indian labour. It is the Lodge Manager's duty to see that sufficient dry lumber, outside, covering, satin lining and hardware are on hand at all times for the completion of at least eight high quality caskets. Such materials are purchased wholesale through reliable firms and, in accordance with true co-operative principles governing service organization, are paid for in cash when delivery is made.

"It is my hope that in the near future both our Lodges can be united and an intensive membership campaign put over to obtain new members. Upon completion of this campaign an accurate survey will be made and if found necessary a request will be forwarded for a small advance to enable us to enroll these destitute cases, within certain age groups, in lieu of departmental contribution towards complete funeral costs for destitute Indian burials."

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Mr. Christianson refers in his report on the Assiniboine Reserve, Qu'Appelle Agency, dated May 5, to a speech delivered by Dan. Kennedy, a member of the Assiniboine Band. This speech was delivered at the time of Mr. Christianson's visit and is described by him as the highlight of the meeting. This Indian, Dan Kennedy, pointed out that his family, which consists of himself, his son and several sons-in-law, produced last year 12,000 bushels of grain. He claimed that he was not quite satisfied with this and that the members of his family should really have produced more. He reminded the Indians that a lot of them were out stooking and working at harvesting and threshing for the white man whereas the white man should be working for them. He declared that the Indians had a gold mine on their reserve right at their feet, for which they paid no taxes, and in addition, received education and medical care. This should enable the Indian, he declared, to produce cheaper than the white man, and he was convinced they could do it if they would only buck up.

Mr. Christianson adds: "Naturally, some of the Indians did not like this lecture, but everything Dan Kennedy said was true. These Indians have a very fine reserve if they would only buckle in and take advantage of their heritage".

TRAINING:

Mr. Phelan visited the Sarnia and Six Nations Agencies during the week ending Saturday May 27. While at Sarnia he undertook a survey of the educational facilities at Kettle Point and in his report recommends that a one-room addition be built to the Kettle Point School. Mr. Phelan intimates that this work can be undertaken during the vacation period by Indian labour at an approximate cost of $2,500.00. It is our intention to proceed with this work.

While at Six Nations, Mr. Phelan discussed very fully with the recently appointed public school inspector, Mr. Webster, our educational program on the Six Nations Reserve. The Inspector expressed the view that it would be a mistake to provide high school instruction at our schools, with the exception of Grade 9, that might be provided for a limited number of pupils. It is the Inspector's opinion that Indian pupils who pass Grade 8 should be encouraged and assisted to take up high school courses at the public, high and vocational schools in the adjoining white communities. A large proportion of the Six Nations pupils, in his judgment, should be attending high school at Brantford or the Brantford Vocational School. In the estimates of this year we have an additional $5,000 with which we hope to assist a larger number of the more promising pupils at Brantford and at a limited number of our other reserves. Mr. Phelan, in his report, states:-

"Inspector Arneil, Superintendent Randle and myself arrived on the Six Nations Reserve at 9:30 on the morning of May 24. The children from the different schools on the reserve, together with the teachers, were already there and a lengthy program of competitive sports

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was started immediately. This program was under the direction of Mr. Joseph Hill, one of our teachers.

"The competitions were held on the fair grounds and we remained there until 5:30 in the evening.

"There was very keen competition in all the events on the program, and during the whole course of the day I heard no complaints from any of the competitors regarding any decision that was made.

"The holding of this sports day was inaugurated some years ago by Superintendent Randle and very great interest is apparently taken in it by all the Indians. Late in the afternoon there were approximately 3,000 people on the grounds. Refreshments were served in the Agricultural Hall at noon by the members of the Six Nations Council and their wives."

Early in the month Dr. Moore and I interviewed Mrs. Allan Stevenson, National Director, Nutritional Services, Canadian Red Cross Society, and discussed with her somewhat fully ways and means whereby the Red Cross Society might assist in a nutritional survey at a number of our residential schools. It was finally agreed that Mrs. Stevenson would suggest to the members of her committee at their annual meeting on Tuesday June 6 that the Red Cross in co-operation with the Department become responsible for a nutritional survey at six representative Indian residential schools, with the object of determining the adequacy of the diet now supplied, from a nutritional standpoint. It was agreed also that she would suggest to her committee that a survey be undertaken at an Indian day school with the object of determining the best ways and means of providing a noonday lunch without encroaching unduly on the time of the teacher and pupils. We adjourned the discussion on the understanding that Mrs. Stevenson would report back to us in due course. In this connection it is somewhat encouraging to note, in Mr. Christianson's last report on the Assiniboine Day School, a reference to the health and general appearance of the children in attendance. Mr. Christianson states:-

"The children all looked well and appeared to be well dressed. I was informed by the teacher, Miss F. Hodgson, that the vitamin biscuits that are being furnished now by the Department are real good. A mid-day meal is given at this school. The teacher told me several of the children who were below weight when they came in the fall had gained during the winter time."

You may remember that about a month or six weeks ago a very critical report on conditions at the Cecilia Jeffrey Residential School was received at the office of the Minister. The matter was very thoroughly investigated by Inspector Hamilton, who expressed the view that the charges were groundless and that good work was being done at the institution. I am now in receipt of a report from the Public School Inspector, Mr. R. E. Burney, on this school. This report is on the whole satisfactory, indeed one might say, rather encouraging. In reporting on the senior room, the inspector states:-

"Mrs. Douglas this year is teaching Grades 5, 6, 7 and 8. Mrs. Douglas is doing good work. She is greatly interested in her work and is quite enthusiastic that two

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of her pupils will be writing the Entrance examinations this year. Her pupils have been working at Health Posters, which are being done very neatly and carefully. The writing and art work is remarkably good. In my opinion it is the influence of Mrs. Douglas that produces such wonderful results in Art throughout this school.

"The pupils are making good progress in their studies. They speak and read well for Indian children and do well in Arithmetic. The pupils are clean, healthy and neatly dressed. There is every indication that they are being well looked after in this school. The classroom is clean and bright and the classroom material is put to good use. This year there are no men on the teaching staff. The manual training equipment is not being used because there is no teacher qualified to provide instruction in this work".

I have referred to the Caradoc Reserve, Muncey, Ontario, on more than one occasion, as the problem reserve of the Dominion. In making this comment, I had uppermost in my mind welfare matters, such as relief, housing, sanitation, drainage, noxious weeds, etc. I am convinced that we are rapidly reaching a time when this reserve will also become recognized as the problem reserve of the Dominion from an educational standpoint. It is unnecessary to refer to the condition of the residential school, ordinarily known as the Mount Elgin Institute. This school remains one of our most acute fire hazards. It has long since outlived its usefulness. We have, however, a number of well built, fully modern day schools on the reserve. Inspector Gordon Young, in his last report on these, dated May 25, states:-

"Unfortunately, the schools on this reserve have had a very discouraging experience. Mrs. Schuyler and your agent disagreed so entirely that Mrs. Schuyler retired in the fall. Mrs. Gillespie succeeded her but has also retired, leaving the River Settlement School without a teacher.

"Mrs. Bateman was in charge of the Bear Creek School during the fall. I called several times on this teacher as I visited public schools in the district and got the impression that she was doing good work. Family reasons, however, forced her retirement at Christmas and Mrs. Gould, the present teacher, was not secured as her successor for several months.

"These difficulties have been greatly aggravated by a scarcity of qualified teachers. Just now the salaries paid to Indian day school teachers are so much lower than those paid to teachers of public schools that I believe conditions on this reserve will be worse in September. I therefore recommend that salaries of Indian teachers be raised to a minimum of $1,200.00 per year at once. This should certainly be done in the case of Mr. Richardson and Miss Sibbald. In addition to this, the agent and the inspector should be directed to get together at once on this educational problem. Neither one alone can cope with the problem as it is at present, nor can the two of us do much if salaries are not increased."

An interesting item on a graduate of the Chapleau (Anglican) Residential School appeared in the Chapleau Post of April 29. This article reads:

"John Jeffries, a graduate of the St. John's Indian Residential School and Chapleau High School,

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spent last week end in town, visiting his people and the Indian school. He is on his way West to take up work for the summer as a Student Missionary. He has been invited to return to the work he started last summer and will soon be on his way to Loon Lake, Saskatchewan.

"He has completed his third year at Wycliffe College and passed in all his subjects this spring. Shortly before leaving college he was presented with a very nice Cassock and Surplice as the student chosen by his college as the one most helpful in the general student life of the College, especially in the spiritual side of college life. John Jeffries will be remembered as the boy chosen as one of two Indian boys in Canada to represent the Indians of Canada at the Coronation of King George VI.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Reverend Canon L. A. Dixon, M.A., O.B.E.,
General Secretary, M.S.C.C., Toronto, Ont.;

Rev. Dr. Townshend, Chancellor of the Diocese of Huron, London, Ont.

Reverend Dr. George Dorey, United Church Mission Board, Toronto, Ontario;

Dr. H. A. Alderwood, Secretary Indian & Eskimo Residential School Commission, M.S.C.C., Winnipeg, Manitoba;

Rev. Gilbert Thompson, Principal, Moose Fort Residential School, Moose Fort, Ont.

Mr. Close, Ration Board;

Mr Cory, Legal Division, Mines & Resources;

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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150-61

Ottawa, June 30, 1944.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended June 30, 1944.

An event of the month was the convention of so-called Indian Chiefs, held at Ottawa during the week ending June 10. This is the second attempt made within the last two year period by Jules Sioui, of Lorette, and Andrew Paull, of Vancouver, to organize an Indian convention at the Capital. Indian delegates to the convention of this year informed me that the attendance was greater than the attendance at any preceding convention.

One could put up a convincing argument, I feel, for the organization of Indians. Indians, like other racial and minority groups, in this age of organized effort, may require an organization for defence and for legitimate aggression. I have a feeling, however, indeed I might say a conviction, that the Indian organization, the officers of which were recently elected at Ottawa, can do little, if anything, in the interests of Indian advancement but can cause the Department endless trouble and annoyance. Indeed it can be said that we are already witnessing or experiencing certain repercussions from the last convention. A request comes for the payment of a tuition grant refused by the Department but [redacted] recommended by Jules Sioui. A letter reaches the Minister from the Fort Arthur Agency, asking for a fulfilment of his recent promises. Mr. Down, of the Caradoc Agency, visits the Department and expresses surprise that the Indians were granted official recognition, in view of the circular letter sent out to agents, repudiating the convention and the leaders who were attempting to organize it.

I have learned from experience that it is not easy in a democracy to withhold recognition from certain groups, particularly certain racial groups. It would appear, however, that even a semblance of recognition tends to shatter the prestige and authority of our Indian agents. The Superintendent of United Church Missions in British Columbia, Mr. Hunt, who visited the Department a couple of months ago, informed me that the Native Brotherhood in that province had passed almost out of existence until the report appeared in the Press that Andrew Paull had been received by the Acting Minister at Ottawa. Immediately following this announcement, there was a regular stampede, so he informed me, on the part of the Indians to join the Association. Incidentally, he received a telegram from the Coast, while here, informing him that Andrew Paull had been

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suspended from the organisation, allegedly for the misappropriation of funds, and asking him to permit the Reverend Andrew Kelly (an Indian) to take over the secretaryship. Would it not be possible to come to an agreement whereby Indians would not be received by the Government unless accompanied by Indian agents or Indian inspectors? If this is considered impossible or inadvisable, I am definitely of the opinion that letters, denouncing these conventions and repudiating the leaders, should not be sent out.

Why are the Indians anxious to visit Ottawa? The answer to this question will largely depend on the Indian to whom the question is put. John Tootoosis, of the Battleford Agency, a young and fairly intelligent Indian, who visited this Division, came to Ottawa, so he assured me, because Indian agents had lost all power and authority. The Indian agent, so he said, has not as much power or authority as the average Indian. I informed him that if Indian agents had lost all power and authority, the Indian had the right to appeal to the provincial inspector. "But the provincial inspector, he replied, "has no power,- just talk" - "no Indian agent or inspector had exercised power or authority in Saskatchewan since the days of Commissioner Graham."

Chief Eagle Chief Mosquite, of the Battleford Agency, an elderly Indian, who could not speak English or at least who did not speak English, in his interview with me, was very much interested in a bronze Indian head that he observed on my desk. This Indian head has a hollow centre, designed for pen nibs. Gazing on this Indian head, he burst into uproarious laughter. When I enquired what he was laughing at, he replied, through the interpreter: "Now I have discovered a perfect model of what the Department thinks of an Indian - just head - no brains!" and while he said this he put his index finger into the cavity of the model. Then he was quite somber for a moment and again burst into laughter. When I enquired again for an explanation of the laughter, he replied: "I am a very old man. I have only a few years to live. I should spend these years in search of a model that will illustrate what the Indian thinks of the Department. I know now what the Department thinks of the Indian".

Whatever the Government of Canada has accomplished for the Indians - and they appear to have accomplished a great deal - we appear to have failed to retain their confidence and esteem, if indeed the Government has ever enjoyed these. Suspicion of the Department on the part of the Indians was very much in evidence during the course of the interview. In this connection I recall to mind a statement made by Colonel Carmichael of the Pensions Board. He had visited a large number of Indian reserves in Canada, with the object of interviewing Indians in receipt of pensions. He was amazed, so he informed me, at the bitter, hostile attitude of the Indians to what he referred to as officialdom. Is it not possible that the first step in a worthwhile Indian welfare program might well be the creation of a measure of confidence in the consciousness of the Indian in what the Department is doing and attempting to do, particularly a measure of confidence in the authority and sincerity of the Indian agent?

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I found the requests of these Indians somewhat interesting. Tootoosis, who appeared to speak for the group, asked for the immediate establishment of what he referred to as non-religious Indian day schools. He was not opposed, so he said, to religion, but it should not be forced down the throats of the Indians. He asked also for the establishment of a community hall, in which Indian women could meet for the remodelling of clothing and for the discussion of timely topics. They had a Homemakers' Club on his reserve, that was doing good work. "When we go to church," he stated, "we walk along the road together; then we divide, each group going to his own particular church, but when the members of the Homemakers' Club go to a meeting, they all go to the same place and work together". It was his opinion that it would be a great pity if religion divided the Indians in the same way that it appears to have divided white men. "But, I am not opposed to religion," he concluded, laughingly, "although it does not seem to have done the white man much good." I was anxious to learn from him where he got these progressive ideas. I had in mind ideas relating to the establishment of a community centre, the discussion of timely topics, etc. He admitted that he had got a number of these from white farmers for whom he had worked. White farmers, he claimed, had been educating themselves and would soon take over the government of the provinces and ultimately the government of the whole country. My interview with this group left an impression on my mind that these Indians are thinking and should be provided at all times with intelligent, sane, progressive leadership.

A number of interesting reports have recently been received from Mr. Morris, who is, as you know, engaged in an inspection of Indian agencies in the Prairie Provinces. In his report on the Grouard (B.C.) Residential School, dated May 14, Mr. Morris states:-

"The children at this school are in good health and well clothed. Steam baths are installed and are very effective. Twelve senior girls, under the supervision of one of the Sisters, are living in a house apart from the other living quarters, where they are taught domestic science and housekeeping in a practical way - cooking, cleaning, sewing and in fact everything that is done in the average home. This is good work and training such as this should prove very beneficial to the girls after they leave school. Father Forcade's handicraft workshop is a rather substantial building of log construction. The women, many of whom are Indians, are becoming experts. The finished slippers, gloves, bags, etc., compare with the best manufactured anywhere. The Grouard Co-operative store occupies one end of the building and is doing a good business. This store is badly needed in this outlying, isolated district and will undoubtedly develop in time and become a real financial success."

Somewhat discouraging reports have been received during the month on the condition of certain day and residential schools.

Commissioner MacKay, in sending forward the public school inspector's report on the Cariboo Residential

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School (R.C.) states:-

"It would appear that unless the Oblate Order, under whose auspices this school is operated, is in a position and is willing to provide a standard of accommodation in keeping with present day requirements, consideration should be given to the closing of this school and to the provision that might be made for the construction of Indian day schools to serve the needs of the Indian population."

Inspector McArthur, in his report on this school, states: -

"As I reported last year, the buildings are old and are not well suited to present day needs. The classrooms are small and have insufficient and poorly placed window space. Electric lights partly compensate for inadequate natural lighting. During the year the old chapel was converted into a gymnasium and assembly hall. Although the room is rather small, it makes possible some physical education and provides space for assemblies during the winter months."

Inspector Hamilton, in his report on an inspection of The Pas Agency, dated June 15, states:-

"Pine Bluff - Inspector recommends the construction of a new school and teacher's residence. The present buildings are built of logs and are in poor condition.

"Big Eddy - The teacher's residence at this school is badly constructed and small. After the war a new house should be built. The school itself is in poor condition.

"Shoal Lake - This school is of log construction and should be replaced after the war. The teacher's residence is in good condition.

"Red Earth - A new school should be erected here after the war. The teacher's house is in fair condition but requires repairs.

"Grand Rapids - This school is of log construction and small and is in poor condition. This building should be replaced just as soon as funds are available.

"Chemawawin - This school is past repair and should be replaced at the earliest possible date. The teacher's residence should be painted inside and out. The foundation requires repair."

Mr. Morris, in his report dated May 27 on the Ermineskin (R.C.) Residential School, Hobbema Agency, states:-

"This is a very old school building, entirely unsuitable and in my opinion a dangerous fire hazard. If a fire were to break out in the middle of the night, with the temperature below zero, there is no doubt but that there would be a serious loss of life amongst the Sisters and the children. The place was spotlessly clean, however, and the remodelled

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clothing and articles of handicraft were as good as anything yet seen on my trip".

Miss Bessie French, Principal of the Crosby Girls' School (United Church), Port Simpson, B.C., in a letter dated June 6, states:-

"We are quite proud of ourselves this morning, for the mail has brought us word that we have been awarded the Oskenonton Challenge Cup for the highest standard of dramatic work achieved during the year. Of course, we are all delighted."

The following news excerpt is taken from the Vancouver Sun of May 29:-

"Winners of the various prizes in the Victory Contest for 1944, sponsored by the Latham Foundation, have recently been announced. It is the godparent to many worthwhile enterprises for cultural progress and annually offers large sums of money and scholarships for art work of high merit. This year the Foundation launched its 16th poster contest for the Promotion of Humane Education.

"The animal poster contest is twofold in its purpose. It aims to encourage artistic proficiency and to inculcate in children everywhere the love and proper regard for animals and wild life. This group which is open to Grades 1 to 6 drew a great many entries from all over Canada and the United States. Four of the winners in this class were Canadians and two out of the four were Indian children living in British Columbia. Both winners are girls. Annie George is a pupil at the Indian day school at Penticton, and Helena Titien brings honour to the Christie Indian Residential School, on the west coast of Vancouver Island."

Criticism is offered from time to time for our failure to encourage the brighter and more promising Indian pupils to take up high school and vocational studies. I attribute this criticism to the fact that the number of Indian pupils engaged in high school studies does not appear in the statistical tables published from year to year in our annual reports. Reports received from a number of residential school principals indicate that a fair proportion of the pupils proceed with high school studies in adjoining high schools and collegiate institutes. Canon Minchin, in his report on the Shingwauk Residential School, states:-

"Ten of our senior pupils have been attending either the collegiate institute or the technical school, where they have done good work. Two of them stand first in their respective classes. Twelve of this year's Grade VIII students are being recommended for 'Entrance' and most of these are hoping to go down town to school next year."

Katharine Middleton, in a recent article published in the Vancouver Province, refers to the attempts being made by the Department to establish goat herds at a number of northern reserves in British Columbia. Miss Middleton in this article states:-

"Here is an interesting good-nutrition note, which is somewhat off the beaten path and has to do with goats and Indians on reserves.

It is -

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"It is this way: Fresh goat's milk is strikingly similar in food value to cow's milk. Therefore, it offers a great deal in good nutrition. For this reason the goat is of particular value in remote spots where it is impossible to have a dairy cow but where the smaller and hardier goat will thrive. And so, out in British Columbia, the Indians on reserves are being encouraged to keep a goat, that is, two goats each to four families with children. This is being done through the Indian Department at Vanderbeef, B.C., and the first lot of goats have already been purchased. Some of the goats may find themselves as far as 100 miles north of this point, on the new Alaska highway.

"It seems that the Indians move back and forth for the fishing season and live in districts where it would not be possible to keep a cow. Not so with the goats, however, for there is usually lots of brush around the reserve as well as good greens for their food. And further, the Indian Department is arranging to take back half the increase in the goat population and these will be placed with more Indian families. This interesting story came to me through 'Country Life', a B. C. publication which briefly noted the news on this from 'The Bleat' of Victoria, B. C. As one could expect, the latter publication has to do with the business of raising goats."

Indian Agent W.P.B. Pugh, of Saddle Lake, Alberta, refers in his last report, dated June 8, to the recent visit of Mr. Morris to that agency. Mr. Pugh, in commenting on this visit, states: -

"A very enjoyable and instructive visit was received from Mr. J. E. Morris. Mr. Morris was here from May 19 to May 26. To have an official visit the agency and to go over the ground with the agent is as good as a refresher course. While we had bad weather which threw some of our plans out of gear, I think Mr. Morris saw a very good cross section of the agency. I thoroughly enjoyed his visit and help and information I received from him and I can also say this for the rest of the staff. I can only express the hope that he may be able to visit this agency again and that other officials will also come. I hope also that I can make a success of some of the projects he is anxious to start, and I think I can see some action in the making already."

An urgent call was received a few days ago from the Extension Service of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, for a group of Indians in a number of our northern agencies of that province whose help appears to be urgently needed to harvest this year's crop. We have asked Inspector Schmidt to discuss this matter personally with the Head of the Extension Service. It would appear, from reports reaching this office that crop prospects in Alberta at this date are the best that they have been at any time in recent years.

An encouraging illustration of real co-operation between an Indian agent and an Indian day school teacher comes to us from the South Western Agency, New Brunswick. The Indian Agent, Mr. E. J. Whalen, in a letter dated June 13, states:-

"The Kingsclear Reserve has a large supply of wild apple trees which could be made into a very profitable

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orchard, if the Indians could be persuaded to take an interest in these trees and graft and look after them. Miss Conners, the school teacher, and I got the children interested in grafting. During the season they put on 60 grafts. These are nearly all growing and I believe in a few years we will have the coming generation interested in grafting and looking after fruit trees. So far, however, the school children are the only ones interested, but if the graft survives the winter, I think the older people will become interested in this kind of work. We got the scions from the Dominion Experimental Farm and I was obliged to buy the materials and make our own grafting wax, as none of this was available in the area. I got the bees wax from the New Brunswick Beekeepers' Association, Inc., the tallow from the John Palmer Shoe Factory and the resin from the Neil Hardware store. I have enough wax to do another year."

An interesting item of information in this connection has also been received from Indian Agent T. L. Bonnah, of St. Regis. In his report dated June 2, he states:-

Three thousand strawberry plants were received and distributed amongst a few Indians. Ninety-four apple and cherry trees were received and placed with certain Indians who desire to eventually go into fruit farming. Three hundred and five apple and cherry trees were received and distributed amongst the various Women's Clubs. Four thousand five hundred forest tree nursery stock were received and placed amongst Indians to assist them in future years. I have made arrangements with the Quebec Forestry Branch to send an expert here to survey the ground in anticipation of an extensive reafforestation program on the Quebec side of the river. I hope I will have the time to devote to this matter, but at the time of writing it is very doubtful."

Mr. Bonnah, in this report, refers also to an experiment in poultry-raising. "Towards the close of the month", he states, "all of the second batch of chickens were distributed through the Women's Clubs. It was interesting to note that many of the skeptics took advantage of the opportunity to obtain the allotted number of chickens before they finally disappeared. Of the 1200 purchased the total loss was 84. In general, the Women's Clubs appear to be functioning well and with a minimum of dissension".

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. C. A. Primeau, Principal, Indian Res. School, Spanish;
Rev. George Dorey, D.D., Assoc. Sec. United Church Mission Bd.;
Mrs. M. V. Thornton, Artist & Author, Vancouver, B.C.;
Mrs. Robertson, Canadian Mothercraft, Toronto;
Mr. M. J. Bastien, Indian Agent, Loretto, Que.;
Mr. G. W. Down, Indian Agent, Caradoc Agency, Ont.;
Mr. Perdue, Publicity Division.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, August 1, 1944.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended July 31, 1944.

WELFARE:

A few days ago I received from the Treasury a statement of Welfare expenditures for the period April 1 to June 30, 1944. This statement, you will note, shows an increase of $15,671.56 over the welfare expenditures for the corresponding period of last year. Increases have taken place in all the provinces with the exception of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Yukon.

It would appear that we have reached a stage when welfare expenditures cannot be further reduced. In other words, we appear to have a group of aged, physically incapacitated Indians, unable to provide for themselves, and the number of these is not likely to show a reduction but rather a substantial increase during the years immediately ahead of us. It is significant that this increase has taken place despite the fact that very few expenditures have been made during the period for the purchase of agricultural implements or for agricultural operations. The fact that a charge is now made for discarded military clothing represents an increase of $5,423.04. It is unnecessary to remind you also that an increasingly large number of Indians are being discharged from sanatoria. These discharged Indians, many of whom have received one, two and three years' treatment, require additional care and are usually supplied, on the recommendation of the doctor, with additional rations, such as milk, eggs, fruit, etc. The number of such cases is also likely to increase steadily in the immediate future.

It is difficult to escape the feeling that we are witnessing at this time a steadily awakening interest in our Indian population and in the administration of Indian affairs. The number of requests received by this Division during the months of this year for Branch reports far exceeds the number of similar requests received at any time since I entered the Department, now almost 8 years ago. In addition to this, interviews with Members of Parliament and phone calls from Members of Parliament, seeking information, have been steadily multiplying. The convention of so-called Indian Chiefs at Ottawa a few weeks ago was immediately followed by the organization of an Indian Rights Association in the province of Alberta, and we are likely to hear a great deal from this organization in the days that lie ahead of us. It is significant that the secretary of the association is Mr. John Laurie, a high school principal, of Calgary. Mr.

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Laurie has already delivered a number of addresses on behalf of the Indians of Alberta. These addresses have received a great deal of publicity. It would appear that certain parties in Calgary have been circularising prominent citizens throughout the province on behalf of the Stony Indians. These Indians, under the chairmanship of Mr. Percy Gardner, of Pekisko, have engaged a firm of lawyers - Millican and Millican, of Calgary, with the object of securing additional lands for the Stony Indians. In this connection you may remember that Mr. Christianson included, in the 1937-38 estimates an item for the purchase of additional lands for these Indians, but the item was later deleted, in the interests of economy. The correspondence on this matter would indicate that the outstanding need of the Stony Indians is land that will enable them to grow the vegetables necessary for their sustenance. The present lands - at least this is the contention - are subject to late frosts in the spring and early frosts in the fall, with the result that the production of vegetables is a very hazardous and uncertain undertaking.

The following excerpt has recently been taken from the "Wampum", a quarterly review of Mission work on the Indian reserves of Ontario:-

"The Department of Indian Affairs can no longer hope to satisfy the Canadian people with the publication, annually, of brief tables of statistics. Such a report cannot possibly tell the story of what is being done. For their own defence at least they should have a publication which will give a fairer picture of the whole matter and invite discussion on these matters. Those in public positions no doubt become accustomed to criticism. The growing demand, however, for a study of our Indian work is a healthy sign of a new interest on the part of Canadians. If this demand is honestly met there will be a better day for us all."

Two conferences with representatives of the Penitentiaries Branch were held during the month. Penitentiaries throughout the Dominion are now prepared to supply this Branch with school desks, blankets, scribblers, chairs, and brooms. In addition to the repair of boots and the dyeing of discarded military clothing, they are also prepared to supply us with young Holstein bulls in the province of Ontario.

We have been experimenting during the last two or three year period, with a reasonable measure of success, in the purchase of baby chicks for distribution to reserves where Homemakers' Clubs have been organized. Indian Agent A. D. Moore, of Iyendinaga, in his report for July, states:-

"Six hundred Barred Rock chicks were procured the first week of June and two brooder houses have been in operation, with fair prospects, and the losses to date in these birds have not been great. The Homemakers' Clubs held one meeting during June to report on their activities and to receive supplies of clothing."

An official letter, the subject matter of which is somewhat discouraging, was recently received from J. C. Kelley, of the War Assets Corporation. In this letter Mr. Kelley states:-

"Mr. T. F. Murphy, Supt., Equipment and Supply Branch, Post Office Department, Ottawa. - Dear Sir:- Reference is made to your memorandum of the 10th instant relative to the disposal of second hand wearing apparel to

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the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

"Although this particular transaction will be cleared in the usual manner, it may be mentioned that subsequent surpluses must be listed with the Crown Assets Allocation Committee for directions and sale at the established rate to the Indian Affairs Branch. You are, therefore, requested to clarify the matter with the Chairman of the Crown Assets Allocation Committee and if continuing authority is granted, these items will then be available to the Indian Affairs Branch at a mutually agreed price.

"A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Indian Affairs Bra nch for their information in the matter."

It would appear that the Indian Affairs Department and later the Indian Affairs Branch have been receiving, from the Post Office Department and from the R. C. M. P., discarded clothing without cost. The time at my disposal has not enabled me to search the records, but I have been informed that this clothing has been transferred without cost, year after year since Confederation. In future, however, a charge will be imposed. The imposition of this charge is to me somewhat disturbing at a time when our Indian agents appear to be overworked and a time when a number of agents are without competent clerical assistance. I may point out that this charge does not fit into our administrative setup for a number of reasons. The cost of relief and welfare is kept by agencies, with the result that blanket shipments of this clothing can no longer be sent forward to our inspectors, or if sent forward to our inspectors, an itemized account of the quantity allotted to each agency will have to be kept. In addition to this, the agent will be expected to sign the regular voucher, which is equivalent to an affidavit, stating that the clothing has been delivered at a particular reserve in good condition and that the charges are fair and reasonable. Few agents are prepared to sign such vouchers, unless they have actually inspected the clothing, with the result that this new policy is likely to entail a great deal of additional labour.

This is not all, however. In recent years a certain amount of this clothing was transferred to Indian residential schools, on the understanding that the senior girls would be given instruction in remodelling certain garments and in the production of clothing for the younger pupils. It will not be possible in the future to transfer this clothing to the schools unless a charge is made. Unfortunately, there are times when this clothing arrives in a mutilated and almost worthless condition. Should it arrive in this condition at a school, the Principal is likely to refuse delivery and will, in all probability, send it back to the centre from which it was shipped. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hives, Principal of the St. George's School at Lytton, who visited this office a few days ago, informed me that he was sending back a shipment of discarded clothing because on inspection it appeared to him to be so mutilated that it was practically worthless. This matter has been discussed very fully and in detail with Mr. Reaume and Mr. Vincent. Mr. Reaume has promised me that he would discuss the matter with the officials of the War Assets Allocation Committee in Montreal. I can only express the hope that

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officialdom will display a semblance of sanity and revert to the original policy insofar as Post Office and R.C.M.P. clothing is concerned.

Mr. Morris has completed his inspection of the agencies in Alberta and Saskatchewan and left for Norway House, Manitoba, on July 24. Mr. N. J. McLeod, Indian Agent, Duck Lake, Sask., in a letter dated June 29, states:-

"I wish to thank the Department officials at Ottawa for the opportunity of meeting and discussing the problems of Indian welfare with a representative direct from Ottawa. I can assure you his advice and guidance will be a great help to me in furthering Indian welfare."

Mr. McLeod is, as you know, one of our recently appointed agents and no doubt welcomed the opportunity afforded him to discuss administrative matters at his agency with Mr. Morris. In this connection I must express regret that the manual prepared for the guidance of agents has not yet been published. It is significant that we usually receive from an agent, immediately following his appointment, five or six times as many letters as are ordinarily received from an experienced agent. These letters invariably contain requests for information that might well be supplied in a manual. I have in mind the holiday periods at Indian day schools, the actual holidays allowed, Indian eligibility for relief, statement of relief rations, the responsibility for Indian burials, the repair of buildings and a number of such matters. In the absence of a dependable manual, misunderstandings are likely to arise. Mr. Fraser, for example, the recently appointed Indian agent for New Brunswick Northeastern Division, communicated with a Member of Parliament for the district, protesting against the inadequacy of our relief rations and intimating that rations had been drastically reduced in 1942. As a matter of actual fact, no reduction took place in the ration list at that time. This list was, as you know, revised and substantially increased in May, 1940.

TRAINING:

I have referred on more than one occasion in my recent reports to the provision made by Provincial Governments and Public School Boards for substantial increases in teachers' salaries. I am now in receipt of a letter from the Department of Education of Nova Scotia, stating that the following provision has been made for additional payments to teachers in the province of Nova Scotia:-

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING SALARY INCREASES
AUTHORIZED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Minute of the Council of Public Instruction of May 23, 1944.

No. 1. The request for increased grants recently presented to the government by the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union has been given long and careful consideration by the Council of Public Instruction, as a result of which it has been decided to make

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increases for all classes of teachers according to the following schedule, beginning with the school year 1944-45:

1. Teachers holding permanent or interim licenses of First Class or higher, and permanent licenses of Second or Third Class:

a. After 20 years of teaching service	$300.
b. After 10 and up to the end of 20 years of teaching service	250.
c. After 5 and up to the end of 10 years of teaching service	200.
d. After 1 and up to the end of 5 years of teaching service	150.
e. In the first year of service	100.

2. Graduates of the Normal College Summer School holding Temporary Second Class licenses, after the first year of service . . . . . 100.

3. Teachers holding permissive licenses, regardless of experience, and graduates of the Normal College Summer School holding Temporary Second Class licenses in the first year of service . . . . . 50.

This salary schedule, which represents a substantial increase in the salaries paid in Nova Scotia until now, and other such salary schedules throughout the Dominion are likely to prove somewhat awkward and embarrassing if applied to Indian day school teachers. I have in mind the fact that increases such as these will enable the teacher to earn a salary considerably higher than the salaries paid to a number of our Indian agents. It is just possible that the time is rapidly approaching when a uniform salary schedule for Indian school teachers throughout the Dominion will become a necessity and when Indian day school teachers will become permanent Civil Servants.

Reports received at the end of the academic year suggest that an unusually large number of pupils in attendance at Indian day and residential schools this year passed their Entrance examinations. The Principal of the Shingwauk Indian Residential School, Sault Ste. Marie, states that 12 pupils completed their Entrance work at the end of the year and that of these 10 are likely to proceed with high school and vocational studies during the coming year.

Mr. T. L. Bennah, Indian Agent, St. Regis, in a letter dated July 25, states:-

"I am pleased to advise you that reports are now in concerning students of the Cornwall Island Schools who have successfully passed the Ontario Entrance examinations. At the West End School, under the direction of Mrs. Emily White, five pupils passed this examination. It is interesting to note that Inspector Ma tthews saw fit to recommend two of Mrs. White's pupils, the other three being successful on the written test. Considering the overcrowded conditions at this school and the handicaps under

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which this teacher has had to work, I believe her success is well worthy of mention. This particular school, I note, has had an average attendance of approximately 45 pupils throughout the year.

We are experiencing the difficulty usually experienced at this season of the year in securing the number of teachers necessa ry for the operation of our Indian day schools. We have at this date 30 schools for which teachers have not been secured. Of this number, however, five remained without teachers during the last academic year, so that actually we require at this date 25 teachers to operate the same number of schools as were operated last year. We are in constant communication with the church authorities and it is our hope that a number of appointments will be made during the next two or three weeks.

Mr. Doucet undertook an inspection of the Restigouche and Bersimis Schools during the early part of the month. You may remember that a great deal of difficulty was experienced by the Department in securing the fuel (coal) necessary to heat the Bersimis School, with the result that this school has been operated on a four-month basis during the last three years. This period of operation never proved wholly satisfactory, and a number of complaints reached the Department with respect to the waywardness and delinquency of children of school age. Mr. Doucet, at the time of his visit, worked out an agreement whereby the school will operate for the period March 1 to November 30. This appears to be a fairly satisfactory solution to what had become a rather embarrassing and perplexing problem.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. Father G. Laviolette, O.M.I., Editor, Indian Missionary Record, Lebret, Sask.

Mr. G. W. Down, Indian Agent, Muncey, Ont.

Rev. H. Dunlop, O.M.I., Principal, Indian Residential School, Sechelt, B. C.;

Rev. C. F. Hives, Principal, St. George's Residential School, Lytton, B. C.;

Rev. J. O. Plourde, O.M.I., Winnipeg, Man.;

Mr. Wm. Bryce, M.P. for Selkirk, Man.

Dr. Trevor Lloyd, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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Ottawa, October 2, 1944.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended September 30, 1944.

TRAINING & WELFARE

Mr. Phelan visited the Shubenacadie and Eskasoni Reserves during the two week period ending September 16. Mr. Phelan, while there, made arrangements with the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity for the employment of Sisters at the Shubenacadie Indian Day School. Mr. Phelan also interviewed Archbishop McNally at Halifax and Bishop Morrison at Antigonish. As the result of his interview with Bishop Morrison, it is altogether likely that a young Priest with special training in pedagogy and in the organization of co-operative societies will take charge of the reserve at Eskasoni.

Mr. Phelan, in his report on the Shubenacadie Residential School, states:-

"I inspected this school very carefully on September 7 and found everything running smoothly.

"I must point out, however, that the Principal, Reverend Father J. W. Brown, is 64 years of age and, while he is quite vigorous, at the same time it is evident that the smooth operation is depending, to a large extent, upon the Reverend Sisters. During the course of an interview with Most Reverend J. T. McNally, Archbishop of Halifax, on September 5, I pointed out to him that, while we realize the difficulty of securing young men at the present time, owing to the number of Priests from this diocese in the Armed Forces, at the same time the Department hopes that conditions will make it possible for a young man to be secured in the near future.

"The pottery programme is proceeding very satisfactorily and a number of articles are being sold to people who call at the school. The Principal of the Province of Nova Scotia Technical College, at which pottery is taught, visits Shubenacadie frequently and is extremely interested in the work that is being done at our school. Due to the fact that several of the pupils who make pottery will eventually reside on the Shubenacadie Reserve, it is quite likely that this industry could be further encouraged on the reserve when the Sisters take charge of the day school. It is understood that one of the teachers who will go to the Shubenacadie Day School eventually will be able to continue the pottery training.

"You will recall that there was some correspondence regarding the purchase of additional land for the school and at the time the request was made to us we expressed the opinion that no additional land should be

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secured at the present time. I discussed this matter with the former Principal, Reverend J. P. Mackey, whom I met in Halifax on September 6, and he stated that there was approximately ten acres of land adjacent to the school which it would be desirable to purchase at some time, but that, as the school has done very well with the amount of land they have, he did not see any particular reason for making the purchase at the present time, other than it might stop anyone else from securing it. In discussing the matter further with Father Brown, it appears that he has lately purchased five acres of this ten-acre plot. Evidently, following our refusal to purchase land, he purchased the five acres from his own funds. He paid $100 an acre for it, or a total of $500. He stated that if the Department wished to secure this from him at any time he was quite willing to transfer title to us for the amount just stated.

"There is a continuation school in the village of Shubenacadie, which is situated about a mile from the school, where instruction is given as far as Grade 11. Pupils who take Grade 11 in the Nova Scotia schools can then proceed to Normal School for a year's training and obtain a teacher's certificate. A few years ago one of the pupils of the Shubenacadie School, James Prosper, resided at the Shubenacadie Residential School and took Grade 11 at the village school. He is now in the Air Force.

"It is interesting to know that 55 former pupils of the Shubenacadie Residential School are now in the Canadian Army. Of these three have been killed. One, Jimmy Prosper mentioned above, is in the Air Force and two ex-pupils are in the United States Navy.

"Both the main building and the outbuildings are in good condition, with the exception of the trouble that they have been having with the wall. Mr. Sparks, of the Surveys & Engineering Branch, who has been at Shubenacadie in connection with the erection of the new day school, made a careful inspection of the wall and roof and it is his opinion that the coping at the top of the walls should be fixed. He claims that if this is done the leaking of water into the building will be prevented. He had representatives of two firms inspect the roof with him and their quotations have not yet been received, but he estimated the expenditure would probably amount to $2000.00"

In discussing conditions on the reserve, particularly the housing program, Mr, Phelan states:-

"I spent September 8 and 9 with the Indian Agent on this reserve. At the present time there are approximately 300 Indians residing on the reserve. Forty houses have been completed and of these eight were built during the current year. Five more cellars were being dug and this means that five more houses will be completed before the winter. A recent census of the reserve indicated that there are 107 children under the age of sixteen. Of course, all of these are not of school age at the present time. A visit to the day school which we are operating on the reserve until the new building is finished showed the names of 48 pupils on the register. As a result the old day school is extremely crowded and, pending the completion

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of the new building, it may be necessary to have the younger children come for half a day and the older children for the other half.

"The erection of the new building is proceeding rather slowly. At the time of my visit on September 9 the foundation had been completed and it was hoped that the work would progress more quickly so that the walls would be erected and the roof on before the cold weather started. At the time I visited the reserve the well digger had not yet struck suitable water, although I phoned Mr. Buck today and was informed that suitable water had been secured at a depth of 327 feet.

"At the present time we are still operating schools on the Afton Reserve, Indian Cove Reserve and Millbrook Reserve. The Afton Reserve is just outside the town of Antigonish and Indian Agent Rice states that very few of the Indians residing here wish to move to the new reserve, as they can obtain work in Antigonish. The Indian Cove School is situated near Pictou Landing and the Millbrook School is located a short distance from Truro. In both cases the Indians are very reluctant to move to the new reserve for the same reason as I stated in regard to the Afton Reserve. I recommend that the Principal's residence and the teachers' residence be erected next year. As soon as the school is finished the other buildings will be required and they should be provided at the earliest possible date.

"On September 8 in Halifax I interviewed the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity. This is the same Order as we have in the Shubenacadie Residential School. They are willing to provide whatever number of qualified teachers we require. However, they have made all their appointments for the current academic year and, in view of the delay in erecting the building, it will not be possible for them to provide any Sisters until the academic year 1945-46. I pointed out that in addition to teaching the school it would be expected that the Sisters would take an active interest in Homemakers' Clubs on the reserve. The Mother Superior promised that they would do this and to assist us in this regard they would arrange to send one Sister who has had considerable experience in social service work. As you know, the salaries of teachers have been considerably increased in the white schools in Nova Scotia this year. It was agreed with the Mother Superior that the following salary rate would be suitable: $1200 a year for the Principal and $1000 a year for each assistant.

"This Order not only provides qualified teachers for schools, but also has a number of Sisters who are qualified nurses. One of their activities is the operation of a big hospital in Halifax. In the event of a nursing station being established on the new Shubenacadie Reserve, I feel very definitely that one of the Sisters should be employed. This would mean that both the teaching services and the nursing services would be in charge of the same Order and would no doubt give us beneficial results.

"At the present time, as you are aware, considerable employment is being given to the Indians in the erection of the new houses. I also noted that several had cultivated gardens during the past summer. A separate

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report is being submitted regarding the lumber which is at present surplus to requirements.

Both the Indian Agent and the Clerk seem to be fully conversant with their duties and apparently are working hard to get everything into good shape."

I have referred in my recent reports to the difficulty experienced in securing the number of fully qualified teachers necessary to operate our Indian day schools. In this connection it is gratifying to be able to state that despite the acute shortage of teachers existing throughout the Dominion, all our schools, with the exception of 20, are now in operation. A large number of the teachers now employed by the Department have been secured by the Churches. I am personally of the opinion that without the assistance of the Churches this year, a large number of our schools would have remained closed.

An unusually large number of residential school principals have resigned during the last two year period. These resignations, I note, have been due, in the majority of cases, to ill health. The change in the principalship of a residential school is a somewhat serious matter from the standpoint of effective departmental administration. An illustration of this is furnished by the experience we have recently had at the Norway House Residential School, operated by the United Church of Canada. The Principal of this school until the end of the last academic year was Mr. A. E. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell has now been transferred to the Pacific Coast and is at present in charge of the Alberni Residential School. During his stay at Norway House, however, Mr. Caldwell was deeply interested in the organization of a goat herd. This interest was no doubt due, in part at least, to the health or nutritional surveys conducted in the Norway House district by Dr. Moore, Dr. Tisdall and Dr. Kruse. When the new principal, Mr. Jones, took over early in July, however, he immediately decided to sell or destroy the goat herd. Fortunately, Mr. Morris arrived at Norway House two weeks later and made arrangements whereby the goat herd at the school was purchased by the Department and placed under the supervision of Mr. Jackson, the recently appointed clerk at the agency. Mr. Morris, in his report, states:-

"I arranged with the Principal of the School, Mr. Jones, to purchase the goat herd - 16 females at $14.00 each and 6 males at $10.00 each. This herd has been shamefully neglected: only three nannies were being milked and the milk was being fed to pigs, despite the fact that goats' milk is selling at $1.00 a quart in Montreal. Agent Lasenby was informed that he was to take over the herd and put it under the supervision of Mr. Jackson. The milk, for the time being, will be used at the hospital and milking nannies in future will be given out to Indian families with young children, who are unable to secure milk from local sources."

Reports recently reaching the Department indicate that a number of residential school principals are experiencing the utmost difficulty in recruiting the number of pupils for which per capita grants are allowed by the Department. Less than fifty per cent of the pupilage has been enrolled at the following schools: Mount Elgin Institute, Chapleau, Moose Factory and Albany.

The refusal on the part of Indians to return

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their children to school is due, no doubt, in the main, to existing economic conditions. Teen-age Indian boys and girls have been able to earn high wages at harvesting operations in the West and in the tobacco fields and fruit districts of Ontario, and the Indian parent looked upon any suggestion that the boys should return promptly to school as a suggestion that would result in an economic loss. The Churches have already protested somewhat vigorously against this condition and have already intimated that some re-adjustment will have to take place this year in the payment of our per capita grants if the Churches are to escape substantial deficits at the end of the year. I am personally of the opinion that a number of speeches delivered against residential schools during the last year or so are having a very adverse effect on the attendance of Indian pupils at these institutions. In fact, certain phrases from the speeches delivered have been quoted to me by Indians and by Indian parents. These pronouncements, they seem to think, justify them in refusing to send their children to these schools. It would appear that we are rapidly approaching a time when a definite decision will have to be reached with respect to residential schools throughout the Dominion. If they are not serving the purpose for which they were established, then in my judgment they should be either closed or remodelled or the program now inforce modified to meet the more urgent needs of the Indian population. For example, Mr. Doucet has spent a couple of years in working out a vocational program designed particularly for residential schools, and yet very few of our schools have either the classroom buildings or the equipment necessary to introduce this program.

A particularly encouraging report on the work at the St. Regis Indian Day Schools was received from Indian Agent Bonnah. It would appear that the R.C.M.P. Constable and Mr. Bonnah have been devoting a great deal of time to the organization of a worthwhile program of athletics on the reserve. Mr. Bonnah, in his letter dated September 21, states:-

"It is more than gratifying to the writer and the local constable to feel that your office has put such weight behind our endeavour. As a result of our combined effort, the attendance at the Village School, so far, this week, has increased by approximately 70%. The attendance at this school has never been what it should be, but, to make matters worse, the children, boys especially, had the habit of coming in late. Unless there is a very good reason to detain them now, they are on the dot when the bell rings. Otherwise they will be prevented from taking part in our sports program. Competitive sports are being arranged between the various schools. The idea behind this move was so that our children would get to know each other and perhaps by doing so would profit from the example of some of our better students. Strange as it may seem to your office, it is nevertheless a fact that many children from one school do not even know any of the children from another".

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The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Reverend L. Bouglet, O.M.I., McLennan, Alberta;

Right Rev. R. J. Renison, B.A., D.D., Bishop of Moosonee, Bishop's House, Cochrane, Ont.;

Right Rev. W. A. Geddes, D.D., Yukon, N.W.T.

Rev. H. A. Alderwood, D.D., Secretary, Indian & Eskimo Residential School Commission, W.S.C.C., Winnipeg, Man.;

Rev. & Mrs. H. S. Shepherd, Aklavik, N.W.T.
(Principal, Indian Residential School)

Justice Arsenault, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Reverend George Dorey, D.D., United Church Mission Board, Toronto, Ont.

Rev. Peter Kelly, United Church Missionary, Ocean Falls, B.C.

Mr. F. Brisebois, Indian Agent, Caughnawaga, Que.

Mr. John Laurie, Principal, Crescent Heights High School, Calgary, Alberta.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training.

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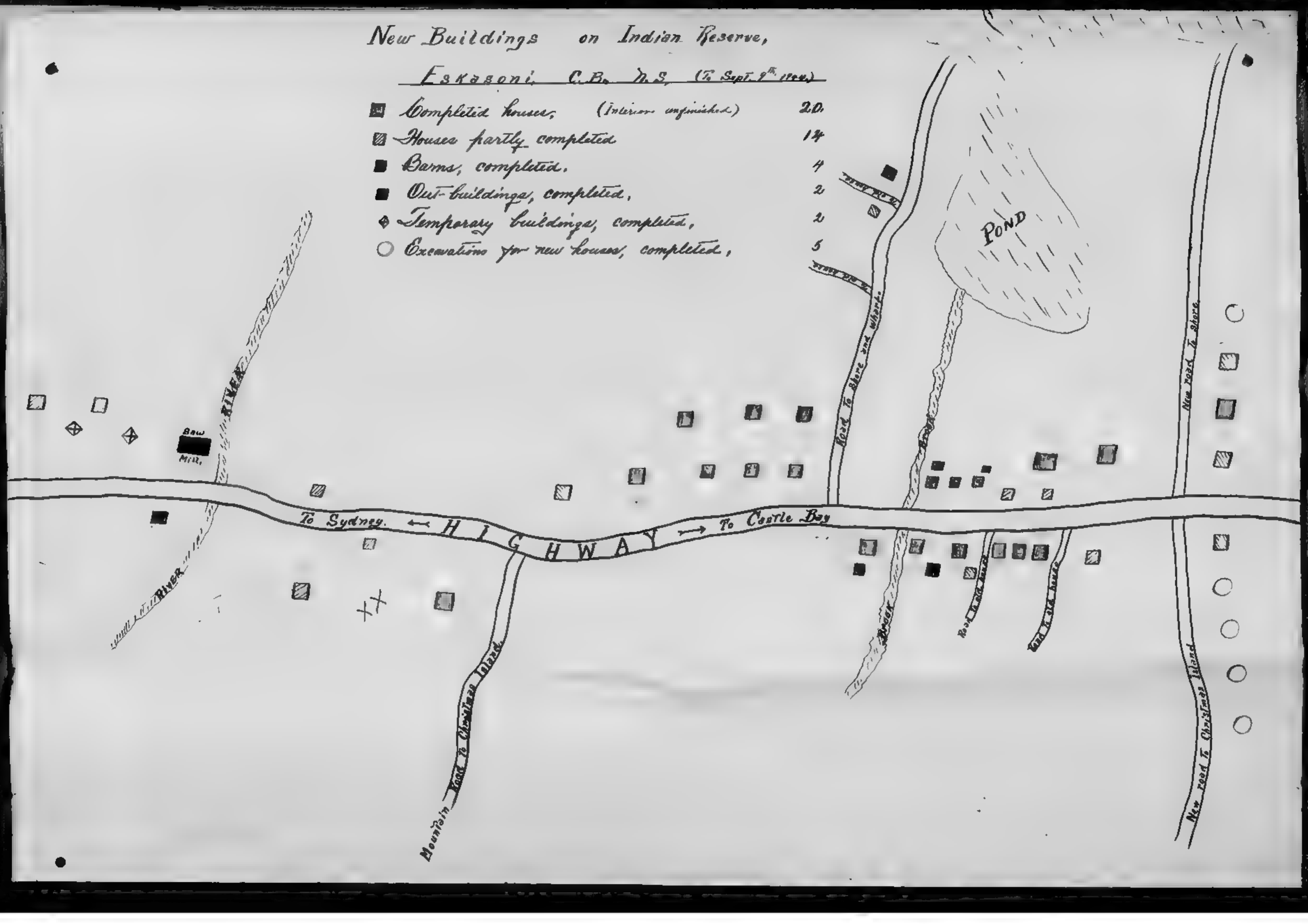
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New Buildings on Indian Reserve,

Eskasoni, C.B. N.S. (To Sept. 1st 1904)

■	Completed houses, (Interior unfinished)	20
▨	Houses partly completed	14
■	Barns, completed.	4
■	Out-buildings, completed.	2
◆	Temporary buildings, completed,	2
○	Excavations for new houses, completed,	5



Ottawa, November 1, 1944.

Memorandum:

DOCTOR McGILL.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Welfare and Training Service for the month ended October 31, 1944.

In my report of last month I referred to Mr. Phelan's visit to the Shubenacadie and Eskasoni Reserves in Nova Scotia. I submitted at that time a summary of the report made to me by Mr. Phelan, immediately following his visit.

In this report I am submitting a summary of certain recommendations made by Mr. Phelan, following his visit to the Eskasoni Reserve. His report on this reserve reads as follows:-

"I spent September 11, 12 and 13 on this reserve. At the present time there are approximately 80 families on the reserve. The Indian Agent stated that there are approximately 75 additional families who may move to this reserve. The Agent considers that it is very doubtful if the Indians from the Sydney Reserve will move to Eskasoni. Practically all of these have reasonably good homes on the Sydney Reserve, which is located on the outskirts of the town of Sydney. In any event, they have permanent positions and practically all of them are able to provide for themselves. Some of them could be considered in prosperous circumstances. He mentioned particularly Ben Christmas, who is a practical plumber and has his own business in Sydney. The Agent expressed the opinion that if these Sydney Indians did not move to Eskasoni they should be enfranchised.

"During the course of our conversation the Indian Agent stated that the Indians who have not yet removed to Eskasoni are expressing the opinion that if they remain where they are at present the Department will continue to provide the usual services. With this in their minds many of them are not anxious to move. The Indian Agent feels that unless we discontinue school services and medical services on these reserves it will be difficult, if not impossible, to have many of these Indians move to Eskasoni.

"At the present time the majority of the Indians living on the Eskasoni Reserve are being employed either in the sawmill or building the new houses. The Agent feels that immediate steps should be taken to plan some industry on the reserve at which the Indians could be employed. One plan the Agent has is to encourage native industries. In this connection he pointed out that as part of their post-war

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programme the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia intends to feature the possibilities of the Bras D'Or Lakes for summer homes. As a consequence they hope to attract not only Canadians but Americans to this section of the province. If this plan goes through, the Agent thought that there would be a splendid market for Indian goods.

"Up to the present 20 houses have been completed, 14 houses partly completed, 4 barns completed, 2 outbuildings completed, 2 temporary buildings completed and 5 excavations for new houses are now ready. The attached rough sketch, prepared by the clerk at the Eskasoni Agency, gives an idea of where these buildings are located. The sawmill is operating and recently a machine for making shingles has been installed. In order to have the sawmill equipment complete the Agent requests that a planer and matcher be supplied. The only equipment of this kind available in Cape Breton could be secured for approximately $1,000, which the Agent considers is good value. There would be some slight additional expenditure for new belt, pulleys, etc. In answer to a query the Agent stated that the new houses being erected on the reserve cost approximately $1,000, which he considers is the minimum at which houses of this type could be erected at this particular place. It was evident that several Indians had cultivated gardens during the past summer, but there was no farming on an extensive scale. As you know, the reserve does not lend itself to this. There are several head of cattle on the reserve and a few horses.

"SCHOOL - The present school is located on the old section of the Eskasoni Reserve. It is simply a one-room building without basement. The majority of the desks are very antiquated and must have been supplied many years ago. I recommend that 24 medium sized chair desks be supplied. These can be used in the new school when it is erected. At the present time there is an enrolment of 48 pupils of whom 25 have to come approximately three miles and the Agent has arranged for driving them. The proposed site for the new school, Principal's residence and teachers' residence is adjacent to the church and to the present school. If the new school is erected on this site the driving of the children will have to be continued. I asked the Agent if it would not be possible to obtain a more central site, but he expressed the opinion that this was not feasible. However, it would appear that, while the residence should be near the church for the convenience of the Sisters who will be in charge of the school, there is not the same necessity for having the school located at the same point. At the same time there is the question of supplying water and other services, and I presume the new site was selected with this in mind. I feel that this is a matter which should receive very careful consideration before we proceed with the erection of the new buildings. Whatever decision is made, I feel very definitely that immediate action should be taken. The policy of centralisation is being retarded and might be ultimately ruined by the delay in the erection of the buildings required to provide an adequate educational programme. The Indian Agent considers, and I agree, that a definite date should be set for closing the outside schools. However, until the new school is provided, I cannot see how we can take definite action in this particular regard.

"At the -

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"At the present time we are conducting the day school on the Sydney Reserve, which I have mentioned previously. The school on the Sydney Reserve is in reasonably good condition and, in the event of our closing it, the Agent thought that arrangements could be made to have it taken over by the Catholic Church authorities, who are considering the erection of a new church in that district, namely, on the outskirts of the town of Sydney. We are also conducting schools on the Middle River and Whycocomagh Reserves. Both of these buildings are very old and are of no value. The Salmon River School was built within the last few years and is a good building. The Agent considers that the neighbouring white section would be interested in obtaining it.

"I have already submitted a memorandum to you with reference to the appointment of Father Ross as Principal. This matter has already received attention. When in Antigonish I interviewed the Mother Superior of the Sisters of St. Martha. Tentative arrangements to secure the services of these teachers were previously made by Inspector Arneil. The Mother Superior seemed very anxious to co-operate with us and stated that if we advised her by April 1, 1945, regarding the number of Sisters we need, she would be able to supply them for the academic year 1945-46. It was agreed that the salary for the Principal would be $1,200 and for each assistant $1,000 a year. These are the same salaries as suggested for the Sisters at Shubenacadie. In this case, also, I pointed out that the Sisters would be expected to take an active interest in Homemakers' Clubs on the reserve. The Mother Superior promised that they would do this and provide a Sister who had experience in social service work. This Order also has Sisters who are qualified nurses. In the event of a nursing station being established on the Eskasoni Reserve, I feel that one of the Sisters should be employed. This would mean that both the teaching services and the nursing services would be in charge of the same Order. You will remember that I made the same recommendation in regard to the Shubenacadie Reserve.

"I had a very nice interview with Reverend A. B. MacDonald, Parish Priest of Christmas Island. Father MacDonald was formerly Agent for the Eskasoni Reserve and is familiar with conditions there during the past 25 years. He is extremely interested in our centralization programme and is giving both the Agent and clerk every possible assistance. Father MacDonald feels that the programme is proceeding satisfactorily, but, like many others, expressed the hope that we would provide the school at the earliest possible date. He was glad to know that Bishop Morrison had suggested Father Ross, whom Father MacDonald has known for many years."

May I direct your attention particularly to Mr. Phelan's reference to the school site. It was, to me, somewhat disturbing to learn that, should we proceed with construction on the site selected by Mr. Arneil and by Mr. Buck, it would be necessary to provide transportation for a number of Indian pupils whose homes would be three miles or more from the school. I decided to have Mr. Douset,

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and a field man selected by the Department of Education for Nova Scotia undertake an educational survey of the reserve, with the object of selecting the best site or sites for the establishment of our Indian day schools. Mr. Doucet has now returned to Ottawa. He is of the opinion, and the representative of the Nova Scotia Department of Education agrees with him, that we should proceed with the construction of a four-room school on the present site. Both these officials are of the opinion that it will be necessary, in the not distant future, to construct an additional two-room or four-room school to meet the educational needs of the Indian population that will finally be established on this reserve. Mr. Doucet's report and findings, however, will not interfere in any way with our present building program. This matter has already been discussed very fully with Mr. Buck, and it has been decided to proceed with the construction of the school, together with the Principal's residence, residence for the Sisters and the other agency buildings, at the earliest possible date. I am attaching hereto the sketch map referred to by Mr. Phelan in his report, for your information.

A somewhat discouraging report on conditions at the Mohawk Institute was received by Long Distance Telephone from Colonel Randle a few days ago. It would appear that as the result of carelessness the boiler at the school, which cost $2,500.00 including installation costs, was left without water and was injured to such an extent that it is no longer capable of functioning. I decided to send Mr. Phelan to Brantford to make a thorough enquiry into this accident. Mr. Phelan's report, which is dated October 30, 1944, reads in part as follows:-

"Colonel Randle's letter of October 19 outlined what had happened. In interviewing the Principal, Reverend Mr. Snell, it was found that acting on the instructions of the man who is in charge of the furnace, one of the boys lowered the water in the boiler. Instead, however, of simply lowering the water, he left the tap open and went on to perform other duties and no one checked the matter. About 9:30 in the evening the building became cold and the stoker was started without anyone ascertaining if there was water in the boiler. As the pipes did not heat, the Principal again visited the boiler room and found the boiler ruined, due to the fact that there was no water in it and that the stoker had been running for over an hour.

"From my conversation with the Principal, it appears that the so-called engineer, the boys' master and even the Principal operate the stoker whenever they feel more heat is required. I pointed out to the Principal that this was a very careless habit and issued instructions that in future the boiler should be operated by one or two persons and that when anyone was taking charge of the boiler he should take over from the one who had been handling it for the previous period. The Principal stated that he had engaged another man, whom he considered qualified. We discussed this man's qualifications and it is possible that he will be an improvement on the man who has been

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employed. However, I believe that it is advisable to instruct Colonel Randle to interview this man and make certain that he is capable.

"Following my visit to Brantford, I interviewed Mr. Briggs, the Chief Inspector of the Boiler Inspection Branch of the Department of Labour in Toronto. While the low pressure boiler we operate at Mohawk does not actually require a person holding a certificate, at the same time it would be preferable to have such a person, due to the fact that the hot water boiler is a high pressure one. In conversation with Mr. Briggs, he suggested that in the best interests of all parties concerned it would be preferable to secure a person holding at least fourth class papers. If the person engaged does not hold such papers, arrangements might be made to have him examined by the Board of Examiners of the Boiler Inspection Branch in Toronto."

Accidents such as this appear to occur from time to time at residential schools, despite our best efforts to prevent them. Just how much they are due to dual control of these institutions, I am not in a position to state. I do feel, however, that I am not unfair when I state that the average clergyman is scarcely qualified to supervise the mechanical equipment supplied by the Government for the average residential school, nor is he equipped to pass judgment on the qualifications of the men who apply for positions such as the position of firemen and engineers, from time to time. Ordinarily, an accident such as this at Brantford would call for the dismissal of the principal. It so happens, however, that we had made arrangements whereby the present Principal, Mr. Snell, would retire at the end of the present academic year and that the school would be taken over and operated, not by the Church nor in co-operation with the Church, but by the Department, at that time. This is still my intention. In view of this decision, I am disposed to think that we should ask Colonel Randle to take a more active interest in the administration of the school and in the qualifications of the members of the staff until a new principal is appointed.

A few weeks ago Dr. Moore and I interviewed Mrs. Allan Stevenson, National Director of the Red Cross Nutritional Services, with the object of having the Red Cross undertake a nutritional survey at a number of our Indian residential schools. Mrs. Stevenson and an associate undertook their first survey at the Chapleau (C.I.) Residential School early in October. Although Mrs. Stevenson's report has not yet reached us, she deemed it advisable to visit Ottawa a few days ago, to discuss with the officials here the work of her survey, which covered a period of ten days. A summary of Mrs. Stevenson's report will reach you in due course. In the meantime, it can be stated very definitely that conditions at the school are in no sense satisfactory. Mrs. Stevenson assured us that she went to the school, not expecting equipment comparable to the

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equipment in the average hospital. She was, however, not prepared for the lack of cleanliness in evidence everywhere in the school. She discovered that no arrangements whatever had been made to provide the pupils in attendance with foods containing Vitamin C - tomatoes, oranges, grapefruit, etc. She discovered that the method of cooking potatoes hours before they were actually consumed destroyed any Vitamin C that potatoes, when well cooked, usually contain. She discussed conditions at the school with the local medical health officer; with the Indian Agent, Mr. Matters; and with the dentist who was engaged in professional work at the school at the time of her visit. The dentist informed her that it had been his experience that Indian pupils entering the school with their teeth in good condition, for some reason or another that he could not explain, became victims of tooth disease in a comparatively short period of time. Mrs. Stevenson attributed this to lack of Vitamin C in the diet and to the breakdown or collapse of the gum tissues. Mrs. Stevenson was particularly shocked at the provision, or lack of provision, made for the care and distribution of the milk supply at the school. The Principal, she said, seemed to feel that because they had an accredited herd, pasteurization or even cleanliness were no longer necessary. The result was that she and her assistant developed, during the first two or three days of the survey, a stomach infection, although both steadfastly refused to consume milk after the second day at the school.

The Chapleau School, operated by the Church of England, has always been looked upon as one of our reasonably efficient institutions. In fairness, it should be said, however, that the church authorities have been experiencing the utmost difficulty in securing the staff necessary to keep their school open and in operation during the last two or three year period, and yet there are certain features of the work at the school, discovered by Mrs. Stevenson, that are profoundly discouraging. For example, we have prepared, during the last three or four years, Vitamin Charts. These charts, together with circular letters, have been sent out from time to time to our Indian agents, our farming instructors, our residential school principals and to our day school teachers. Mrs. Stevenson, prior to her visit to Chapleau, was supplied with copies of these charts. She told me quite emphatically that there was not a vestige of evidence anywhere at Chapleau to indicate that these charts had ever been read by the Principal or by the members of the staff. Mrs. Stevenson is personally of the opinion that the sending out of such charts is largely a waste of money and that if dietary practice at our schools is to be corrected, it will have to be corrected by personal contacts and by definite instruction. She expressed the opinion that the Red Cross might be willing to undertake a survey of an additional number of schools and might be prepared to provide dieticians to undertake Short Courses on Nutrition at each school, provided a satisfactory arrangement could be reached with this Department.

Early in the month, Mr. Phelan attended a conference of Indian day school teachers at the Oneida No. 1 School, Muncey, Ontario. Mr. Phelan, in his report, states:-

"On October 15 I attended the ninth consecutive annual convention of the teachers in charge of the

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following Indian schools: Bear Creek, Back Settlement, River Settlement, Oneida No. 1, Oneida No. 2, Oneida No. 3, Moraviantown, St. Clair, Kettle Point, Walpole Island No. 1 and Walpole Island No. 2 Day Schools and Mount Elgin Residential School. The convention was held at the Oneida No. 1 School. In addition to the teachers mentioned, there were present Public School Inspectors Smith, Young and Pearson.

"A very interesting and constructive programme for the teachers had been prepared and each of the inspectors took a prominent part in the discussions, giving valuable advice to the teachers with reference to the proper handling of the various subjects of the curriculum. The President of the group this year is Mrs. Ross, the Principal of the Walpole Island No. 1 School. I answered several questions regarding the Department's policy and the method of supplying books, etc. At the request of the inspectors it was decided to supply copies of the new curriculum readers published by W. J. Gage and Company to all the schools which had delegates at this particular convention. The inspectors expressed the opinion that this series was one of the best in existence at the present time and was especially suitable for Indian schools.

"It will be interesting to you to know that all [redacted] schools in this particular section have co-operated in response to the request to gather milkweed tops for war purposes. A very large amount of this is being sent to the distributing point.

"At the conclusion of the meeting the President expressed the appreciation of the gathering that one of the Departmental officials had attended."

The following visitors called at the office during the month of October:-

Reverend Canon Vale, Principal, Chapleau Indian Residential School, Chapleau, Ont.

Dr. L. D. Livingstone, Aklavik, N.W.T. (Fort Norman Agency)

Dr. J. H. Riopel, Agent & Medical Officer, Fort Resolution, N.W.T.

Mr. V. L. Stewart, Stewart-Lovick, Ltd., Southam Building, Calgary, Alta.

Mrs. Allan Stevenson, National Director, Red Cross Nutritional Services, and

Miss Walcot.

R. A. Hoey,
Supt. of Welfare & Training

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150-61

Ottawa, December 6, 1944.

Memorandum:

MR. MOEX.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended November 30, 1944.

At the request of the Indian Agent, Mr. Doucet spent November 16, 17 and 18 on the St. Regis Reserve, inspecting the different schools.

From a report that Mr. Doucet has submitted, it is evident that the services of Miss Mary Torrance, teacher of the Chenail School, are not satisfactory and it will probably be necessary to make a change of teacher at this school.

Due to the encouragement of Indian Agent Bonnah, a Boy Scout group has been organized. In regard to this Mr. Doucet writes:

"I was very much impressed with the enthusiasm displayed by the boys and girls in this group and I think this movement deserves every encouragement. For a club room they are using the building formerly used as a residence by the agent. On Hallowe'en a party was organized by the personnel of the agency, with the result that no extra police supervision was necessary and no damage of any kind was done on the reserve."

In a report on his inspection of the Swan Lake School, in the Portage la Prairie Agency, on November 10, the Public School Inspector points out that the teacher had cultivated, during the past summer, a garden for the school and also individual gardens for the students. As a result he has in store from the school garden 18 bushels of potatoes, 140 lbs. of white beans, 220 lbs. of turnips, 40 lbs. of onions and a large box of carrots. These vegetables will be used during the winter to serve a midday lunch to the pupils.

Arrangements were recently completed for transferring a buck kid goat from the Norway House Agency to the Duck Lake Indian Residential School. The Principal of the latter school, in a letter dated November 6, states that the pupils are very much interested in raising goats.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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60-4-13-1

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, December 2nd, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

- MR. ROY -

The following is a brief report on the work of the Welfare Division for the Month of November.

The relief statement for the first seven months of the year to October show there is an increase totalling $87,480.21 over the same period last year. While this is a large increase it is not considered serious. Most of it can be accounted for as follows:-

(1) Additional quantities of foods were purchased for delivery to ration houses on the various reserves in the Prairie Provinces and N.W.T. to make the issue to destitute Indians on a parity with the quantities set out on the Branch ration list.

(2) Extra fishing nets purchased for Northern Indians cost approximately $6,000 more than the previous year.

(3) A very active building programme is being prosecuted to house Indian families being settled on the Edmonton and Shubenacadie Reserves in N.S.- amounting to approximately $50,000 to-date.

I visited the Homemakers' Clubs at Tyendinaga, Golden Lake and Maria Reserves where arrangements were completed for the women members to undertake the making of various articles of clothing, such as, pyjamas, nightgowns, dressing gowns, shirts, etc. This clothing is to be used for distribution from time to time to Indians receiving medical treatment in hospitals. They will also be available to be issued to Indians when discharged from hospital. A considerable saving should result from this under-taking. The arrangement is that the Branch will buy the material, the women will supply the labour and the Branch will pay for the labour, not in cash but in household goods, such as, dishes, kitchen utensils, paint, and similar articles of furniture, etc. This project as well as providing clothing at less cost to hospital patients will give industrious and proficient Indian women an opportunity to improve Indian homes and general living conditions. This experiment, if successful in the East, will be introduced later to other areas in Canada.

It was thought the women might have difficulty in making men's trousers so arrangements have been made to purchase 1,000 pairs, new, assorted sizes, from the Air Force. The cloth for the making of shirts and women's blouses is being obtained from the Department of Munitions and Supply.

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The purchase of the right type of Engine to operate the Saw Mill at Island Lake in the Norway House Agency has taken up considerable time. The senior officials of the other Divisions were consulted to discover if they were undertaking any projects that might require the use of a heavy Crawler Tractor. As a result of these discussions Engineer, Stevenson of Norway House has been written to for additional information, which when received, should make it possible to arrive at a satisfactory decision.

Mr. J. A. McLaughlin of the Justice Department visited the office and with Mr. Arneil present we discussed the various services that might be available to our Branch at the various Penitentiaries across Canada. Mr. McLaughlin has since summarized the discussion, and set out in detail, the services that are available, and it is thought, this Branch will benefit a great deal by taking advantage of his suggestions.

During the summer we took advantage of the opportunity of obtaining three pure bred Ehlstein bull calves from the Kingston Penitentiary. These are excellent animals and will, undoubtedly, make a big improvement in the Indian milking cattle. We also availed ourselves of the opportunity of accepting sufficient vegetables - turnips, carrots, beets and cabbage, which were surplus at the Penitentiary at Collin's Bay and St. Vincent de Paul, to take care of the needs of destitute Indians at Selkirk Lake and St. Eugie. These two reserves suffered from lack of moisture during the growing season and the vegetable crop was almost a complete failure.

Indian Agent, Dr. T. J. Orford, advises: -

"The last of the 800 ten gallon kegs were given out this Fall to Indian hunters. Most of these issued previously were still in good shape but the fish and grease supply was so abundant that there was no difficulty in using all the kegs we had. Some were shipped to Pashkokogan River and Rest Lake, where there is also a good fish run each Fall.

"It would be good policy to distribute more of these wooden kegs to scattered Bay Posts and on registering for them if funds are available for their purchase.

This is a very interesting experiment - started two years ago and we are very happy to note that 800 - 10 gallon kegs of salt cured fish and grease have been provided for winter food. It is considered that this experiment should be developed in other Agencies in the North as the freighting of cured meats and other foods in the isolated areas is very costly.

Arrangements were completed during November with Officers of the Parks Branch to slaughter 300 Elk at Jasper Park - 250 at Banff Park and 15 at Waterton - the meat to be slowly frozen and stored in packing houses and then distributed as rations to needy Indians. Inspector Schmidt has had considerable difficulty in obtaining cold storage space. He eventually was successful in obtaining space in the Burns and Company packing plant at Calgary, providing, the meat is inspected by a Qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

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Dr. H. Barber, Veterinary Director General, Department of Agriculture, was interviewed by Dr. H. F. Lewis of the Farm Branch, Inspector Arnold and myself, and arrangements have been made whereby a Dominion Government Inspector will be available at the time of the slaughter to inspect the meat and see that it moves with the requirements of the Department of Agriculture for storage in the Burns plant.

Mr. W. B. Greenwood, Assistant Associate Director, National Selective Service, interviewed Inspector Arnold and myself, with respect to obtaining Indian labour for piling operations. He stated that there was a serious labour shortage in the pulp industry in the area extending from Sudbury to Port Arthur. The Indian Agents in the area affected are being written to requesting that attention be drawn to this particular labour shortage with instructions to do everything possible to obtain Indian help. It was pointed out to Mr. Greenwood that there was little likelihood of obtaining a great number of workmen, as practically, every able-bodied Indian in this area is at present employed.

J. E. Morris.
WELFARE DIVISION.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, January 2nd, 1944.

Memorandum-

- Mr. Moey -

The following is a brief report on the work of the Welfare Division for the month of December.

The statement from the Treasury Office for the first eight months ending November 30th shows that relief costs are up $96,999.95 as compared with the same period last year. The greatest increases are in Nova Scotia - $19,514.33, Quebec - $23,211.89, Manitoba - $19,428.38, and Alberta - $14,045.12.

The Nova Scotia increase is the result of the building programme in connection with centralization schemes in that province.

The Quebec increase is mainly Abitibi - approximately $5,000, Caughnawaga - $3,500, Maniwaki - $2,300 and Restigouche - $3,000. These increases at these agencies will be investigated.

The Norway House Agency in Manitoba shows the greatest increase totalling $14,305.82. Note, a quantity of pork had to be condemned. The cost of replacing it amounted to $1,400. Approximately $1,700 was required to purchase additional groceries for destitute issues. A goat herd was purchased and a barn built to house them; hay and oats were bought at Winnipeg for winter feed; three sewing machines as well as a quantity of sewing material was supplied to the Cross Lake Homemakers' Clubs; an addition to the warehouse was built to properly store greater quantities of food, particularly bacon.

The increase in Alberta totals approximately $14,000. Lesser Slave Lake - approximate increase $4,800; Rocky Mountain House (a new agency) - $1,489 - purchase of harness, farm machinery, etc. The purchase of clothing in Alberta shows an increase of approximately $6,000 under the heading of general. Quantities of military clothing were made available at Calgary. This clothing was purchased and distributed to the various agencies.

Reports from the various Homemakers' Clubs show that they have all been very active. Great quantities of children's wearing apparel have been made up from discarded military clothing. The women are very interested in their work. The following is a letter which I received from Mrs. Mary Sinclair, President, of one of the three Homemakers' Clubs organized at Cross Lake at the time of my visit,-

" We, the homemakers of Cross Lake wish to express our gratitude to you for the nice sewing machine you sent us. Also we have been very glad of the good counsels you gave us last summer

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of how we might help our husbands in many ways. Yes, Mr. Morris, you are helping us a lot; and we thank you very much.

At this time I would like to tell you that the homemakers' clubs are going along fine, except that the building in which the sewing was to take place wasn't ready. So we Presidents made arrangements about this. We planned that our sewing time should be on Thursdays every week in the Presidents' homes for the time being till the house is built.

The soldiers' clothes you sent us were divided into three bundles, one for each club. The women ripped the clothes and made fine clothes out of them such as snow-suits, dresses, coats, etc.

The women seem to be very interested in their sewing like myself. My children are wearing clothes I made out of soldiers' clothes. Indeed, it is a great help for our husbands as there is no work around here and no fur at all this year, and hardly any price for fur. People live mostly on fishing by selling them to the Hudson's Bay Co. and the schools; so that means it will be hard this winter for us all.

My husband is Charlie Sinclair, Councillor. We have seven children, three of whom are at the school and four at home. I had a little baby girl last September. Her name is Jean Margaret. She will be three months old on the ninth of December.

Mr. Morris, one thing I wish to ask you which the homemakers' club does not understand. Will the government always help us by sending things like this; or will we have to help ourselves?

All the members in my group seem to remember you as they always mention your name at every sewing day while they are doing their sewing.

Well, sir, I must conclude this letter now. As I conclude, I wish to express my best wishes to you for the coming New Year. May it bring all its richest blessings into your home. I am wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Good bye, Mr. Morris.

(Mrs.) Mary Sinclair,
President,
Homemakers' Club #2

We very seldom receive letters of thanks, but during the past year one other letter of appreciation was received from Mrs. Brant, who is convener of the Homemakers' Clubs at Tyendinaga. We are particularly glad to know that the women are taking an active interest in improving their homes and living conditions on the reserves.

The reports and the results of farming and greasing in the Prairie Provinces show that on the whole the past summer has been an outstanding year. Great quantities of grains of all kinds have been harvested.

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The cattle herds are showing increases and are commencing the winter in excellent health with plenty of hay and fodder available. The following is an excerpt from Indian Agent Young's report, dated December 15th,-

> " Conditions are very good. The Indian farmers are doing well, due to good crops and good prices for their grain. A number of them have purchased machinery, horses, and have also repaired their houses.
>
> Besides doing this the Indian farmers have paid $1216.88 off their old seed grain debt since June, 1944. This seed grain debt was for seed received prior to 1937."

This office is particularly pleased with Mr. Young's action in collecting $1216.88, being payments on old seed grain debts. Mr. Young's ability to collect debts for seed grain prior to 1937 is to be commended as they have already been placed in the uncollectable column. Such debts are seldom collected. Mr. Young reports that a total of 58,226 bushels of grain were harvested in his agency this year - community farms 21,416, Indian farms 36,810. When the grain belonging to the two community farms is sold there undoubtedly will be a balance to their credit of approximately $20,000. The balance at present is $16,474.34.

Mrs. M. E. Watzier, special investigator of the Children's Aid Society, visited the office. Mrs. Watzier has been very helpful in dealing with several cases of young Indian girls who gave birth to illegitimate children.

J. E. Morris,
Welfare Division.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, January 31, 1945.

Memorandum-

- Mr. Hoey -

The following is a brief report on the work of the Welfare Division for the month of January.

The major portion of the month was taken up with the placing of our annual contract requisitions for groceries, ammunition, fishing supplies, etc.

Mr. R.F.B. Pugh, of the Fiddle Lake Agency, spent some time in the Welfare Division during his visit to headquarters, and on leaving expressed himself as having a much clearer understanding of the Department's welfare policy, generally, and stated that as a result of his visit and having met the headquarters staff he would resume his duties at the Fiddle Lake Agency feeling his problems were understood here, and that he is more than a cog-in-a-wheel in which no one is particularly interested.

Mr. E. Lavivière, of the Sechelt Agency, spent some time with Mr. Harris and the undersigned during his recent visit to Ottawa, and a $2000.00 increase this year over last year's relief costs was discussed at some length. He pointed out that this increase is accounted for in improved health and living conditions amongst the Sechelt Indians and is reflected in reduced medical costs. Considering the Indian population of the Sechelt Agency the per capita increase in relief costs is not large. Mr. Lavivière appears to have the question of Indian welfare well in hand in his agency.

The centralization scheme in Nova Scotia, which is responsible for increased relief costs in that Province, is progressing favourably and in his latest monthly report Mr. H. G. Rice, of Shubenacadie, advises that this year's quota of twenty new houses has been completed. I quote hereunder from the report referred to-

" At the close of October we were engaged in operating the shingle mill and building Indian houses. With very little variation these two projects were carried through until our quota was reached. The shingle mill worked more or less steadily until December 29th and supplied all our shingles for 20 houses and we have over 25 M on hand surplus to this year's requirements. The shingles were made at an approximate cost of $5.00 per thousand and represent a total output of 300 M for the year.

At the end of December 18 houses were completed and two more all done but the finishing touches. Since the last report we brought three families from Truro and placed them in new homes on this reserve, and are making plans to bring three more immediately after the new year."

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Discarded military clothing is still being purchased from the Department of National Defence - although in reduced quantities as compared with earlier in the year due to stores now being built up in many of the agencies. Some requisitions for clothing still continue to come in, however, and reports indicate that this clothing continues to be used to good advantage by the Indians receiving same. I again quote from Mr. R. G. Moo's recent report on the Shubenacadie Agency:-

" There is not a family on this and many other reserves who does not take this material in great quantity and make from it admirable clothing for the children. Recently we received here a number of sheepskin linings (the outer canvas coat was removed) and in very few days little Indian children bloomed out with snow suits and parka hoods made from sheepskin and looking for all the world like pictures seen of little eskimo children. The difficulty or impossibility of securing camera films prevent us from sending pictures to your office showing the multitude of uses made of this clothing."

The experiment referred to in Mr. Morris' report for November, regarding the making of pyjamas, nightgowns, dressing-gowns, etc, has been somewhat delayed due to difficulties in obtaining material, but most of this has now been received and some very creditable samples of women's shirts made from R.C.A.F. (W.D.) material by the Homemakers' Club at Hagwilt have been forwarded to this office by Mr. J. E. Gendron, Indian Agent.

Considerable time was spent during January in an endeavour to arrange the purchase of a D 4 Caterpillar Tractor for the operation of the sawmill at Norway House. As you are aware, arrangements were made to ship the old Norway House mill and engine to Island Lake, via Pukatawagan - Hudson Bay Railway - Ilford - and winter tractor freight to Island Lake, leaving Norway House Monday, January 29, by team. Our application has been submitted to the Director of Administration of Farm Construction Machinery and Municipal Service Equipment, of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, but to date has not been approved. This must be given continued attention - even if it is necessary for some one from this office to personally interview Mr. L. R. Charlton, Director of the above mentioned Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, at Toronto. The logs are now being cut for next season's operations and cannot be left to rot for want of power to operate the mill. It is imperative we receive one of the tractors released in the next quota in order to take advantage of summer navigation on Lake Winnipeg.

Mr. J. A. McLaughlin, Acting Inspector of Penitentiaries, called at this office during the month and left blueprints of a folding chair and garden hand scuffler they are prepared to manufacture for this Branch at $2.72 for the former and $5.19 for the latter, F.O.B. Stony Mountain Penitentiary, based on the present cost of material. Inspector McLaughlin, and Warden Campbell of the Stony Mountain Penitentiary, interviewed our Inspector Hamilton in Winnipeg after having discussed this subject with officials of the Indian Affairs Branch here, and the items mentioned were suggested by Inspector Hamilton. The garden hand scuffler is designed from one Mr. Hamilton constructed for his own use and found very satisfactory for gardening operations. The advisability of purchasing a number of these scufflers for welfare purposes is now under consideration.

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In closing I might state that nothing particularly out of the ordinary occurred during the month of January. Our regular quota of Indian visitors included two unmarried mothers, a discharged soldier, and a number of one of the Homemakers' Clubs - all in need of guidance or assistance.

C. Roberts,
Welfare Division.

CR:EK

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT

OF

MINES AND RESOURCES

[redacted]

Ottawa, February 28, 1945.

Memorandum:-

- Mr. Bray -

The following is a report on the work of the Welfare Division for the month of February.

During the month the Division was busy clearing up outstanding purchase orders and accountable advances in preparation for the end of the fiscal year.

Agent Lestrisre (Mistisini, Quebec) reports a poor fur hunt. This situation has been further complicated by an epidemic of scarlet fever at Chisasibi Post. The agent took immediate effective measures to deal with the situation, but the cost of these and the additional relief indicated will further increase relief costs in his agency where expenditures are already very high.

Mr. Indian Agent Dale reporting on the Portage la Prairie Agency, for the month of January, states that the general health of his Indians is good. Trapping has been only fair with prices for fur slightly lower than last year. The majority of his Indians are away from the reserves cutting cordwood at fair prices. Fishing is spotty - fair to good, with prices slightly improved over last month.

The Indian Agent of The Pas Agency, reporting on an inspection of the northerly portion of his agency states,-

> "In every case I found conditions exceedingly bad. The fur catch has been very poor, in fact, a failure. In addition, the Province did not allow any beaver to be trapped this year, and this is the only animal the Indians have been able to trap in recent years.
> I had to buy relief at all places —. We will have to purchase more supplies for the unemployment bond to prevent starvation —. Will you please send authority by telegram to spend $100.00 for clothes for relief of this (Baloam House) Bond."

In a later letter the agent stated that the band requiring food was Split Lake, not Baloam House. Necessary expenditures have been authorized.

Inspector Hamilton, reporting on conditions in the Norway Lookout Agency states that - on the whole the catch of fur has been rated as from fair to good. In the last category we find the Trout Lake Band, where good trappers have had incomes of from $800.00 to $1,400.00. Five Indians of this band chartered a plane at Christmas time to visit their children at the Norway Lookout Residential

School ....

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School. The cost of this charter was $515.00. The general health of this agency is reported good. Mr. Smertenn, the Indian Agent, reports that the total value of fish caught under commercial licences, in this agency, during 1944, amounted to $57,363.99. In the more remote parts of the agency approximately one-half of the value of the catch was consumed in air transportation charges.

The Indian Agent at Betsiamites, Quebec, has reported that his Indians have had a very poor hunt this winter. So poor, in fact, that merchants who outfitted Indian families last fall have declined to grant further credit to these Indians. The Branch was faced with the necessity of furnishing limited outfits, or authorizing relief allowances. The limited outfits were authorized.

In the spring of 1944 ten Indians from the Albany and Attawapiskat Bands were given employment by the Beardmore Leather Company of Acton, Ontario. Later on in the year, this number was increased to fifteen. A report has now been received from Dr. T. J. Orford, the local Indian Agent, stating that the Indians have given very satisfactory service. In fact, the Company has stated that some of the Indians are becoming experts and are being placed on piece-work where they can earn more pay. Thirteen of these Indians are paying for Victory Bonds on the instalment purchase plan, while they made down payments amounting to over $300.00. One of these Indians had the misfortune to lose his hand in an accident. He was given hospital attention by the Compensation Board, while the Company kept him on the payroll. He has been fitted with an artificial hand and is being instructed at the rehabilitation centre. When he goes back to work he will have a job that he can perform, and will receive a pension of $25.00 per month for life. Dr. Orford states - "In my opinion these Indians have substantially contributed to the war effort with their labour and purchase of bonds. There appears to be complete satisfaction between them and their employers with no thought on the part of the firm towards exploiting them".

One of our New Brunswick agents has requested authority to purchase seed potato requirements now. He points out that due to the increase of export orders for New Brunswick seed it will be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain requirements at a later date. He states that one order alone for seed, to the value of $300,000.00, has been received from the Government of France.

The following is an excerpt from a report received from Miss M. Weber, Indian Affairs Nurse, at Driftpile, Alberta, on the activities of the Homemakers' Club at Driftpile-

"Sucker Creek: The Indians on this reserve are more settled than the Indians on the Driftpile reserve. Many of the men work on the railroad and the families live within easy reach of one another. There are a number of clean homes and several rather intelligent young women. To date six meetings have been held. The members discussed the building of a hall under the conditions suggested by you on your visit here last spring. In the meantime a log building (two-storey) formerly the residence of Jean Baptiste Willier of Sucker Creek, is being used as a club hall. The women fumigated the building and cleaned it thoroughly. It was decorated for a Christmas party held Dec. 26/44 for the community and their families. The decorations were made entirely by the Indian women of foil and crepe paper; stuffed toys and rag dolls were made by the younger girls. There was an exchange of gifts and "Santa Claus" was present

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to entertain the children. A few samples of beading and some work in birch bark were on display. An invitation to attend the party was sent to the Indian Agent.

Plans for regular meetings in the new year in the form of sewing bees were made. Miss Blanche Demers has kindly consented to help with sewing and later with cooking lessons, both fields in which she excels.

From the Health District papers, we choose a simple story for each meeting. This is told first in English and then in Cree. Scrap books are being kept - one on sewing hints, cooking tips, and a third on general interest topics.

The women on the Shubenacadie reserve are enthusiastic and interested in the club. Although progress will be slow, over a period of time we may reach our objective."

Our housing programme in the Nova Scotia agencies continues. The Indians of the Shubenacadie Indian Reserve are busy with logging operations to provide the material to construct some forty new houses during 1945.

During the month Captain G. Armstrong returned to work in the Welfare Division after an absence on leave of 5½ years in the Canadian Active Army.

G. Armstrong

G. Armstrong,
Welfare Division.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
[illegible]

Ottawa, March 31, 1945.

Memorandum:-

- Acting Director -

The following is a report on the work of the Welfare Division for the month of March.

During the month the Division has been very busy dealing with requests for seed, feeding, machinery, etc. The tempo of this work has been speeded up due to the early spring.

The Branch has received the following reports of conditions amongst the Indians from such widely scattered places as Fort McKenzie, Eskimo Bay and Fort Churchill, on the west coast of Hudson's Bay. The Hudson's Bay Company doctor, at Fort McKenzie, reports -

"Life at McKenzie is still rolling along in the usual manner, not getting much excitement. Indians are having a fair fur year, so far, which helps to keep things moving."

The Churchill Detachment of the R.C.M.P. reporting on winter patrol to Duck Lake, Manitoba, advises as follows -

"In regard to Indians I found them in fair condition. They have had a good fur catch this season and have plenty of caribou meat and grease. It is reported that coloured furs are now being found in districts which previously have been occupied by the white fox. Several muskox have been brought to the writer by the Indians. This bird which was until recently absolutely unknown in this area now seems to have entered the district in numbers."

At this time of the year the Branch receives many requests for seed, fertilizer, chickens, young pigs, fruit trees, etc., from the various agencies throughout the Dominion. In accordance with our programme for bettering the living conditions of our Indians many of these articles are supplied free of charge. Of course, we have to distinguish between a genuine desire for improvement and the desire to get something for nothing simply because it is being given away. Certain of our agencies such as Pyramidings, Garden, and Oxbow Lake, have used such assistance to good advantage while others like Kamloops want something for nothing, not even being prepared to say 'thank you for it'. The following is an excerpt from the Kamloops agent's report on a distribution of young chickens last year -

"I may say that I concur with her (Mrs. McKenzie - Indian) and would suggest that no chickens be given out this year as it should be borne in mind that the Indians of this reserve who are interested in raising poultry have for many years bought their own chicks and even always, with a few exceptions, find means to meet their own requirements.

I regret the lack of interest taken by our Indians in this

project ....

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project but I honestly cannot recommend an expenditure of money which in my opinion is not warranted by present economic circumstances nor by the actual attitude of the Indians."

Since receiving the above report an Indian delegation from Caughnawaga visited the Branch advising us that they were prepared to accept a distribution of young pigs in lieu of chickens this year. Needless to say such distribution has not been authorized.

In direct contrast to the above I would like to quote from a report received from G. H. Bown, our Indian Agent at Muncey, Ontario, dealing with his 1944 agricultural programme -

"I have in mind a story that might be told of three men who came to me early in the year requesting assistance in cash crop farming. All three are middle aged men with families and all, I was advised, with bad records. In fact I was told not to trust any one of them. I therefore talked to each one explaining my proposition and what he would be expected to do in return. With more or less verbal agreement I secured horses, assisted in land preparation, supplied seed and followed through the growing season with practical advice. Weather conditions appreciably reduced their crops but not their enthusiasm. Each one more than lived up to his part of the bargain; but my point was not so much the bargain as it was to re-establish three men, and by their own unsolicited expressions of thanks, I think I am able to claim success in that all three are on the way to establishment and looking forward to 1945 and better crops."

Major D. M. Mackay, Indian Commissioner for British Columbia, forwards us the following report on the success of the Nootka Indians of the West Coast Agency in attempting to better their economic conditions. It appears that these Indians have built a fleet "which is acknowledged to be the best of its kind on the Coast" to enable themselves, by independent fishing and marketing, to improve their financial status. The cost of this fishing and marketing fleet was $3,200.00, plus $477.00, for a lighting plant. The fleet was moored in Friendly Cove, and the Indians having no funds to build an approach and provide an anchor, asked departmental assistance. This was provided at a cost of $434.04.

During the month officials of the Division attended a number of conferences on Family Allowances. A set of instructions for Registering Officials has been drawn up and has been approved by both the Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources and of National Health and Welfare. To date forms required to register eligible Indian families have not arrived at this office, but are expected in the course of the next few days.

G. Armstrong.

G. Armstrong,
Welfare Division.

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DEPARTMENT

MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

60413-1

Ottawa, May 1, 1945.

Memorandum:-

- Acting Director -

The following is a report on the work of the Halifax Division during the month of April.

The Division has been very busy during the month clearing the balance of 1944-45 vouchers for payment, dealing with Family Allowance problems and registrations, requisitioning advances for the new year, and erecting the necessary encumbrances from the 1945-46 Vote. We are pleased to report that there has been no carry over of unpaid accounts from the past fiscal year.

The last fiscal year has been a year of progress in so far as our Indians are concerned. Reports received from Indian Agencies all across the Dominion indicate that the financial status of our Indians has been improved materially due to the unsatisfied demand for casual labour with resultant high wages. Returns from fur are not as great as in the previous year as hunts have been smaller and prices lower. Income from this source is estimated to be from 50% to 75% of that received last year.

Increase in Indian income from all sources has entailed increased work on the part of our agents. The following excerpt from a report received from the Indian Agent at Bella Coola can be duplicated in many of our agencies across the Dominion -

> " Nearly 1000 Income Tax Returns are now in process of preparation and the pending registration of Indians for Family Allowances will keep the administrative end of the agency on the jump for some time. This office is also the business core of the Bella Coola Indian Loggers with two double entry set of books to maintain as well as all the buying, selling of logs, and other problems incident to an annual logging operation of from one to two million feet of pulp, spruce, [redacted] cedar."

In many Indian reserves throughout the Dominion enthusiastic Homemakers' Clubs have been established. These Clubs are furnishing the Indian women a new incentive to maintain better living conditions in their homes. In Northern Ontario and Quebec the Homemakers' Clubs are making clothing for use in our hospitals. Dressings manufactured are jumpers; Golden Lake dressing gowns; St. Regis nightdresses; Restigouche and Restigouche women's shirts. Small fruits, day-old chicks, garden seeds, etc., have been supplied free of charge to the Indian families in many parts of the Dominion.

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During the month the Indian Agent at St. Regis informed us that he had formed a Girl Guide Company of twenty Indian girls. He was authorized by the Branch to obtain Guide uniforms for these girls and to keep these uniforms as a Company store unless the Indian girls purchased their uniforms from him. In such cases the agent has been authorized to purchase as many additional uniforms as have been sold.

The Indian Agent at Fort Frances reported the formation of a Cadet Corps of twenty-eight boys at the residential school. These boys are being trained by Sgt. Willard Price of Fort Frances. The agent has also reported the formation of a 'teen age Canteen Club on the Couchiching Reserve for boys and girls under the supervision of the Knights of Columbus. The agent remarks upon the necessity of constructing a community building and club-room on the reserve for the use of these young Indians.

From time to time the Branch has to deal with the problems of delinquency among Indian girls and women. The attached report from Miss Ruth Atkinson, Welfare Worker, of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, outlines conditions better than we can describe them. There appears to be a common sense solution to the problem. Give the Indian Agent the powers of a magistrate that he may be able to adjudicate in paternity cases and deal with offenders in instances such as mentioned in this report.

Garmsling

G. Armstrong,
Welfare Division.

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Ottawa, January 2, 1945.

[redacted]

MR. ROE.

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended December 31, 1944.

As the result of an invitation received some weeks before, Mr. Douset was authorized to visit the St. Regis Indian Reserve in New York State, adjoining our St. Regis Reserve, for the purpose of addressing a gathering of American Indian school teachers which was being held at Hogansburg. In connection with this visit, the following letter has been received from Mr. R. P. Daly, Supervising Principal of the St. Regis (American) Indian School:-

"It was an inspiring pleasure to have you visit our school and speak to our parent-teacher association, December 5th. Everyone - children, parents, and teachers - spoke about your manner of kindness and tolerance. Your visit was just the 'tonic' that we needed to inspire us to greater co-operation in the solution of the problems that confront us.

"Canada has now given me two delightful experiences this year - my visit to your country and one of your reservations, and your recent visit to St. Regis. The good-will that I encountered both times makes me hopeful that our two countries may in time convince the world that international cooperation and confidence may be achieved in time of peace as well as in time of war.

"You have an open invitation to visit us often at your convenience."

It is also interesting to know that the American School has offered the use of their gymnasium several times a week, free of charge, if desired, by pupils attending our St. Regis Schools.

On October 27 the Deputy Minister was forwarded a report submitted by Dr. A. B. Sims, following his inspection of the Kitkhorn Residential School. Since that time the authorities of the M. S. C. C. have appointed a new principal, in the person of Mr. R. E. Hilts, who was formerly assistant principal at the St. George's Indian Residential School. In a letter dated December 21, 1944, from the Reverend Dr. E. A. Alderwood, he stated that he had just returned from an inspection of the Kitkhorn School and the following statements were made in his letter:-

"We have been delighted with the manner in which Mr. Hilts has tackled the problem. He seems to

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have been able to create a new spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm among the staff, and we are confident that the spirit of the school has been changed.

"Several staff changes have taken place and we are confident that the new workers secured will do much to raise the tone of the school. The new Farm Instructor has already made changes which have greatly increased the supply of milk and we have confidence that in the coming year he will be able to develop the garden along new lines.

"In the matter of food, Mr. Hilts has declared that in the main supplies were adequate but he has made a number of changes making for greater variety and attractiveness. We have approved of his suggestion that bread should be secured from a bakery at Virden and are well satisfied that this is of high quality. The children are receiving less bread, more milk, more fruit and in general we feel confident that little fault could now be found with the food. The Principal has also introduced a better system in the serving of the meals so that the food is warm and appetizing when received.

"In the matter of clothing Mr. Hilts found that a number of items were short and this again was a result of bad management, as the Women's Auxiliary of our Missionary Society freely supplies adequate clothing when it is ordered by the school. Our records show that about $4,200.00 was spent in 1945 and there ought to have been adequate supplies. In the matter of bedding there was a real shortage in some lines and Mr. Hilts has sent in very heavy requisitions which are now being filled. I understand that the Department has been securing new mattresses and we have on order a large quantity of blankets from the Army surplus supplies.

"The Principal has had all the lockers removed from the dormitories and these are being placed in the playrooms. This will serve to increase the air space and we have instructed the Principal to keep his attendance down to 130 so that there may be no complaint of overcrowding.

"The Principal has thrown himself enthusiastically into the task of reviving organizations that had been allowed to lapse. Both the Scout troop and Guide Company are now functioning and a choir is being trained to give a candlelight service at Christmas time in the village church."

We have recently received copy of a letter written by the Director of the Canadian Red Cross Society to the teacher of the Chetlain Day School, St. Regis Agency. This letter reads in part as follows:-

"Ever so many grateful thanks to you and your juniors for the wonderful box of work which we received this week. We are more than thrilled to get those big jumper dresses with blouses so well made, the other dresses both big and small, and all the dear little rompers, to say nothing of the beautifully made nighties and hospital bed jackets so daintily edged and trimmed. I am afraid we sent you a lot of difficult sewing and it was more than good of you to get it all finished. I am keeping a sample for an exhibit, and all the rest together with the sweet blue baby knitted jackets and bootees will be sent overseas to help in

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the clothing of children, boys and girls, in countries which have been under the Germans for so long."

School Inspector Wilson, reporting on his inspection of the Morley Indian Residential School on November 2, 1944, commented on the work that is being done, as follows:-

"Main attention was given to language and reading in the teaching observed at this time. Mrs. Lepard secured quite good results in seat assignments and a reasonable amount of oral response in her teaching and questioning periods. It is quite evident that, under the guidance being given here, the pupils are gaining mastery of simple fundamentals and co-operate with interest and enjoyment.

"However, the enrolment of this room and of the junior room also does not permit the more intimate personal contacts of teacher with individuals which are deemed essential for maximum results. This objective is attained in part with the senior girls and boys who attend school half days only. They devote part-time to farm or household duties.

"Mr. Lepard, with the assistance of an Indian boy of about 18 years, instructs and supervises the senior boys in farm duties and workshop. Mrs. Lepard takes charge of the senior girls in household work. In this she has the assistance of two Indian girls, who appear to be giving needed help. One of them is gifted in music and she directs an orchestra. Each year as I visit the school I hear her group of eight or ten play a few selections on instruments which they have gathered together from various sources, and it is a delight to observe what has been accomplished."

Upon a recommendation of Indian Superintendent Randle, approval was granted for Mr. Joseph Hill, the principal of the Six Nations No. 11 School, to conduct a physical training and athletic program for teen-age Indians at the Six Nations superintendency. These classes are held in the agency community hall on Monday and Friday each week from 8 to 10 P.M. The program followed and the attendance for the month of November, 1944, was as follows:-

1. Physical Training,
2. Tumbling and Pyramid Building,
3. Stunt Games,
4. Basketball, Volley Ball and Floor Hockey,
5. Table Tennis.

Attendance: November 4 - 70;
" 6 - 36;
" 10 - 68;
" 13 - 37;
" 17, - 65.
" 20 - 35;
" 24 - 77;
" 27 - 34.

In reporting on his inspection of the Eel Ground Day School, New Brunswick Northeastern Indian Agency, on

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December 4, Inspector Carten reported that Marie Ginnish, a former pupil of this school and whom we assisted in taking a commercial course in Newcastle, is now employed in Eatons' Mail Order office in Moncton.

At the end of December there were 15 Indian day schools throughout Canada not in operation, owing to inability to secure a teacher.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1944.

1. Mr. Doucet's visit to St. Regis Reserve, New York.

2. Dr. Simes' report on Elkhorn Residential School.

3. Letter from Director of Canadian Red Cross Society addressed to the teacher of the Chetlain Day School, re box of work received from school.

4. Inspector Wilson's report on Morley Residential School.

5. Physical Training Classes conducted by Mr. Joseph Hill, Principal of the Six Nations No. 11 School, for teen-age pupils of Six Nations Superintendency.

6. Report of Inspector Carten pn Eel Ground School, - re Marie Ginnish, former pupil, assisted in taking commercial course - now in Order office, Eatons' Mail Order Dept., Moncton.

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Ottawa, February 2, 1945.

Memorandum:

I am submitting herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended January 31, 1945.

The first telegram received in the New Year conveyed information regarding the destruction by fire of the main building at the Wabasca Church of England Residential School. This is a church-owned building, erected many years ago. The incident was reported to the Minister's office in a memorandum dated January 3, 1945.

The month has been reasonably busy, including the checking of the December quarter returns from the residential schools. Quarterly returns from the different day schools have also been received during the month.

From Inspector Hamilton's preliminary reports, regarding the work of the recently appointed Principal of the Elkhorn School, it is felt that we can expect better conditions to exist at this school in the future.

In his report for the month of January, 1945, on conditions in the Blackfoot Agency, Indian Agent Gooderham wrote as follows:-

"School concerts were attended; Indian children are natural actors and actresses and these concerts are very interesting. The Crowfoot School pupils were exceptionally good and a special concert was put on for invited whites and was attended by prominent people as far away as Calgary. It must be mentioned here that the Sister Superior found good market for native handicraft in 1944. She got the mothers of pupils to do the work. She supplied most of the material and paid them well. Fifteen to twenty women earned from $10.00 to $20.00 per week for at least 10 months in a year. They did this in their spare time. The organization was splendid and the work good. All credit is due this Sister."

Since the commencement of the current academic year, we have authorized several grants to enable Indian pupils to take advantage of higher education. In the majority of instances the reports received are extremely encouraging. In a letter from the teacher of the Cape Croker Indian Day School, she writes regarding two former pupils of her school as follows:-

"You will be pleased to know that our friend Basil Johnston of Regiopolis College came first in his report at the Christmas exams.

"Ines Johnston, Stratford, is doing very well

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too and Sister believes she can finish commercial course in June if she keeps on as she has been doing."

During the month 425 letters were sent out from this Division. In future months it is hoped to supply additional information of a somewhat similar nature.

The following visitors called at the office during January:-

Rev. F. O'Grady, Principal Indian Residential School, Kamloops, B.C.

Rev. C. A. Primeau, S.J., Principal, Indian Residential School, Spanish, Ont.

Mr. W.P.B. Pugh, Indian Agent, Saddle Lake, Alberta.

Mr. H. P. Ruddy, Indian Agent, Golden Lake, Ont.

Mr. H. Lariviere, Indian Agent, Abitibi Agency, Que.

Rev. George Dorey, D.D., Associate Secretary, Board of Home Missions, United Church of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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Ottawa, March 5, 1945.

Memorandum:

MR. MOIR.

I am submitting herewith a report re the activities of the Training Division for the month ended February 28, 1945.

Last Fall we supplied a loom for the St. Cyprian (C.E.) Indian Residential School (Peigan Indian Agency). Since that time the school has gone ahead with the project and results are more than encouraging. They secured the services of Mr. David Boyle, Principal of the Coleman School District No. 1216, to teach the children this craft. Mr. Boyle has had considerable experience and is doing first class work.

A report from the Principal of the Fort Alexander (R.C.) Indian Residential School (Clandeboye Agency) indicates that the Cadet Corps which was formed there last year is extremely active and the training they are receiving is proving valuable for the boys belonging to the Corps.

Early in February we were advised by the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Calgary, that the late H. B. Peacock had made a bequest of $500.00 to the Stony Indians in the following terms: "To the Stony Indians attending the Morley School the sum of $500.00 to provide Christmas presents and entertainment for them for the next five years after my decease." A cheque for the above amount has been received and has been deposited in the Trust Account of the Stony Indians. The Principal of the Morley Residential School has been so informed and instructed to apply on November first of 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949 for $100.00, in order to enable him to carry out the terms of the bequest at Christmas time in each of the years mentioned.

On behalf of the Holy Angels' Residential School management, Fort Chipewyan, Inspector Schmidt forwarded several articles of clothing as samples of the work being done by the pupils in the use of discarded military clothing. It is quite evident that valuable use of discarded clothing can be made at many of our residential schools.

Sister Lacroix, one of the teachers at the Berens River R.C. Day School (Clandeboye Agency) has organized the Berens River Indian Women's War Service Club with a membership of 46 Indian women. These are divided into five different groups. The statement forwarded to

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as indicates that a considerable amount of clothing has been remade from discarded military supplies.

With one exception, the Wabasca C.E. School, the December quarter (1944) returns have been received from all the residential schools and the per capita grant due has been paid.

Last Fall the Government Stationery Office requested that the requisitions from the residential schools for books and other classroom material for the academic year 1945-46 be forwarded to the Stationery Office as early as possible in 1945. Consequently, all residential schools were requested to forward their requisitions early in January. The majority of these have been received and are going forward to the Government Stationery Office.

A recent report from Mr. G. W. Down, Indian Agent, Caradoc Agency, reads as follows:-

"The response of our Indian children to the War effort must not be overlooked. All schools have their own junior organizations and all have contributed regularly to War Savings Certificates. A recent check with the teachers reveals that a total of $345.18 in War Savings Stamps was purchased in 1944 and many children have fully paid certificates in their possession.

"The Milkweed Pod collection during the Fall of 1944 received attention and 200 bags were collected for which $40.00 was received and distributed to the various schools according to the number of bags obtained."

During the month 440 letters were sent out from this Division and 445 vouchers were passed for payment.

The following visitors called at the office during February:-

Right Rev. R. J. Renison, D.D., Bishop of Moosonee;

Rev. L. Bouglet, O.M.I., Administrator, Grouard Diocese; McLennan, Alberta;

Rt. Rev. Napoleon Labrie, C.J.M., Baie Comeau, Que.

Rev. E.A.Alderwood, Winnipeg, Man.

Rev. George Dorey, D.D., United Church Home Mission Board, Toronto, Ont.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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150-61

Ottawa, April 2, 1945.

Memorandum:

[redacted].

I submit herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended March 31, 1945.

Indian Agent Orford had arranged a 'plane trip around Hudson's Bay for the month of March. We took advantage of this situation to have Mr. Doucet accompany him. Mr. Doucet left Ottawa on March 5 and was absent for three weeks. During that period he had an opportunity of visiting the two residential schools at Fort George, Que., the residential school and a day school at Albany, the residential school and the day school at Moosonee and the day school at Rupert's house. At each of the points mentioned he had the opportunity of staying sufficiently long to enable him to review the work that is being done and to make practical suggestions to the principals and teachers regarding improvement of the classroom work.

A report received from the public school inspector on the Fort-a-la Corne South Indian Day School, Duck Lake Agency, province of Sask., reads in part as follows:-

"Mr. and Mrs. Ahenakew are to be complimented on their real interest in the welfare of the students. Mr. Ahenakew is supplying some instruction in manual training, while Mrs. Ahenakew instructs the girls in sewing, knitting and embroidering. This type of instruction is going to be of real practical value to the students."

Mr. Ahenakew is an Indian whom we assisted some years ago in taking a high school and teacher's training course.

The Inspector's report has been received on the Onion Lake R.C. Residential School. The following excerpts from that report are interesting:-

"Written work was superior to that of many public schools. In particular I might mention letters which were written by all the pupils at my request.

"I found that writing was above the average and reading equal to that of pupils of foreign extraction in attendance at white schools."

The work done in the primary classroom of any school is extremely important, as it lays a firm foundation for the future development of the pupil.

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The following excerpt from a report of the school inspector on the Thunderchild Residential School is consequently very encouraging: -

"This is a progressive classroom for beginners in the study of English. The children live in a natural atmosphere and there is a harmony of idea, action, colour, sound, etc., which encourages growth. The teacher tries to understand her pupils and they respond eagerly to her appeal. I am sure correct social and study habits are encouraged."

The Inspector also notes with pleasure the success that this school obtained in securing prizes for hand work at the Regina and Prince Albert Fairs.

A few months ago we had several complaints regarding the Brandon Indian Residential School. The matter was discussed with the Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the United Church, and the Reverend Mr. O. B. Strapp, formerly Principal of the Mount Elgin Residential School in Ontario, was transferred to Brandon as Principal. Subsequent to his taking charge of the school we arranged with Mr. Hamilton to make monthly inspections with a view to keeping a close check on this important school. In a letter dated March 10, Mr. Hamilton reports that conditions have improved at the school and that a much better feeling exists between the staff and the pupils.

The Indian Residential School conducted under the auspices of the M.S.C.C. at Fort George, Que., was destroyed by fire on January 26, 1943. The Anglican Church authorities have recently completed a new building at this point. It is 100 ft. 6. in. by 65 ft. The main floor has a 10 ft. ceiling and the second floor an 8 ft. ceiling. Building operations were commenced in the early summer of 1943 and the building was not finally completed until October, 1944. We allow per capita grant for 50 pupils.

During the month 430 letters were sent out from this Division and 682 vouchers were passed for payment.

The following visitors called at the office during March:-

Lt.-Col. E. P. Randle, Indian Superintendent, Brantford, Ont.

Mr. Colin Chisholm, Teacher, Cornwall Island Base Indian Day School.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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Ottawa, May 1, 1945.

[redacted]

MR. HOEY.

I submit herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended April 30, 1945.

In a telegram dated April 9, Indian Agent Todd advised this Branch that the pump-house at the Alert Bay Indian Residential School had been destroyed by fire on April 8. Fortunately, all the equipment was saved, and arrangements were made to rebuild the pump-house at a cost of less than $200.00. The material was supplied by the Department and the work was done without cost to us, by the senior boys, under the direction of the manual training instructor.

The following extract is taken from the report of the provincial school inspector regarding his inspection, on March 22 and 23, 1945, of the Kamloops School, which is our largest Indian Residential School:-

"There has been a marked improvement in the quality of the teaching in Divisions I and II, boys' classes, since my visit to the school in 1944. The teachers of these divisions are experienced teachers, who hold first class certificates in the province of Saskatchewan. The Sisters in charge of Divisions I and II, girls' classes, are also carrying on effective work. All four teachers are strongly interested in their work, keen and alert in their attitude towards modern teaching procedures, and eager to raise the standing of the classes under their charge. A more detailed account of the work carried on by these teachers will be found in the enclosed reports on the work of each.

"The school grounds are large and well adapted for recreational purposes. Father O'Grady is strongly interested in the development and beautification of the grounds about the buildings and is continuing to direct improvements in accordance with his original plans.

"The main school building, auditorium and gymnasium, manual training building, work-shops, barns, etc., are well cared for and in good condition. The school plant is being further increased by the erection of a small sawmill, which, when completed, will give the male pupils an opportunity to gain valuable experience in this phase of manual training.

"Vocational training continues to receive a large measure of attention in this school, and facilities

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for carrying on this work are being gradually extended. One half of each school day is given over to instruction in farm work and technical training, under competent instructors. The main objective of this instruction is to give a practical training in the duties essential to the carrying on of a well conducted farm, and in practical manual skills.

"The school is well organized and capably administered by Rev. Father O'Grady, the Principal. He is strongly interested in the well-being of the pupils under his charge, and is progressive, and receptive to new ideas in his attitude towards modern education. He has strengthened the teaching staff in a marked degree this year, particularly in the boys' divisions of the school, and has extended the facilities for training in manual and vocational training.

"The combined gymnasium and auditorium building is extensively used for recreational and physical training activities. At an evening entertainment given in this building during one evening of my visit to the school, the pupils staged an exhibition of physical exercises, vocal and instrumental music, etc. This programme was excellently presented and reflected much credit on the instructors who trained them in these various activities."

In a letter dated April 13, 1945, Indian Agent Daunt reported as follows in connection with the visit of Major Ian Eisenhardt, Federal Director of National Physical Fitness, to the St. Mary's Mission Residential School (New Westminster Indian Agency):-

"I beg to report, for your information, that on April 11th, the St. Mary's Indian Residential School was visited by Major Ian Eisenhardt, Federal Director of National Physical Fitness. He was accompanied by Captain G. C. Darby, University of Saskatchewan, Mr. Ray Youmans, University of Manitoba, and Mr. Gerry Mathieson, of the British Columbia Fitness Programme. I met these gentlemen at the school.

"The school teams put on a display which was declared by Major Eisenhardt to be the best he had seen in his tour of the country. He was also greatly impressed by the singing of both boys and girls.

"Major Eisenhardt stated it was his intention to call upon the Department, when he returns to Ottawa, around April 23rd, and seemed to be anxious to make arrangements, if possible, for a team from the school to give displays across Canada, during the coming summer. He will doubtless go fully into his re-actions when he visits you.

"A very fine luncheon was served to the party by the pupils of the school.

"There is no doubt that the performance put up by the pupils was a great credit to themselves, the school and the Department."

Indian Agent -

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Indian Agent Matters (Chapleau Agency) advises that, at the Spring Convocation of Wycliffe College, John Jeffries, a member of the Missanabee Cree Band, graduated and will eventually become a clergyman of the Church of England. Jeffries was formerly a pupil of the Chapleau Residential School.

Fire of unknown origin broke out in the boiler-room at the Ermineskin Residential School (Hobbema Indian Agency) just after midnight on April 16. Shortly after the outbreak of the fire, it was discovered and prompt action was taken to extinguish it. As a result of the work of the staff, assisted by the City of Wetaskiwin Fire Department, the fire was brought under control within an hour and a half. This is a church-owned school and the management carried insurance, which will cover the damage to the building. Commenting on the fire, Indian Agent Lewis writes:-

"I give credit, for this fire not assuming greater proportions, to the fire drill, which is regularly practised in this school, where everyone has a job to do in case of fire, and knows how to do it, and the assistance cheerfully given by the Wetaskiwin Fire Department, to whom I would ask that the Department forward its thanks, officially.

"I also wish to report that the school was evacuated in five minutes, each pupil parading in front of the school with a blanket. When it was found that there was no immediate danger, the older pupils got clothing and bedding from the dormitory and the girls and smaller boys were billeted in the Church for the night. The older boys were allowed back into the dormitory of the new wing after the fire was out."

On the recommendation of Mr. Stelfox, it was decided to approve the operation of a day school at Rocky Mountain House during the coming summer, and P.C. 2259 was obtained authorising its establishment. Mr. Stelfox was so informed, but he now advises that in his opinion it is impossible to operate a school this year. However, he intends to make another attempt later in the year.

At the Coqualeetza Hospital we employ two teachers to give instruction to the children who are receiving treatment. The work done by the teachers has been most commendable and has elicited favourable comment from the inspector. It is interesting to know that two of the boys have recently won prizes in the Kiwanis Hobby Show for Boys. Both were first prizes - one for wood carving and the other for leather craft. This Hobby Show was held during the first week of April.

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During the month 511 letters were sent out from this Division and 703 vouchers were passed for payment.

The following visitors called at the office during the month of April:-

Right Rev. R. J. Renison, B.A., D.D.,
Bishop of Moosonee, Cochrane, Ont.

Rt. Rev. J. Trocellier, O.M.I.,
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Mr. James E. Daly, Indian Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mr. J. A. Marleau, Indian Agent, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Rev. A. A. Ross, Principal, Indian Day School,
Eskasoni, N.S.

Major D. M. MacKay, Indian Commissioner,
Vancouver, B.C.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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REPORT FOR APRIL, 1945.

1. Destruction of pump-house. Alert Bay Feriden. School.

2. Inspector's report, Kamloops Residential School.

3. Indian Agent Dauntle report of visit of Major Ian Eisenhardt, to St. Mary's Residential School.

4. Indian Agent Matters' report re Jean Jeffries, member of Waswanipae Cree Band, graduating from Wycliffe College, at Spring Convocation - to become a clergyman.

5. re: Rocky Mountain House School.

6. Coqualeetza Hospital - re: instruction to children receiving treatment - two of the boys recently won first prizes at Vivian's Hobby Show.

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150-61

Ottawa, June 4, 1945.

Memorandum:

[redacted]

I submit herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended May 31, 1945:

In a report recently received from Mr. D. S. Pitts, Principal of the Cecilia Jeffrey Indian Residential School, Kenora Agency, he advises that the Boys' Band from that school made a splendid showing at the Manitoba Musical Festival, which is stated to be one of the largest in the British Empire. The Band won two competitions and was second in the third, with marks of 86, 85 and 85.

Under the direction of Dr. W. S. Barclay, Medical Superintendent of the Coqualeetza Hospital, the second annual Tuberculosis Poster Contest was carried out among the Indian schools in British Columbia. Eleven of the 13 residential schools competed and sent a total of 87 entries. The material was sent to approximately 44 of the day schools in the province, but it is disappointing to note that only 5 of these competed. The Department allowed an amount of $25.00 for prizes and the grand prize was won by Sally Prince, aged 15 - Grade 8 - from the Lejac Indian Residential School. It is intended to hold another contest this Fall.

In reporting on his inspection of the St. Mary's Mission Residential School, Mission City, British Columbia, on May 2 and 3, the public school inspector wrote in part as follows:-

"Judging by all reasonable standards, the children are exceptionally well cared for. The treatment accorded them is not coldly professional. They are growing up in an environment of kindliness, sympathy and understanding. To this treatment the pupils make a fine response, with genuine loyalty and affection towards their teachers and the Principal.

"In physical education high standards have been attained, the older boys displaying superior skill and training in the most advanced programme of physical education."

A short time after receiving the above report, Major Ian Eisenhardt, National Director of Physical Fitness, Department of National Health and Welfare, visited the Branch and interviewed the Acting Director. Major Eisenhardt wrote as follows:-

- "I was very

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"I was very happy to meet you last Wednesday and it was a great relief to me to realize how much importance you attach to physical fitness; at least with you I did not have to do any selling job.

"Regarding our conversation pertaining to physical training among Indians, I would appreciate it very much if you would authorize me officially to take a film on the training in physical education, which is given at the St. Mary's Indian Residential School at Mission City, B.C.

"I would also appreciate your official authorisation to take along on a proposed Trans-Canada tour of a British Columbia gymnastic team, a contingent of Indian boys from the above mentioned school.

"Both of the above proposed activities have the full approval of your local officials.

"The matter of considering Indians and Eskimoes as the 10th province under the National Physical Fitness Act is one which I would appreciate very much, if you would discuss with your Minister and I, on my side, will take the question up with the Minister of National Health and Welfare, The Honourable Brooke Claxton, and as soon as one of us has any news regarding further developments, we should advise the other."

We are hopeful that the interest of Major Fisenhardt in our Indian children will result in the encouragement of physical training at our Indian schools.

Judging from reports received, it is evident that domestic science is continuing to receive proper attention in the Indian day schools in the province of New Brunswick. The following report from the teacher of the Oromocto School gives a fair idea of the work being done:-

"We received 20 yards of flannelette for the school and, from this, the girls made their own underwear and underwear for the smaller pupils who are not able to sew. In all, 11 pairs of bloomers and 2 slips were made. From the scraps, quilt pieces were cut by the pupils and taken home to be made into quilts.

"Snow suits were made from Air Force uniforms, both for the smaller children at school and for those at home not of school age. This work was done by the women and supervised in the homes and 10 such suits were made.

"Army gloves were darned in school and given to pupils who needed them. In cases where the gloves were too badly worn to be darned, the hands were cut off and new hands knitted to the wrists. The school children, the women and the teacher supplied the yarn for this project, sometimes using yarn that had been ravelled from sweaters, etc.

"Sixteen suits of discarded Army underwear were cut down and made over to fit the boys. Besides this, the women on the reserve made over some of the underwear into suitable garments for themselves."

- The following

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The following interesting newspaper clipping comments on the work being done at the St. Mary's Day School, New Brunswick West Indian Agency:-

"One day this week the teachers and pupils of St. Mary's School, Devon, had a most interesging display and sale. During the past three months this school has been under the supervision of two Sisters of Charity, and innovations and improvements have been numerous. The introduction of handicrafts and home economics has been received with enthusiasm both by the pupils and their parents. Practical instruction is given in all branches of home economics, including knitting, sewing, crocheting, weaving and care of the home."

In reporting on the Lejac Indian Residential School, Stuart Lake Indian Agency, province of British Columbia, the public school inspector writes:-

"Administration is conscientious, efficient and constructive. The harmonious relationship among staff members is gratifying and is reflected in the general atmosphere of the institution. The tone is good and the pupils appear to be happy and healthy; compared with children in the Indian day schools I visit, they are fortunate in their environment.

"The unremitting direction, supervision and attention to detail of the Sister Superior are of an unusually high order and are worthy of the highest praise.

"The farm is an instructional and economic asset and, in view of acute labour problems, its operation reflects great credit on both management and staff.

"The health of pupils receives constant attention; recreational activities are well directed and supervised. In view of the long winter season, more space for indoor activities is needed.

"The general operation of the school shows a keen appreciation of native traits and needs and reflects great credit on the principal and staff."

During the month 580 letters were sent out from this Division 472 vouchers were passed for payment.

The following visitors called at the office during the month of May:-

(Mgr.)
Right Rev. Jos. Guy, O.M.I. — Rev. J.O. Plourde, O.M.I.
Rt. Rev. J.L. Coudert, O.M.I. — Rt. Rev. J. Tr[illegible]cellier, O.M.I.

Indian Agents: F. Matters, Chapleau, Ont.
H. Lariviere, Abitibi Agency, Amos, Que.
Dr. T. J. Orford, Indian Agent Moose Factory, Ont.
G. Swartman, Sioux Lookout, Ont.

Rev. Father J. O'Grady, Kamloops, B.C.
Rev. J.P. Mulvihill, O.M.I., Christie Residen. School, B.C.

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Rev. H.A. Alderwood, D.D., Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. McLaughlin, Penitentiaries Branch, Justice Dept.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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REPORT FOR MAY

1. Re Boys' Band, Cecilia Jeffrey School
2. " Tuberculosis Poster Contest, B.C.
3. " Inspector's Report, St. Mary's Residential School, Mission City, B.C. Visit of Major Ian Eisenhardt.
4. " Domestic Science in New Brunswick Schools
5. " Inspector's report on Lejac Residential School, Stuart Lake Agency, B.C. relationship (harmonious) among staff members, health, farm & general.
6. "

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- FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION -

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS OF EASTERN CANADA.

AT TYENDINAGA INDIAN RESERVE.

MOHAWK COUNCIL HALL.

JUNE 19th - JUNE 20th - JUNE 21st, 1945.

P R O G R A M.

TUESDAY - June 19th -

2.00 P.M. - O CANADA - By School Pupils.
Chairman - Remarks - Mr. A. D. Moore.
Welcome Address - Chief Clifford Maracle.
Talk on Family Allowances - Mr. G. Armstrong.
Talk on Education - Miss N. Stoddart.
Talk on Boy Scout Work - Leslie Claus.
6.00 P.M. - Delegates Luncheon Supper - At Enos. Brant's.
8.00 P. M. - Medical "Illustrated" Lecture -Dr. P.E.Moore.
Piano Solo - Verna Maracle.
Health Talk - Dr. H. A. Boyce.

WEDNESDAY - June 20th -

10.00 A.M. - Reserve Sightseeing Tour.
1.00 P.M. - Delegates Luncheon - Council Hall.
2.30 P.M. - MAPLE LEAF FOREVER - School Pupils.
Homemakers' Talk - Mrs. J. Lavalley.
3.30 P.M. - Why We Should Organize Our Indian Children -
- Mr. T.L. Bonnah.
A Short Talk - H. Robb, Poet & Lecturer.
Instrumental Duet - Mrs. Morris Maracle,
Mrs. Morley Brant.
A Reading - Mrs. H. A. Brant.
7.00 P.M. - Banquet - - Council Hall.
8.30 P.M. - Talk on Western Tour -Mr. J. E. Morris.
Instrumental Duet - Betty Brant & Myrtle Maracle.
A Short Talk - Rev. H. Pringle.
Social Gathering.

THURSDAY - June 21st -

10.00 A.M. - Delegates Tour - Mohawk R.C.A.F. Airport.
1.00 P.M. - Delegates Luncheon - Council Hall.
2.30 P.M. - Round Table Discussion - Homemakers' Clubs
Activities and Reports.
Judging of Homemakers' Clubs Display.
Awarding of Prizes.
GOD SAVE THE KING - Community Singing.

A Senior Delegate from each Reserve to be asked for a short address during the Convention.

Arrangements will be made to have senior school pupils attend Meetings in the afternoons of June 19th and 20th.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, June 30, 1945.

Memorandum-

- Acting Director -

I wish to submit the following report on the work of the Welfare Division during the month of June.

Correspondence from the various agencies across Canada showed that weather conditions continued bad which means that Indian farmers had great difficulty in getting their crops seeded. Undoubtedly this will affect the income of many farmers, particularly in the Prairie Provinces as the acreage sown to wheat will be a great deal less than last year.

The live stock returns for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have all been received with the exception of the Sarcee and Peigan Agencies. Mr. McMillan, the agent at Peigan, submitted a count indicating that it was a book count. This was considered to be unsatisfactory and was returned to Inspector Schmidt for investigation and report. The total count for Manitoba was 2869, a decrease of 100 over the previous years. The count for Saskatchewan was 7410, an increase of 393 over the previous year. The Alberta returns will be reported when the count is completed.

Mr. G. Armstrong and myself inspected the Golden Lake Reserve for one day visiting the Indian homes and the school, as well as inspecting the goat herd and pasture. Every home with the exception of three was very clean and tidy. The Indian women have really done a fine job in cleaning up their yards and surroundings. A number of chickens were distributed to the members of the Homemaker's Club. Milking goats are being allotted to the different families. There are three Jocko families who, in spite of every effort to assist them, are still living in very dirty, unhealthy shacks. It is the intention of this Division to assist these three families in constructing new homes so that their children can be brought up in sanitary conditions. In my last month's report I advised that the women members of the Homemaker's Club had undertaken to care for Angus Fisher - blind and paralysed - during the nights. They did this work for a period of two months, and I wish to report that at the time of our visit the home was spotlessly clean; the windows and doors were properly screened and Angus was resting as comfortable as it was possible to make him. In fact, he could not receive better care or attention. The women deserve a great deal of credit for this very fine work as I feel that it made the old man much happier to be with his own people during the few remaining days of his life. Mr. Fisher died two days after our visit and the women have the satisfaction of knowing that they did their best to make him comfortable.

The school and grounds were in excellent condition. The grounds were nicely mowed and flower beds were set out. The school children themselves were very clean and well dressed. The school-teacher, Miss McNulty, is doing a very fine job. She likes her

work ...

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work and the children co-operate with her. There is only one criticism to make if she is to be criticised, and that is that she keeps the class as late as 6 o'clock which often makes it very late when the youngsters return to their homes. This school is a credit to our Branch and compares very favourably with the best country schools for white children in the district.

The goat herd now numbering approximately 90 is in excellent condition. Some of the goats are a little on the thin side but arrangements are being made to extend their pasture. Three animals are being shipped to start another herd in the Abitibi Agency. Arrangements are now being made to place a number of milking nannies in other agencies where milk is very necessary.

A convention was held on June 19th, 20th and 21st, at the Tyendinaga Indian Reserve, of delegates from reserves in eastern Canada. There were two delegates from Golden Lake; five from Maniwaki; three from Caughnawaga; seven from St. Regis, and three from Caradoc - a total of 20. Practically all the members as well as the officers of the four clubs at Tyendinaga attended. The purpose of this meeting was for the women to become acquainted, discuss their problems, and learn as much as they could from the efforts of the other clubs. The meeting was held in the Council Hall. Dr. P. E. Moore, Mr. Armstrong and myself, attended the convention. Chief Clifford Maracle welcomed the out-of-town delegates and guests on behalf of the Tyendinaga Band.

Mrs. Minnie Brant, convenor of the Tyendinaga Homemakers' Clubs, read an address of welcome to the out-of-town delegates which reflected great credit on herself. She hoped that the delegates would make themselves completely at home and that they would enjoy their visit while at Tyendinaga. Dr. Moore, commenting afterwards, stated that she would grace any meeting. During the two days of my visit she was very busy among the delegates seeing that they were looked after properly and arranging teas and luncheons. In other words, she supervised the convention so that everything ran off smoothly.

Mr. Armstrong gave a short talk on the benefits of Family Allowances. He pointed out to the women that as leaders in their various reserves they should do everything humanly possible to assist in bettering the living conditions of their children. He gave them figures on the amount of money that would be distributed in each of their reserves if all the children between the ages of one and sixteen were registered. According to the last census the annual amount from Family Allowances at Caradoc will be - $36,300.00; Golden Lake $5,100.00; Caughnawaga $72,300.00; Maniwaki $15,120.00; St. Regis $31,740.00 and Tyendinaga $30,840.00. Mr. Armstrong emphasized that if the money is properly spent there should be a real improvement in the health and living conditions of all families.

Dr. Moore gave an illustrated lecture on diseases of the eyes, mouth, skin, etc. His lecture naturally would be very technical, but in simple language he told the women how many of these diseases could be avoided and cured by proper eating. That is, cooking the foods properly and preparing balanced diets for their families. He showed these women how it will be possible to purchase such foods as milk, greens, etc., with the money available from Family Allowances. I am of the opinion that the women benefited a great deal by his talk.

Dr. H. A. Boyce, physician for the Tyendinaga Reserve, gave a health talk and stressed the eating of proper foods, particularly milk for children.

Mr. T. L. Bennable.

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Mr. T. L. Bennah's talk on why we should organize our Indian children went over in a big way. He has recently organized a Boy Scout Company as well as a Girl Guide Company at his agency. One of the representatives from St. Regis was Margaret Thomas, a fourteen year-old patrol leader. She looked very lovely in her Girl Guide uniform. She gave a display of the uses made of the rope, which is part of her uniform, as well as giving a brief talk on the significance of the different badges, etc. Mr. Bennah was very much in demand at rest periods, by the delegates of the other clubs, who were anxious to learn all about his organizations so that similar ones could be introduced at their reserves.

Miss E. Stoddart, school-teacher at the eastern Indian school gave a talk on education. She stressed the necessity of children attending school regularly and requested that the women of the Homemakers' Clubs use their influence to encourage all mothers to see that their children attended school regularly and on time.

Mrs. Morris Marcelo (Indian), school-teacher at the central school, also gave a short talk on the attendance of school children stating that she had been a student under Miss Stoddart and that she found her advice and encouragement very beneficial and that she always looked up to Miss Stoddart as her inspiration. Mrs. Marcelo entertained the delegates by playing several piano selections.

Mrs. J. Lavalley, of Golden Lake, gave a brief talk on the benefits derived on her reserve since the organization of the Homemaker's Club at Golden Lake. She stated that the Indians at Golden Lake had made more progress since the Homemaker's Club was formed four years ago than in the previous 25 years.

Mrs. Louis McComber, President of the Caughnawaga Homemaker's Club, stated that she was firmly convinced that if the women will continue the work of their organization and co-operate with the Indian Affairs Branch that great good can be accomplished on the reserves. She was loud in her praise of the assistance and encouragement they had received and stated that the Medical Division had already accomplished a great deal of good for them by providing medical services and hospitalization. Mrs. McComber had only one complaint to make and she asked that attention be given to the placing of lay teachers in charge of the schools at Caughnawaga at an early date. She stated that she knew there was a serious shortage of teachers but hoped that when this condition improved the Branch would give serious consideration to her suggestion.

Reverend H. Pringle, the Anglican Minister located on the reserve, gave a very interesting talk. He selected as his subject "Homemakers' Clubs" and then gave a brief explanation of each word emphasizing its meaning, describing what a home consisted of, showing the difference of makers of homes and breakers of homes, and the importance of clubbing together to accomplish the maximum of good for all. Mr. Pringle pointed out the fact that the several speakers had stressed the importance of the proper care and feeding of children, as well as how living conditions generally could be improved. He was of the opinion that these talks would be very beneficial and would assist the Indians in complying with the Family Allowances Act.

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The delegates from each of the Homemakers' Clubs, represented, placed on display articles of remodelled clothing made by their members. This clothing displayed excellent workmanship and were all useful articles of wearing apparel. The more you see of the work that these women do the more you realize that they are experts with their hands. Prizes were given for the best samples. The judges were two women prominent in Red Cross work at Deseronto. Indian Agent A. D. Moore reports on the convention as follows,-

" During the first two days of the gathering Departmental officials were present and are quite familiar with the proceedings that took place on those days. At 10.00 A.M. on June 21st, the Club members assembled at the home of the Reverend H. Pringle and spent one half hour viewing the display of hand paintings of Mr. Pringle at the Rectory. At 10.30 a party of forty proceeded to the R.C.A.F. Mohawk Airport where, by the kindness of the Commanding Officer, Group Captain Searle, they were provided with guides, and for two hours, visited the main points of interest at the Airport. At 1.00 P.M. they assembled at the Council Hall for luncheon.

While the delegates were at luncheon, I secured the services of Mrs. McCullough and Mrs. Delanty, prominent Red Cross workers of Deseronto, and had them judge the articles that were on display. In view of the fact that these articles were made from many varieties of materials, and, as each Reserve had a magnificent display, it was decided that the judges would pick the best made articles from the whole display which were set aside as samples of the best workmanship, and, in doing so, some articles were taken from the exhibits of each and every Reserve. Mrs. McCullough addressed the gathering and explained the reasons of the choices made by the judges, and so that there would be no hard feelings among the delegates, we awarded each visiting delegation a prize of $5.00 from the $25.00 authorized, which pleased them very much. As Tyendinaga has four Clubs and each had a large display, I, in connection with Mrs. Brant and the judges, thought they were worthy of consideration as the hosts and gave them a prize of $2.50 for each club, or a total of $10.00, making total prize awards of $35.00. As the programme called for the awarding of prizes, I paid them in cash which pleased the delegates very much, and, if you consider the amount paid excessive or not authorized, you can deduct the same from the enclosed voucher.

After the awarding of prizes the meeting was thrown open and, with my permission, the delegates exchanged a number of articles among themselves so that they could take home and display the work that was being done on other Reserves. After the mutual exchange of ideas for the betterment of the clubs, the meeting closed and the delegates packed their exhibits and were conveyed to their trains; some proceeding Thursday evening, while others remained over until Friday morning.

Mrs. Brant informs me that she hopes to have sufficient Club

funds ...

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" funds to pay all local accounts for transportation, board and lodgings, but if they run short, it may be necessary to ask the Department to pay a small amount, and this will be known definitely when all accounts are in and the local clubs meet.

In my opinion the gathering was a marked success and the delegates should carry back to their Reserves many new ideas and suggestions for the benefit of their people. The Tyendinaga Clubs are to be congratulated on the manner in which they organized and carried through their duties as hostesses and who were so instrumental to the success of the gathering, and I would suggest that a letter be sent by the Department to Mrs. Brant, her officers and members, to congratulate them for the services they rendered."

Indian Agent Moore acted as Chairman for the convention. He was very constructive in his suggestions and guidance, and conducted the meeting in a most efficient manner.

The delegates were taken on a tour of the reserve visiting homes, the schools and the churches, and a special visit was made to the Mohawk R.C.A.F. Airport. Attached hereto is a programme which you will note made a very busy three days. It is my personal opinion that this meeting will prove very beneficial and the various delegates will go back to their reserves and report what they have learned to the members of their clubs. Undoubtedly if the women on these reserves will work together, and with the benefits to be derived from Family Allowances, they should accomplish a great deal of good both for themselves and their families. It is hoped that these meetings will become an annual affair. The delegation from St. Regis requested that the meeting next year be held on their reserve.

As you know Tyendinaga is noted for the large acreage put into growing crops for the canners such as beans, peas, tomatoes, etc. Last fall this reserve did a great deal of fall ploughing and the Indians hoped to increase their acreage this year. However, the late wet spring made this impossible. A great number of acres will not be planted at all. One Indian who had planted thirteen acres of tomatoes lost the whole crop two nights later by frost. He was unable to replant all of the crop, but he was successful in obtaining additional tomato plants to replace eight acres.

Indian Agent Lariviere reports as follows on Phillip Polson, Turgeon Lake, Quebec, who is to receive a number of goats this year from the Golden Lake herd,-

" Above advised he secured a plow. As on hay it was possible for him to pay for it cash on delivery. He demanded that I express his thanks to you for having protected him in case it would have been impossible for him to pay cash. He further demanded that I thank you for having furnished him with seeds. He stated that you may rest assured that he will look after the goats to the best of his ability, not only for his own benefit but to support movement to improve Indians, etc.

Taking advantage of this letter - the Polson girl at school in Amos - I am informed, has done very well and desires to return.

These Polsons are no doubt exceptions and I believe through them much can be done to improve other Indians in their area. They have just ambitions and do things in an intelligent manner without ups and downs, like we usually find among the so-called intelligent Indians."

Mr. Lariviere....

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Mr. Lariviere, in his report on the goats at Waswanipi in which he refers to the Indians as the 'Happy Potato Band' because of the number of bushels of potatoes they harvested last year, states,-

" This Band as found could be called, to better express their views, etc., 'Happy Potato Band'. The other very interesting part respects the goats. In spite of hard luck (the billy and the oldest and best nanny died during winter) they are getting from 4 goats, two young ones and two about 3 years old, 2 gallons of milk daily. Our trouble this year was "I HAVE NO MILK" can I get some. Sam Gull "the boss" of the goat set up, has arranged things, in an Indian like manner and he certainly has created a STRONG DESIRE FOR MILK (even an aged Indian stated if he had THAT KIND OF MILK HE WOULD FEEL FINE). In his set up he takes care that his daughter does most of the work. The girl is getting to be very good milking them, etc. The value of milk to them based on EVAPORATED MILK FROM STORE is about $6.00 per day. At the present time our boss said "I THINK I WILL FIX IT TO GET 3 GALLONS SOON". The reason why, he said, he was watching them very close because he found out some days they give more and he WANTS MORE."

With regard to the Waswanipi Band, Indian Agent Lariviere further reports that he arranged for twelve able-bodied men to be engaged as fire-rangers by the Province. Fifteen men were sent to Clova to work on special jobs for the Canadian International Paper Company. In each case he arranged that part of their wages was mailed to the Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company at Waswanipi to provide food and other necessities for their families. Further he had the doctor inoculate them for typhoid. He made a request to the Canadian International Paper Company that their foreman be requested to instruct the brighter Indians in the art of filing saws so that they would be more competent in pulpwood operations.

Regarding the prosecution of Indians who commit acts of immorality particularly against the juveniles, the following is an excerpt from Inspector Ostrander's letter to the Superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Regina. Note, this letter was written at the request of the Welfare Division,-

" Confirming conversation in your office on the 9th instant and in view of the fact that many cases have gone unpunished when Indians have been charged under Section 301-2 of the Criminal Code, it is considered in order, and in fact advisable, that your Detachment men should lay charges under the Juvenile Delinquents Act in the future unless there is almost a certainty of conviction under Section 301-2 of the Criminal Code.

It has been found that in the very few cases where a conviction was secured on a charge of Carnal Knowledge the Penalty imposed was very light as Magistrates do not seem to consider that offences of this nature committed by Indians, upon Indians, are as serious as such offences committed by white people, upon white people. For this reason it is

thought...

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thought that a conviction under the Juvenile Delinquents Act will serve the purpose. The defence usually put up when an Indian is charged under Section 301-2 of the Criminal Code is that the girl in question was not of previous chaste character. Such a statement by the accused when charged under the Juvenile Delinquents Act will be no defence and implicate others, thereby resulting in their being charged the same."

Indian Agent R.H.S. Sampson in his quarterly report states,-

"Children of Unmarried Parents Act, B.C.

Two cases under this Act were brought into court and both putative fathers were ordered to pay maintenance costs of the illegitimate children. Another case is under investigation now. The fathers in all cases are Indians."

Mr. Sampson advises re trapping and hunting,-

" The winter's returns have been moderate and all trappers have had slightly increased revenue this season as lynx is becoming plentiful again and is currently bringing a good price. Wolves continue in great numbers and besides seriously depleting and driving moose from the country are attacking beaver and fox. With the ban on poisoning these predators few are caught; trapping them requires patience, scrupulous care, and cleanliness which the Indian fails to give."

It is the intention of the Welfare Division to encourage Inspectors and Agents at every opportunity to prosecute and reprimand Indians who are living in an immoral manner.

Father J. E. Beaudet, O.M.I., of Val d'or, Quebec, visited the office. He was loud in his praise of the work being accomplished by Indian Agent Lariviere. He was curious to know what control, if any, would be exercised over the purchases made by Indians with Family Allowance cheques. When informed that certain foods would be supplied under the supervision of the Indian Agent he expressed pleasure, and he felt that if the proper foods were supplied it would be very beneficial in improving the health of children and families.

J. E. Morris,
Welfare Division.

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Ottawa, July 3, 1945.

Memorandum:

MR. HOEY.

I submit herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended June 30, 1945:-

During the past month there has been considerable correspondence with respect to repairs and equipment required at the various schools throughout Canada for the coming academic year.

Requisitions for school material have been completed and forwarded to the Government Stationery Office.

Approximately 560 letters have been sent out from the Division and 485 vouchers were passed for payment.

Mr. Doucet was absent for approximately three weeks, during which time he inspected the following Residential Schools: Spanish, Shingwauk Home, Fort William, Sioux Lookout, McIntosh and Fort Frances. He also inspected the Day Schools on the Garden River Reserve. The following are extracts from his report:

SPANISH RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL:

"The pupils have been divided into two groups, the juniors and the seniors. This division takes place in the refectory and in the dormitories. The result has been very gratifying to the pupils and the management. The senior boys have their clubroom near the dormitory. This clubroom is under the management of the pupils themselves. They need not retire at the same time as the juniors but may do so at their own discretion. Their good behaviour entitles them to this privilege. This is a definite step in the training of responsibility.

"A great improvement is noticeable in the spirit of these pupils. This, I believe, is due in part to the divisions mentioned above and to the introduction of other activities such as organized games, skating parties, etc., in which both boys and girls participate. This is normal in the life of young people and with the proper supervision is bound to have a good result. In general, in all the schools there appears to be a better spirit among the children. This is attributed mostly to the application of the principles encouraged by the general convention at Winnipeg."

[redacted]

"The Girl Guides do good work. There is a happy spirit among the girls. They attend meetings with other girls in the city. They are left to manage these meetings

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themselves and participate in the work. This organization will leave its mark on the character of these children. It is unfortunate that the boys are not so well favoured. This is due, of course, to the lack of trained male help. It is hoped that this flaw in our schools may soon be remedied.

"A number of pupils attend the Sault Ste. Marie High School and are a credit to the school and to themselves. The Reverend Principal takes great pride in the achievements of his pupils and is doing a good job under difficult circumstances. Tests taken at this school will appear also at the end of this report."

[redacted]

"The cadets are doing very commendable work. They take a great deal of pride in their appearance and carry on very efficiently. They deserve a great deal of credit. In order to train for their work they walk once a week five miles to get to Sioux Lookout, march, drill, and practise there for a number of hours and then return to their school. They were preparing for a general inspection in Sioux Lookout and I had the pleasure of meeting the executives and the various training officers. These people expressed their satisfaction with the work done by the Sioux Lookout Indian Cadets."

"RECOMMENDATIONS:-

"Two main points have struck me on this inspection trip:

1. The eagerness of the teachers in seeking information and endeavouring to improve their methods.

2. The handicap under which teachers who have not been able to get any professional training are working.

"It has also struck me that in the schools that I have visited for the second time there is a great improvement in the spirit of the children. There is more happiness, more satisfaction,- In other words, greater family spirit. It is rather encouraging to notice that some of the suggestions that have been carried out seem to be bringing results.

"Some method will have to be found to give teachers who wish to work in Indian schools a special training that will fit them to teach Indian children. As mentioned in my previous reports, the teacher is the keystone for the complete structure of Indian education. This, I wish to add, to my mind, is of primary importance.

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Public School Inspector McBurney, in reporting on his inspection of the Sioux Lookout Indian Residential School, Sioux Lookout, Ontario, wrote as follows:-

"This is the first time it has been m y privilege to visit Miss Atwater. She comes to this school with many years' successful experience at Gordon Indian School. There is every indication that she is doing very commendable work. Her pupils are making good progress in their studies. They show good interest in their work and their books are neatly kept. Peter Hill, in Grade VIII, is an Entrance candidate this year.

"The classroom is clean and bright and the classroom material is put to good use. The Register is carefully kept.

"At the time of my visit it was a privilege to meet Mr. Doucet, Inspector from the Indian Affairs Bra nch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. I heard him speak the evening of May 16th to the members of the Sioux Lookout Public School Home and School Club. He gave a very interesting talk on present-day trends in education.

"It was also a pleasure to renew acquaintances with the principal of the school, Rev. A. B. Cheales, and with Mrs. Cheales. During this war period Mr. Cheales has had an added burden because of the scarcity of fully-qualified teachers for his school."

Inspector Warkentin, in reporting on his inspection of the Fort A lexander Residential School, Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba, made the following interesting comments:-

"The progress made by the pupils in Miss Tetrault's room is excellent and truly exceptional. This is particularly evident in the beginners' class, who have had only one year's instruction. While most of them, if not all of them, are older than white children would be for the same grade, I find that these children have made better progress in reading than many a class of beginners in the other schools of my division. When I remember that the Indian children are learning to read what is to them a foreign language and that the teacher is instructing in a language which is not her mother tongue, I find the skill acquired by these children truly remarkable.

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I attach, for your information, a Year Book issued by the Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School. As you know, this school is located at Lebret, Saskatchewan, and has an authorized enrolment of 250. This booklet is a very interesting review of the work of the school for the academic year 1944-45 and it will, no doubt, be noted with interest that over 100 of the ex-pupils of this school were in the Armed Forces.

The water for the Alberni Residential School, situated in the West Coast Agency, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, is secured from the town of Alberni. For some months past the management has been complaining regarding the charges for the water. Indian Commissioner MacKay was instructed to arrange with officials of the Surveys and Engineering Branch, Vancouver, to investigate the matter. This was done recently and it was found that the water system was leaking at the rate of 10,000 gallons per day, maximum pressure. This leak has been repaired, at no expense.

The attached snapshot gives an idea of the articles produced by the Woodworking Class at the Old Sun Indian Residential School, operated under the auspices of the Church of England, at Gleichen, Alberta.

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Inspector McBurney's report, following his inspection of the Cecilia Jeffrey Residential School on June 4, reads in part as follows:-

"Mrs. Douglas continues to do good work, as in previous years. Her pupils are making good progress in their studies. They speak and read well for Indian children. The writing and art work, as in previous years, is excellent.

"In my opinion Mrs. Douglas has an excellent influence on the pupils and on the school. She has now been teaching twelve years in this school.

"The Boys' Band at this school has over a number of years won distinction. Most of the boys in the Band are in this classroom.

The following visitors called at this office during the month of June:-

Rev. Paul Langlois, O.M.I., Principal, Albany Residential School.

Rev. Father Beuglet, O.M.I., Administrator, Grouard, Alta.

Lt.-Col. E. P. Randle, Six Nations Superintendent, Brantford, Ont.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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Ottawa, August 6, 1945.

Memorandum:

MR. HOEY.

I submit herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended July 31, 1945:

On July 31 there were 32 Indian day schools for which we had not yet secured a teacher for the academic year 1945-46. At 19 of this number the teacher has always been nominated by one of the Churches. In each of these cases the Church concerned has assured us that a teacher will be secured before September 1. To secure teachers for the remaining 13, we have been in communication with the Indian Agent and the local Inspector and others interested and we are still hopeful that at the majority of them, at least, we will be able to secure a teacher before the new academic year commences.

During the first part of the month Mr. Doucet visited the Restigouche Reserve and made arrangements for necessary improvements to the school. On the return trip he visited Bersimis, where we are now operating the school from March 1 to November 15. There was an excellent attendance of pupils at the time he was present and the classroom work appeared to be progressing satisfactorily. On July 28 he left for Winnipeg, to conduct a Teachers' Conference at St. Boniface Manitoba, during the last week of the month.

A report from the Principal of the Elkhorn Residential School supplied detailed information regarding the graduation exercises and a notable performance of "The Moon Goddess" which was presented at the City of Brandon by an all-Indian cast, the members of which had been trained by the Principal. Both the Brandon Daily Sun and the Elkhorn Mercury gave special prominence to this performance.

Inspector George Young, reporting on his inspection of the Back Settlement Day School, Caradoc Agency, Province of Ontario, wrote:-

"The class work of this school leads the rest of the reserve. I found all pupils very happy and apparently making rapid progress, in spite of irregular attendance. The progress in every subject is almost equal to our best white schools. The youngsters all read well, write neatly, explain subjects with ability, answer promptly, calculate with a good degree of skill and speed. Their records indicate that they are covering a large portion of the regular Ontario Course of Study.

"A limited amount of hand work has been accomplished. Mrs. Thompson has given you splendid service and has developed a commendable spirit in the purchase of War Savings Stamps. Their conduct is most commendable."

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Inspector G. W. Bartlett, reporting on his inspection of the Fairford Indian Day School, Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agency, Manitoba, commented on the school as follows:-

"I am glad to learn that all requests for supplies and equipment made last year have been met. The children present were ahead in Arithmetic of those in similar grades in white schools but much slower in getting work done. I got very good results in Silent Reading, but their Oral Reading leaves much to be desired."

During the month 620 letters were sent out from this Division and 650 vouchers were passed for payment.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Lt.-Col. E. P. Randle, Indian Supt., Brantford, Ont.

Rev. F. O'Grady, Principal, Kamloops Indian Residential School, Kamloops, B.C.

Rev. T. J. Dwyer, S.J., Indian Missionary, North Shore, Lake Huron.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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Ottawa, September 6, 1945.

Memorandum:

MR. HOEY.

I submit herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended August 31, 1945.

In my report for the month of July I stated that on July 31 there were 32 Indian day schools for which we had not yet secured a teacher for the academic year 1945-46. On August 31 there were 22 schools for which a teacher had not yet been secured. Of this number, 11 were schools at which the Church concerned is allowed to nominate the teacher, and in all of these cases the church authorities feel that a teacher will yet be secured.

From July 31 to August 3, inclusive, Mr. Doucet conducted a summer course at St. Boniface. This was attended by 82 teachers from Indian residential schools in Manitoba. On August 6, 7, 8 and 9 he conducted a similar course at the Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School, Lebret, Sask., which was attended by 40 teachers of Indian residential schools. Reports from those interested indicate that great interest was shown by all present and everyone appeared satisfied with the manner in which these courses were conducted.

Following these conferences, Mr. Doucet proceeded to The Pas, where he examined the buildings of The Pas Air Force, with a view to determining if they would be suitable for a residential school, requested by the Missionary Society of the Church of England. Mr. Doucet's conclusions were that the buildings available at this point would not be suitable as a residential school.

Inspector Hamilton, reporting on his visit during the month of July to Cross Lake Reserve, writes as follows in connection with the Cross Lake Indian Residential School:-

"This was my first visit to the new school and I was greatly impressed with the very excellent building.

"The dormitories were spotless, well aired and very bright. The beds were quite close together, but with all the windows I am sure the children have plenty of fresh air. The bedding was clean and there was abundant.

"The classrooms were very bright and the walls nicely decorated. The desks, although in use for some years, were almost without a scratch. I am certain, from the books seen, that the Sisters do very excellent work in the classroom.

"I examined the work done in the sewing-room

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and must admit that the girls do splendid sewing. They make dresses, knit all kinds of garments and do very excellent patch-work and darning.

"The kitchen and dining rooms were in excellent order and the girls receive a good training in cooking and baking. The children seen were in good health and I am sure are well cared for and well fed.

"The school has a large garden, which this year was planted late and of course was not up when I was there. The Rev. Father keeps some very fine Holstein cows, a flock of hens and some pigs. The school is under excellent management and the children appeared very happy. The operating of such an excellent school in this remote area is a great credit to the Church and Government. The Rev. Father Trudeau is interested in his work and is assisted by an excellent staff of Sisters."

With your approval, I visited the Caughnawaga Reserve during the month, in order to choose accommodation for another classroom, rendered necessary by the return to the reserve of several Indian families who have been residing in the United States. A store on the main street of the village was secured and this should prove suitable for the current academic year. I also went to Brantford, where Colonel Randle and myself interviewed Rev. Wm. J. Zimmerman, who is now Principal of the Mohawk Institute. Detailed reports regarding these visits have already been submitted to you.

Requests for materials and supplies of various kinds, correspondence with regard to appointment of teachers and other communications related to the re-opening of the schools for the academic year 1945-46 have necessitated a great deal of correspondence during the month, and all members of the staff have been extremely busy. Seven hundred and sixty (760) letters were sent out from this Division during the month and 625 vouchers were passed for payment.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Rev. J. Camirand, Principal, Kuper Island Indian Residential School, B.C.

Rev. L. Lauzon, Indian Missionary, Cowichan Agency, B.C.

Rev. Father Lalonde, S.J., Indian Missionary, Caughnawaga,

Rev. Sister Mary George, Principal, Indian Day School (P.C.) Caughnawaga, Que.

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Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, August 30, 1945.

Memorandum:-

- Director -

The following is a report on the work of the Welfare Division during the month of August.

Early in the month the Division shipped clothing made by our Indian Homemakers' Clubs at Tyendinaga, Golden Lake, St. Regis, Manitwani and Restigouche, to the Qu'Appelle Indian Hospital and the new Airport Hospital at The Pas. The Purchasing Agent is reporting that he was unable to obtain children's flannel gowns required for the latter hospital suggested that this clothing might be manufactured by a Homemaker's Club. Arrangements are being made to have them supplied by the Tyendinaga Branch. In acknowledging receipt of the shipment mentioned above Dr. Simes, Medical Superintendent of the Qu'Appelle Hospital, writes as follows,-

" The shipment of clothing arrived here in good condition and we appreciate receiving it very much. As the quality of material in pyjamas and nightgowns is such superior to what may be purchased anywhere today, and our stock is nil, we would appreciate a further shipment of them should they become available. "

Dr. R. F. Yule, Medical Superintendent, of The Pas Agency, reporting on his treaty trip - conditions generally and York Factory in particular, states,-

" I think that gardens could also be classified as natural resources which have not been used to the extent which they might be. This applies to a greater or less extent to all reserves. However, it is my considered opinion that there will be no progress in this direction until the Indians are given a firm and sympathetic supervision. "

While on the subject of gardening I have to quote an excerpt from Mr. Inspector Hamilton's report on a visit to the Mathias Colomb Reserve at Pukatawagan in The Pas Agency on July 10, 1945,-

" There were a few nice garden plots. I found potatoes just coming through the ground and those were the first I had seen up in any Indian garden. I was told by several (Indians) that many have small plots of potatoes close to their winter dwellings. "

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Speaking of new sources of income, in the same report, the Inspector states that some members of this Band are starting to engage in fishing in addition to the usual hunting and trapping. One Indian said that "he and his son made $200.00 fishing in ten days". They fish at Grenville Lake and Russell Lake.

[redacted] year the Division provides a certain sum of money to pay prizes for garden competitions. This year gardens have been disappointing as a whole because of the cold, wet, spring. Despite this handicap some bands have done remarkably well. Agent Whalen, of Fredericton, N.B., reporting on the competition in his agency, encloses a letter from the judge of the competition, Mr. R. A. Smith, Horticultural Service, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Fredericton. This enclosure deals with the Kingsclear Reserve Competition and, in part, reads as follows,-

> " Your department and the Indians themselves are to be congratulated on the excellence of various gardens, which are a credit, considering the unfavourable season and the good results obtained. The project, I feel, is a step in the right direction as it helps the Indians to support themselves at a time when certain foods are in short supply. Generally speaking some of these gardens compare very favourably with the best found anywhere this season. "

From time to time the Division receives reports from various sources indicating that the Indians as a whole throughout the Dominion are experiencing a period of prosperity. Many of these reports would indicate that the Indians are engaging in co-operative enterprises thus taking advantage of their natural resources which in former days would have been more or less exploited by whites. As a case in point I might mention the Bella Coola Indian Agency. This Agency has considerable timber resources which in former years would probably have been sold on a stumpage basis to white operators who would have engaged white men to do the work of cutting the timber. The Indians of Bella Coola have organized an association called the Bella Coola Loggers who are cutting the timber on the reserve and selling it direct to the manufacturers thus eliminating the middle man's profits. An Auditor's report on a recent inspection of this Agency shows that in the 1944-45 operations the income of this group was $22,461.39. Disbursements, which include among other items, a new tractor, bulldozer, $250.00 purchase of war bonds, Red Cross $101.00, party for the troops $25.00, wages $8,717.14, amount to $22,122.54, leaving a cash balance of $338.85 to their credit after a loan from the department of $8,000.00 has been repaid. In addition to the above credit this association now has assets of some $12,500.00, and a credit surplus of $6,886.36 timber cut but not delivered. Considerable credit for the success of this venture must be given to the local Indian Agent who manages the books of the association, and keeps them straight in so far as their financial transactions are concerned.

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In a report from the Bella Coola Agency, dated July 24, the agent states as follows,-

" Plans are now being considered to have the Bella Coola Indians loggers take over a timber license of three million feet of spruce on Kwatna Inlet as a fall operation when fishing closes down. At Bella Bella the Indians had a satisfactory herring run with a gross of $56,000.00 to the bands. This operation was followed by a fairly good halibut season and the canneries advise that $23,000.00 each was paid to the Bella Bella Indians for halibut and fresh fish this spring. "

The Auditor's report on the Kwawkewlth Indians Agency states that the 1944-45 revenue from all sources amounted to $98,401.06. He notes an item - refund of income tax deductions to Indian fishermen $22,641.77.

Inspector Hamilton reporting on a visit to York Factory and Shamattawa districts states as follows,-

" The Indians, especially at York, were well dressed. They had good clothes and all were clean in appearance. The babies were very clean and outfitted with nice clothes and plenty of bright warm blankets. These same remarks apply to the Shamattawa group and those located at Gillam. Certainly there were no signs of recent hardship or poverty. The relief issued to the York Factory Indians for the winter amounted to less than $100.00 and Mr. Bland, the Hudson's Bay Manager, said there was no hardship. He also stated that the Indians had paid practically all their debts.
There is work now for all the Indians freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company. They earn about $4.00 per day and board. It takes a week to make a return trip to Shamattawa for which the Indians receive $25.00 and food. They will have steady work until they leave (for their trapping grounds) in September. "

Mr. J. P. Harvey, Indian Agent, at Fort Norman, N.W.T., reports,-

" Contrary to my expectations the prices of spring fur held up and the catch was good. This was general throughout the area. Consequently, the people at present have fairly large quantities of money among them and also, in consequence, the gambling is again flourishing at new higher levels. Talking seems to have little effect and it seems that to cut it down will require definite regulations with penalties. "

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Throughout the Dominion the Branch receives communications showing that the Indians of Canada appreciate the fact that they receive Family Allowances in the same manner as their white neighbours. Agent Featherston, of the Rama Indian Agency, at Longford Mills, Ontario, remarking on this states,-

> " They are now impatiently waiting for the initial payment and think that the whole thing is a successful idea. What the agent thinks is another story. "

The Indians of Northern Manitoba are increasingly obtaining employment in the fishing industry. Prices are high when disposed of to the consumer, but owing to the cost of transportation from northern areas the return to the Indian is not as great as one would be led to expect. However, this industry is assuring an income to the Indians at a period when they used to be very hard up. Inspector Hamilton, reporting on his recent inspection of the Norway House Agency, says that the Indians of God's Lake are receiving .4¢ per lb. for white fish and .8¢ per lb. for trout plus a .2¢ bonus in each case. They contracted to supply up to 600,000 lbs. of fish. This limit was not reached, but some idea of the amount that was supplied is reflected in a credit of approximately $5,000.00 bonus money which has been left with the trader as a fund to be used in obtaining winter outfits to go hunting and trapping. The trader, a Mr. Campbell, advises that he has work which will give the Indians from $2,500.00 to $3,000.00 and they can start this work any days

Mr. Inspector Thibault reporting on a recent inspection tour of the Lower St. Lawrence states that the Indian Agent at Mingan reported that hunting was fairly good and prices paid to the Indians for their fur were very good. This success in hunting is reflected in lowered relief costs. The agent states that relief is now being given to only the old and sick Indians.

Mr. John E. Pugh, our Indian Agent at Blood, reports calling for tenders on the sale of 455 steers and 150 head of dry cows and heifers. Bids are to be received up to 4 P.M. on September 4 next.

Mr. C. P. Schmidt, Inspector of Indian Agencies in Alberta, reports that it was necessary to destroy one of the departmental herd bulls at Morley, Alberta. This bull was sold for slaughter, as due to some disease he was of no further use for breeding purposes.

The Division has received a report from the R.C.M.P. stating that an Indian of the White Bear Indian Reserve had been sentenced to three months in the Regina gaol for an offence of contributing to juvenile delinquency under the Juvenile Delinquents Act. It might be pointed out that this Division is attempting to obtain a conviction in every case where there are offences against

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young Indian girls. We find that the magistrates are inclined to a misjudged leniency in their sentences because they seem to be of the opinion that because the crime is committed by Indians against Indians it is not as serious as it would be if the parties were whites. In my opinion, the only way to prevent such offences is to amend the Indian Act to give the Indian Agent power to deal with them.

Yours truly,

D. Armstrong,
Welfare Division.

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DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, October 1, 1945.

Memorandum:-

- Director -

The following is a report on the activities of the Welfare Division during the month of September.

Reports received from Indian Agents across the Dominion show our Homemakers' Clubs to be very active,-

Deseronto Club - This club has arranged to make up 50 children's flannel gowns for the Airport Hospital at The Pas, Manitoba. The Purchasing Agent was unable to obtain this clothing from usual trade sources so the Indian women kindly offered to assist us by making the gowns.

Restigouche Club - This club consists of some 15 members under the guidance of the Reverend Principal of the Indian Day School. They have arranged to make 500 pairs of pyjamas and 500 dressing-gowns during the coming winter for the use of our Indian hospitals. The Branch is to provide the materials and will pay .75¢ each for the garments. Payment is to be in kind. That is, useful household equipment; and or clothing.

Golden Lake - This club under the capable leadership of Mrs. J. Levalley held a picnic to collect funds for the building of a new church on the reserve. Over $1,400.00 was collected. This winter, in addition to the usual activities, they are going to carry on with their programme of making dressing-gowns for use in Indian hospitals.

During the month organization of clubs continued in the Birtle and Portage la Prairie Agencies. Miss E. Smith Windsor was engaged as an organizer during the month of August. During that period she visited the following clubs - Rolling River Reserve, Keeseekoowenin, Bird Tail Sioux, Long Plain Reserve and Swan Lake Reserve. Miss Windsor reports that the clubs are active and are doing excellent work in the re-modelling of military clothing for their own and their less fortunate neighbours' use. The Swan Lake Club put on a special display at the Swan Lake Fair and received fifteen first prizes and five seconds for their work. One is amazed at the ingenuity of the women in re-modelling discarded army clothing. Miss Windsor notes quilts from khaki shorts, windbreakers from khaki drill and a "trim little dress" from a khaki shirt.

A new club has been organized at the Oka Country School. This club has a membership of sixteen and the President is a Mrs. Oka. This is the first sign that a band hitherto classed as

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uncooperative may be experiencing a change of heart. Anyway it is a step in the right direction and the club will receive every encouragement from the Branch.

Attached hereto is a copy of a most interesting report on the summer camp held for the Girl Guide Company of the St. Regis Band. This was an experiment on the part of Mr. T. L. Bonnah, our local Indian Agent, and I would say that the results show that it is definitely worth while.

Last month we submitted a report on commercial fishing on God's Lake Reserve of the Norway House Indian Agency. We have now been advised that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have ordered the white contractors (2) to increase the price paid to Indians for fish by 3½¢ to 3¾¢ per lb. As this contract was for an amount of 500,000 lbs. the adjustment will assure the Indians of considerable extra revenue. This action was a result of representations made by Mr. Cowan, Assistant Deputy Minister of Mines and Natural Resources for the Province of Manitoba.

During the month the Branch finally succeeded in having a wooden shack situated on No. 2 Highway, Tyendinaga Reserve, dismantled. This shack was an eye-sore among the well kept farms and farm buildings fronting on the main road.

A Royal Canadian Mounted Police report recently received shows that Alfred Clarke, a treaty Indian from the God's Lake Band, was sentenced to six months in Norway House Common Gaol because of a charge of non-support laid against him by his wife. This sentence was suspended on the accused assurance that he would support his wife and children in the amount of $25.00 per month. We have had considerable trouble with Indians who, on living off a reserve, fail to contribute to the support of their wives. The action on part of the Magistrate at Norway House should certainly cut down complaints of this nature in that area at least.

During the month many Indian delegates to the Convention in Ottawa visited the Division. Numerous welfare matters were discussed to the mutual advantage of the Division and the Indians concerned. Welfare matters in general were discussed with Mr. T. L. Bonnah, Indian Agent at St. Regis. He has submitted a proposed set of bylaws for the St. Regis Band. These bylaws were passed unanimously by the Band Council, and it is hoped that once they have become law many handicaps to the agent's programme for bettering conditions in the agency will be eliminated.

C. Armstrong

C. Armstrong,
Welfare Division.

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Ottawa, October 4, 1945.

Memorandum:

M. ALLAN.

I submit herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended September 30, 1945.

In my last monthly report I stated that on August 31 there were 22 Indian day schools for which a teacher had not been secured for the academic year 1945-46. During the past month we have succeeded in re-opening 7 of these and consequently on September 30, 1945, there were 15 Indian day schools without teachers, divided as follows: Ontario 5; Manitoba 2; Saskatchewan 1; and British Columbia 7. It is interesting to note that an article in the Winnipeg Free Press dated August 29, 1945, stated that at the re-opening of the white schools in Manitoba on September 1 there were 125 rural schools without a teacher.

Early reports from various parts of the Dominion indicate that we may expect very large attendances at all our day schools. This is probably due to a great extent to the payment of family allowances. As soon as the September quarter returns are received, it is intended to review each of them carefully and make certain that children enrolled are attending regularly.

As family allowances are not paid to parents whose children are enrolled in residential schools, it was felt some months ago that there might be considerable difficulty in obtaining full enrolment at the residential schools this year. However, with the exception of a few schools, recent reports indicate that practically all our residential schools will have their full enrolment, and in many cases they have received applications for more pupils than there is accommodation available.

Consequent upon the opening of the schools for another academic year the correspondence during the month has been extremely heavy. Eight hundred and fifty (850) letters were sent out from this Division during the month and 550 vouchers were passed for payment.

The following visitors called at this office

..... during

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during the month:-

Chief Taylor, Onion Lake Reserve, Sask.

Chief Poorman, Poorman's Reserve, Sask.

Telford Adams, Sarnia Reserve.

Mr. J. A. Marleau, Indian Agent, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Rev. H.A. Alderwood, D.D., Secretary, Indian & Eskimo Residential School Commission, M.S.C.C., Winnipeg, Man.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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Ottawa, November 3, 1945.

Memorandum:

MR. HOEY.

I submit herewith a report of the activities of the Training Division for the month ended October 31, 1945.

In my last report I stated that on September 30, 1945, there were 15 Indian day schools without teachers. On October 31 there were 10 Indian day schools without teachers, divided as follows: Ontario 3, Saskatchewan 1 and British Columbia 6.

In my last report I referred to information that had been received regarding increased attendances at day schools. This week I reviewed the returns received from the Indian day schools for the quarter ended September 30, 1945, and compared them with the returns received for the quarter ended September 30, 1944. In nearly every case there was a very greatly increased enrolment and a corresponding increase in the average attendance. On some reserves, where we have had trouble obtaining attendance, it was found that although the enrolment was much larger the average attendance had not shown a corresponding increase. In all such cases the agent was written and referred to the action that he is authorized to take in regard to family allowances where Indian children residing on a reserve where school facilities are available do not attend regularly.

The September quarter returns from the residential schools also show largely increased enrolments and thus many schools have considerably more pupils than their authorized enrolment. As a consequence, it can be expected that we will have many requests for an increase in the pupilage at our residential schools.

With reference to the provision being made in the supplementary estimates for assisting certain Indian residential schools in employing qualified vocational teachers, we have made extensive inquiries with a view to securing such teachers. While the number available is limited, we have at the present time nine or ten vocational teachers in view, whose services we hope to secure in the next month or so.

The routine work of this Division has been very heavy during the month, as we received the quarterly

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returns from all the residential schools for the quarter ended September. All these have to be checked carefully in order to calculate the amount of per capita allowance due. Day school return forms have to be reviewed and the enrolments and average attendances recorded so that the figures will be available when preparing the annual report.

Eight hundred and seventy-five (875) letters were sent out from this Division during the month and 555 vouchers were passed for payment.

The following visitors called at the office during the month:-

Most Rev. J. Charbonneau, D.D., Archbishop of Montreal;

Most Rev. J. Trocellier, O.M.I., Vicar Apostolic, Mackenzie;

Most Rev. J. C. Cody, D.D., Victoria, B.C.

Most Rev. I. Coudert, O.M.I., Vicar Apostolic, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Rev. Father J. Scannell, O.M.I. Ottawa;

Rev. J. Couture, S.J., Longlac

Rev. A. H. Fleury, Principal, St. Mary's Residential School, Mission, B.C.;

Rev. G. E. Fisher, Principal, Indian Residential School, Lac la Ronge, Sask.;

Mr. J. E. Gibbon, Indian Agent, Dawson, Yukon.

Mr. J. A. Marleau, Indian Agent, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Mr. J. G. Burk, Indian Agent, Port Arthur, Ont.

Philip Phelan,
Chief, Training Division.

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DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, November 1, 1945.

Memorandum:-

- Director -

The following is a report on the activities of the Welfare Division during the month of October.

The volume of the work in this Division increased considerably during the month as many of our Indian Agents, having completed their field work, are bringing their office work up to date. Reports received from across the Dominion show that crops on the whole have been rather disappointing. The western agencies had a very late spring followed by a dry summer and a very wet autumn. In many agencies harvesting had not been completed by the end of October. Our Indian Agent at Pelly reports that they had a splendid crop on their Community Farms. He mentions one field of oats, 87 acres, which threshed out more than 90 bushels to the acre. Indian gardens have been poor and the Branch will be faced with the necessity of supplying considerable quantities of seed potatoes next spring. We have had numerous complaints from agencies across the Dominion of a shortage of lard and shortening in the trading posts from which our Indians receive their winter supplies. Indians use large quantities of fats and usually purchase their winter supply when they leave for their hunting grounds. This year we have had many representations from merchants who are unable to obtain necessary supplies to outfit the Indians. In many instances Indians have proceeded to their hunting grounds without their minimum requirements of fats.

Dr. T. J. Orford, Indian Agent of the James Bay Agency, reporting on a visit made to the Fort George Band, stresses the economic and physical difference between the Indians who trap on the coast and those who trap inland,-

"The inlanders, about 255 in number, are noticeably better clothed and healthier appearing than the coastal hunters. In comparing fur incomes the reason becomes apparent - they constitute only one third of the band in numbers yet they trade more than two thirds of the total band fur hunt. The inlanders have good hunting and trapping grounds with sufficient fish, rabbits and birds to supply a fairly good diet basis and enough income from furs to keep well clothed and fairly well outfitted. The coastal people have poor game conditions and only one or two good fishing areas - and a low fur income. One noticeable feature of moving these people to hospital or to work is to see the rapid weight increase that begins immediately. Every youngster gains at least five pounds and I have seen as much as fifteen pounds increase in children around twelve years of age with three square meals a day."

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The agent points out that the Welfare Division will in the future find it necessary to greatly increase expenditure on these Indians until "our Beaver Sanctuary comes into production". In comparison with these Indians the agent notes as follows,-

> "Moving down to Rupert's House and Nemaska we step into another world. The Hudson's Bay Company Sanctuary has been gradually increasing the beaver quota and this year the Department's Nottaway Sanctuary opens up. At Nemaska every head of a family - man or woman - has a beaver quota and any single man or woman requiring beaver for support has a quota. There is therefor no welfare issue of food or clothing required at present. Those who are crippled or too old to trap the fur for themselves are given the beaver by some other member of the family."

Speaking of the Indians housing accommodation at Nemaska the agent states,-

> "It is a very agreeable change from the usual type of James Bay Camp - this should be an easy band to control (tuberculosis) once we are able to undertake a full X-ray survey and hospitalize all those showing signs of the disease."

The agent points out that the Indians of Rupert's House having money to spare are asking for lumber to build houses, tent floors and walls, and make wooden sidewalks.

The agent further points out that a Mrs. J.S.C. Watt, the widow of a Hudson's Bay Manager who first began beaver conservation is living at Rupert's House. She is operating a bakery which is apparently going to be very successful. The Indians, under her leadership, are constructing a community hall 106 feet long by 28 feet wide with cement foundation and pillars. The Indians are supplying the labour at $1.00 a day and have donated nearly $3,000.00 to defray the cost of construction in addition to promising more from this year's beaver hunt. The agent states "in my opinion it gives us as an Indian Department a very red face". The agent also mentions considerable unrest or agitation by certain members of the Moose Band. Apparently these people are followers of Jules Sioui.

Each year Dr. Orford carries out a gardening project at Moosonee. This year he reports that despite the cold spring and an early frost they will have sufficient seed potatoes for next year. Dr. Orford found that he was unable to grow beans in his garden so he requested the Branch to obtain a culture from the Dominion Experimental Farm. The result was most satisfactory. Three rows of beans were sown - two with the culture, and one without. The untreated seed did not germinate while the agent had a very heavy crop from the treated seed.

In connection with our garden competitions throughout the Dominion I would like to call your attention to the one held on the Moravian Indian Reserve. The first prize awarded for the best garden was a sixty-six piece dinner set, and the second prize awarded was a 9 x 15 rug. Agents throughout the Dominion have been encouraged to give prizes for garden competitions in kind instead of paying cash as Indians who receive cash spend it immediately while prizes in kind are proudly treasured by the recipient.

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From reports received from agencies across the Dominion it appears that the Indians are enjoying full and profitable employment. In the Stuart Lake Agency the Farming Instructor states that on all reserves visited the Indians were employed in the logging industry, ties, pitprops and saw logs. There is plenty of work for all that are able and willing to work.

During the month a conference of agents, and Farming Instructors, of the Province of Saskatchewan, was held in Regina, to meet Colonel H. M. Jones, the Branch Supervisor of Family Allowances. In addition to Allowances many other problems were discussed and the following recommendations were submitted to the Branch,-

(1) An increase in the Farming Instructors' salaries

(2) Further hospitalisation facilities

(3) B.C.G. vaccination of all Indian babies

(4) Annual conferences with a senior representative of the Ottawa office present

(5) The payment of day school teachers' salaries for the full twelve months of the year.

In addition, the conference recommended that Farming Instructors be supplied with an efficient means of transportation. At present the Farming Instructors either use their own cars, or horse and buggy. The Instructors have to cover considerable ground each day so the horse transport is not considered efficient enough, and a recommendation has been made that a light half-ton pick up truck be supplied to each Farming Instructor.

The Division is in receipt of a report from the Yukon advising us of an epidemic of influenza at Old Crow, Yukon Territory, during July and August. No medical service was available so the wife of Corporal E. A. Kirk, R.C.M.P. officer in charge of the Detachment there, assumed control. She contracted influenza but had to take over again after a few days because the other white people at the Post became ill. This Division wishes to express its deep appreciation of the excellent service rendered by Corporal Kirk and Mrs. Kirk in this emergency.

During the month numerous sales of livestock were held throughout the Dominion. Prices were very good indeed and the income to the Indians concerned was very substantial,-

Hobbema Agency		$ 1,030.28
Blood	"	21,005.47
Peigan	"	43,000.00

Last spring the Branch established a purebred herd in the Peigan Agency. The agent reports that "the herd has improved considerably in condition during the summer months. The calves born, five heifers and four bulls, are a fair bunch. Two of the bull calves are much better than the others and may develop into sires".

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Reports received from every province across the Dominion indicate that Family Allowances are being used to good advantage by Indians in supplying them with that "necessary extra" which means the difference between living and existing. Indian children returning to our schools are better fed and better dressed than ever before.

The following report from Inspector Ostrander would indicate the necessity of providing trained personnel to direct the activities of our Homemakers' Clubs. His recommendation to pay Farming Instructors' wives for their services in this connection is being given serious consideration.-

"No new Homemakers' Clubs have been formed in this province and the only ones operating satisfactorily at the present time are the White Bear, Assiniboine, Thunderchild, and Meadow Lake Clubs. The success of a Homemaker's Club depends almost entirely upon the representative of the Department who is operating it. We have no Indian women with administrative ability and initiative sufficient to organize and keep a Homemaker's Club in operation. We have therefore had to depend almost entirely upon unpaid representatives of the Department. In most cases these are the wives of the Farming Instructors. When a man is being paid a lower salary than many of the men he knows with equal or less ability and working shorter hours it is hardly to be expected that his wife will have much energy and enthusiasm to assist him in his work with no further remuneration. Some ladies will do this but there are not many of them. The question of Homemakers' Clubs is interwoven with education and the administration of Family Allowances to the extent that it would appear that the best solution for the future is the appointment of a married day school teacher whose wife has had training in social service work and who can be paid a small additional salary for this work. Appointments of teachers in our day schools, like the appointments of our Farming Instructors, are not very attractive to the right class of people at the present time. On nearly every occasion when I have had an interview with a prospective Farming Instructor and told him what was expected of him and the salary which he would get he lost interest. I am informed by the Church authorities who have been given the task of finding day school teachers that they are faced with practically the same replies."

Agent Swartman of the Sioux Lookout Agency has reported that the Indians of Lac Seul, Osnaburgh, Trout Lake, Fort Hope, and Martin Falls Bands, have had a good early summer fish catch. He also notes that much of the profit of this industry goes to the transportation companies. The Trout Lake Band, at Mijicon, had a good catch of sturgeon and caviar in May, but had to pay the Canadian Pacific Airlines .20¢ per pound to have their produce transported to the track (railway). The Fort Hope and Martin Falls Bands engaged in commercial fishing for Austin Airways who paid them .15¢ per pound this summer at the fishing grounds as against .10¢ per pound in 1944.

G. Armstrong.

G. Armstrong,
Welfare Division.

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DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Ottawa, December 1, 1945.

Memorandum-

- Director -

The following is a report on the activities of the Welfare Division during the month of November.

During the month the Division was extremely busy completing preparation of Welfare and Agency Estimates for the fiscal year 1946-47. This is the first time that the Welfare Division has had to prepare Agency Estimates, and the task was complicated to some extent by the absence of last year's work sheets.

Mr. Morris returned from an inspection trip of the Maritime Provinces around the middle of November. Since his return one stenographer has been engaged full time typing his reports. As the other stenographer was working on the typing of Estimates considerable trouble was experienced in handling current correspondence. Mr. Roberts helped solve the problem by doing his own typing. The writer could not overcome his difficulties that way as the "hunt and poke" method he uses is very slow to say the least.

At long last the bylaws of the St. Regis Band have been revised in such a manner as to receive the approval of the Senior Departmental Solicitor. The Branch officials have been toiling over these bylaws during spare minutes for a period of over two months. It certainly is a relief to see them on their way to the Indian Agent, for approval of the Band before placing them with the Privy Council for authorization.

Mr. A. G. Hamilton, Inspector of Indian Agencies for the Province of Manitoba, has forwarded a report (copy of which is attached) on fishing operations in the Lake Winnipeg district during the 1945 season. He shows an income of $79,335.13 from this industry. The Branch is at present canvassing the possibility of recovery of oil from fish offal to provide the fats so badly needed by our northern Indians. In this connection I would like to express the thanks of the Division to the Fisheries Research Board of Canada for information placed at our disposal.

Now that the Estimates are to the fore I think this would be a very opportune time to call the attention of the powers that be to housing conditions that exist among our Indians. Recently a report was received from our Field Nurse, Miss Ruth Bohlman, whose territory covers the Saddle Lake and Lesser Slave Lake agencies. The particular reserve mentioned - Beaver Lake - is in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency.-

"On October 10 I made a visit to the Beaver Lake Reserve. The condition of the Indians up there is appalling. Most of the houses were at this time undergoing repair for the winter. Most of the

....houses

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homes on that reserve are very poorly built and have insufficient windows - most of them having only one which measures about 24" x 24". I also checked the water supply and found one well that was more than a mere hole in the ground. Most of the drinking water comes from either stagnant sloughs or else dug outs in the marsh lands. The water was biologically tested at the Provincial Lab and the reports filed at this office, and several specimens were reported positive "unfit for human consumption".

There are 9 school age children that are not at school (and there were a number of families not at home) some of these children, ages ranging from 7 to 15, who have never been to school.

There is a special case I would like to draw to your attention Doctor. Flora Gladue, who is suffering from an acute eye condition - 10 years of age. I was unable to examine the child because of parential objections. I tried to reason with the family but of no avail. The child is partially blind and I advised the parents to take the child to Lac la Biche to see the Doctor there. To date the parents have made no effort to get medical attention. Is there anything that can be done in these cases where the parents refuse to have a child treated. They are paying a heavy price. I am sure the child will lose her sight. The children on this reserve are suffering badly from malnutrition and Tuberculosis. All in all the health picture at Beaver Lake is a sad one.

Several trips were made to Goodfish Reserve and here the conditions are considerably better. Here too the houses were undergoing repair. A number of children here were suffering from Dysentery. A number of Indians are using the water from the Whitefish Creek and I sent specimens to the Lab. The report came back "positive".

Provision has been made in the 1946-47 Estimates to carry out a program of building and repairing Indian houses. It is hoped that when this program is completed conditions such as those mentioned by the nurse will not exist anywhere in the Dominion of Canada.

For a number of years the Branch operated the Community Farm on the Oak Lake Indian Reserve, in the Griswold Agency, Province of Manitoba. During this period of operation a considerable credit was built up in trust funds at Ottawa from proceeds of crops sold. Last spring the Community Farm was divided among twelve Indian farmers who were supplied with implements, horses, and harness, to operate this land. At that time the Branch was a little dubious of the success of this venture but the agent's report shows that the Indians have used the land and equipment to very good advantage. The agent states as follows,-

"The results of this year's farming by these Oak Lake Indians proves that they really can do very good work, and I feel that this was a venture worth while. With the yields received and the good price of grain, these Indians all have a good income. You will note that one of the smallest farmers, F. Dumas, with 21 acres seeded, got 307 bushels of wheat and 460 bushels of oats. This gives him an income of app. $777.00. Another Indian, Ed. Chaske, with 42 acres of wheat and 31 acres of oats has an income of $1727.00. Let us hope that this proves to these farmers that work well done at the proper time really pays, and that they will continue to work and produce crops like they have done this year."

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During the month the Branch was advised by the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, that they proposed to slaughter surplus elk at Banff and Jasper National Parks this fall, as follows,-

(1) 400 Elk, Banff National Park
(2) 250 Elk, Jasper National Park

The meat of these animals, with the exception of a small quantity required by the Alternative Service Work Camps, was donated for the use of our Indians. Our Inspector of Indian Agencies, for the Province of Alberta, was advised in the matter and he made all the necessary arrangements for the slaughter and handling of the meat.

Yours truly,

O. Armstrong,
Welfare Division.

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To enable this file to be made available to researchers it has been necessary for IAND Officials to exclude some material in accordance with Cabinet Directive No. 46 of 7 June 1973.

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File 150-62, part 2	Headquarters - Publications of Residential Schools - Yearbooks - Magazines - etc. 1946-1947
File 150-62, part 3	Headquarters - Publications of Residential Schools - Yearbooks - Magazines - etc. 1947-1949

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FILE No. 150-62 V.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FROM

TO

CENTRAL REGISTRY	REFERRED TO	DATE REC'D	INITIALS	CENTRAL REGISTRY	REFERRED TO	DATE REC'D	INITIALS
					CLOSED		

Publications of Residential Schools

FILE No. 29-151 VOL. 1

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GROUARD ECHOES

1937

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Cecil Phillips Grant

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FEAST OF ALL SAINTS

On the feast of All Saints, we went around wishing each other a happy feast --- for it is said that we are all"Saints in the making"! So many people came to Mass and Holy Communion that day; we are always glad when so many come for we know it must be very pleasing to God, and then too, it gives us a chance to see our friends and relatives who cannot come here very often. In the afternoon, sisters Mary Le and Jean Pacifique came with the singers for a truck ride. Dan Cummings was driving and he took us as far as the station at Whilds. Just as we reached there, we saw the St. Bruno car going by. They didn't stop, but we waved waved our hands for they were in a hurry. We found out afterwards that they were taking a patient to the hospital at High Prairie. When we came back, some boys were talking about dinner.George Fraser said,"Don't talk about dinner, or I'll eat all of you up!" I guess his ride had made him very hungry. We enjoyed our ride very much although it was quite cold, and we were glad that we were singers, for the other boys and girls did not have the same privilege as we had.

Next day was All Souls' Day. The people came in great crowds, because they wanted to go down to the graveyard with the Fathers and Sisters to pray for the dead. We prayed all the way down, and when we got there, we sang the "Libera" and recited many prayers. There are three Bishops buried here, also three priests, two Brothers and four Sisters of Providence. This little cemetery is in the center near the big cross, and is fenced off from the rest. All around are the graves of the people who are hiding their last sleep, waiting for the angel to blow his trumpet on the last day.

Urbain Callieu----Gr. VII.

VISITORS

On Nov. 5th, our Indian Agent, Mr. J.P.L'Heureux, visited our school. We were glad to see him. He said he would try to come and visit us often this year. We hope he doesn't change his mind for he is always a welcome visitor to our school. When he left, Jimmy Thomas asked him if we could have a holiday. Mr. L'Heureux and Fr. Fulher laughed --but we got the holiday alright! Come again!! - Gerard Thibault --Gr. VI.

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HAPPY FEAST!

Fr. Lajoie had his feast on Nov. 13th. He said Mass at 6:30 in the Convent chapel. We sang hymns during the Mass and prayed for him. After breakfast Frs. Falher and Floc'h and Sr. Superior came to the halls with Fr. Lajoie. He spoke to us about hunting and he told us that he would like to spend a longer time with us. Before he left, he gave us a treat of candy. Then we gave three loud cheers that filled the church. He is Vicar General because he is taking Bishop Guy's place. Would we have had a holiday if it hadn't been Saturday?--- Roy Smith --Gr.V.

ELECTIONS

The elections for the Children of Mary officers was held on Nov. 18th. We had been waiting anxiously for this event for a long time, so that night we all gathered in the Girls' Refectory to hold our meeting. Rev. Fr. Falher, Sr. Superior Sr. Jean Placidus, and the two Sisters in charge of the girls at the time, Sr. M. Theola and Sr. Guy of the Savior were all present. It was an easy election, for almost everyone seemed to have the same intentions, and soon, we saw that our new President was Helen Miller, the Vice-President the same as last year: Rosalie Wabisca. When Mlle. Cardinal was elected as Secretary, she had all the votes except three. The three newly elected officers thanked us for the honor we had given them, promised to do their best, and then shook hands and received the congratulations of Fr. Falher and the Sisters. When Fr. Falher announced to us that Rev. Fr. Kinderwater would be our new Director, we clapped and cheered with joy, for we knew that our conferences would be interesting.

That same day, our class went to the Club meeting of Sister Benigna's pupils. It was most interesting and all well done. We thanked Sister and the Junior Club for having given us such an interesting half hour, and we told them we hope they will entertain us soon again.

Mabel Gladu --- Gr. VI.

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ST.THERESE'S CLUB MEETING

On Nov. 18th, we had our club meeting. We invited Sr. Jean Placidus and her pupils in our classroom. Alexis Cardinal jigged while Sister Jean played the organ. Therese Aussant recited a poem "Jesus Tender Shepherd" as a night prayer. Then Elsie Phillips sang a song called "I am a Gay Little Eskimo". After her song, Roger Quirion told a good joke. These are some of the things we did. We like to have the meetings and hope they will enjoy the next one too, because Sister Jean Placidus said that she enjoyed it very much. We are trying to live up to our Aims.

Therese Aussant --Gr. V..... Jim Andrew --Gr. IV.

A SILVER JUBILEE

On Nov. 19th it was Sr. Mary Theola's silver jubilee. It was twenty-five years that she was a sister. But she was not all that time in Grouard. She stayed in some other missions as school teacher. Many of the older pupils had her for a teacher when they were in the lower grades. We prayed for her and wished her a happy feast. On her Silver Jubilee, Fr. Falhor granted us a half-holiday. We enjoyed sliding in the afternoon. George Fraser--Gr.V.... Alfred Thibeault--Gr.IV.

A TAFFY PULL

We looked forward to the feast of St. Catherine, for it is a Canadian custom to make taffy on that day. We are like all children: we love sweets of any kind, and with dear old Sister Duguay as Taffy Chief, we are sure to get a big share. So the taffy began to boil two days before, so that the girls could get it all pulled in time. We were always trying to find an excuse to go to the kitchen so we could smell it even if we were not lucky enough to get a piece from the friendly cooks. We had a sweet, sticky evening, and a happy onebecause we ate taffy to our hearts' content.

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That same day, our teacher took us to see the Boys' new house. It was lovely although it was not yet finished. I was so busy looking at the big steam furnace that I did not notice that I was behind the others, and just as I came out from the furnace room, a man standing on the elevator at the third floor threw down a board which almost hit me on the head. For the first time in my life, I was swift and got out of the way just on time. This is the third year that we go visiting a new house on the feast of St. Catherine. Two years ago, Sister took us to see the new born. Last year, Sr. Superior was doing the first washing in the new laundry, so Sr. Jean took us to see it, so we could see the big electric washers at work. Will there be something to visit next year, we wonder?

Nellie Ghostkeeper, one of our old pupils who has been at the Mission for many years finally decided to get married, and on the feast of St. Catherine, she and Louis Cardinal were married by Rev. Fr. Proulx in the Fathers' chapel. The newly married couple had the wedding supper at the Fathers' Refectory, after which they came to see the Sisters and the girls. We wished them good luck and gave them some taffy. So it was a very interesting day for us, and I hope I will be here in the Mission to celebrate the next St. Catherine's day.

Maggie Budskin---Gr.VI.

RETREAT FOR THE CHILDREN

From Dec. 5th to the 8th, we had our retreat in the chapel. Rev. Fr. Floc'h preached it and he explained things well,,because everybody could understand what he said. There were four instructions a day, two in English and two in Cree. He pointed out to us how to try to become better and to be very good Catholics. Since we had our retreat, we will try to be very good and be pious little children. We had Benediction in the Chapel every night. We surely enjoyed our retreat very much this year.

Victoria Bellrose. --- Gr. V.

While Fr. Floc'h was here preaching the retreat, Fr. Falher went to Sturgeon Lake to preach to the Children there. When he came back he brought Fr. Roué

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with him. The boys were very glad to see him because he used to show them soldier drills last year when he was here. Marcel Aussemt --- Gr. V.

RECEPTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF MARY

On the feast of the Immaculate Conception, eight of us girls were received as Children of Mary. We were all dressed in white for the ceremony which was very beautiful. Before Benediction, Fr. Kinderwater, our director, spoke to us very briefly on the joy of being a Child of our Heavenly Mother, saying that when we begin to appreciate what our mother does for us, it is then we begin to grow up. Father then blessed our candles and gave them to us, and while He was blessing our badges, Helen Miller, our president, and Rosalie Wabisca, our Vice-President, lighted them for us. After our beautiful new badges were given to us, we recited our act of Consecration. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament came next, after which we went to the hall and received the congratulations of our director, and Sr. Jean Placidus, our directress.

When we went to supper, we were so surprised and happy to see a special table prepared for us, the new members, and our officers. Sister Joseph A. had arranged the table with beautiful bouquets of flowers. We had a very nice supper, and a very gay time. We thank Sr. Joseph Augustin for all she did for us, also Sr. Superior for the beautiful pictures which pleased us so much. That night the C. of Mary had a reunion in our classroom, where Fr. Kinderwater showed us such lovely pictures with his electric machine. It was all about the life of St. Ann and the Blessed Virgin Mary. As he showed us the pictures, Father told so many interesting stories that the time just flew by, and all of a sudden, it was 8:30. We sang songs, some of the girls did some special dances, and then to finish up the evening right, Fr. Kinderwater sang a song in German. The other girls had been in bed quite a while when we tiptoed in....so happy over that beautiful day. It is my first year in the Mission and all these things are so new to me, but I am

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so proud to be a Child of Mary at last, and will do my best to do all that we have been advised to do by those who are in charge. Dorothy Phillips --- Gr. VIII.

MORE ANGELS IN THE HOUSE!!!!

On Sunday, Dec. 12th, nine little girls were received into the Guardian Angel Society. After Fr. Fafard had blessed the badges and given a nice little instruction, we said our act of Consecration. That evening we chose our officers. They were Margaret Auger, Florence Noskeyi and Viola Willier.

That same afternoon three children were baptized. They are Annie, Edith and Peter Kesepepomatao. They came from White Fish Lake, but have been staying here since school started. They are happy now because they were anxious to be baptized.

Elsie Phillips — Gr. IV.

ARRIVALS

Rev. Fr. Lajoie has just returned from a business trip to Ottawa. He went there with Bishop Guy. We are sure he had a pleasant time, and we hope he had good success in what he planned to do on that trip.

Sister Marcella who went away from here in September because she was very ill, gave us a big surprise by coming here on Dec. 10th. She had been in Vancouver B.C. where she had to have an operation, but to everybody's surprise, she got better almost right away, so she decided to give the Sisters here a suppriae, by coming back. We were all so glad to see her back; we had prayed for her every day while she was gone. I suppose she will soon be taking care of the sick people again because she is a good nurse.

Ernest Giroux --- Gr. VIII.

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A BET LETTER DAY

When it was decided that the boys' house was to be blessed on Dec. 14th, Rev. Fr. Lajoie asked Bishop Guy if he would please come for that great day. The Bishop was in the midst of his Xmas rush, but because he wanted to make us very happy, he consented to come. When we heard that he was coming, we children began to count the hours. Before Mass on Tuesday morning, no one could keep quiet. When Sister started playing the march in the chapel our hearts began to thump. They thumped harder as we saw our dear Bishop Guy coming in with a smile on his face. I guess if it hadn't been in the chapel, we would all have clapped and cheered - - but we couldn't so during Mass we sang with all our hearts to thank God for this great joy. After Mass we waited for him in the dining room. When he came out of the chapel we greeted him so joyously. He told us he was happy to come here, and he showed it too. You might say we were lucky but we would have enjoyed it more if he could have stayed with us longer.

Helen Miller --- Gr. VII.

At eleven o'clock, we had such joy on seeing Bishop Guy coming in to bless the boys' building. We were so happy because he kept his promise in coming to see us soon. The children first sang a welcome song to show that even if Bishop Guy doesn't live here he will always be welcome in his former home. The song was followed by an address read by Frank Giroux. Then His Excellency gave us a very nice and interesting talk. How glad we were when he said that in a few weeks' time Msgr. Charest would be coming to help Fr. Lajoie. How everyone clapped! We know that the Bishop remembers us because he came here from many miles to bless the house of the boys, and he travelled many more hours than the hours he stayed here in Ground. We surely hope that he will come to visit us soon again and that he will stay longer. May God bless him always!

Ruth Lordon --- Gr. VIII.

That evening the carpenters put on a program for the special benefit of the Bishop. Wasn't it funny to see the working men dressed as girls? One I enjoyed was a play called "The Troubles of Cowen", acted by Mr. Poulet and Noel Fortin. Mr. Poulet was

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phoning to someone asking for a man to fix the shutter and the other understood "shut up". When he first started to phone he would repeat "Hello, are you there?" so many times that it made us laugh just to hear it. The other would get off the subject, and Mr. Poulot would say "Oh Pshaw!" and again repeat "Hello, are you there?" There were six numbers on the program and all were very interesting. The program was under the direction of Mr. Beaulieu, the main boss.

I think the best actors were Mr. Portelance and his son, Rudolph. They made us laugh so much that the tears were just rolling down our cheeks. In a play called "Scientific Dentistry", Mr. Portelance pulled out a tooth from Mr. Auclair. That was the funniest play I had ever seen, because he used a butcher knife, big pliers and a rope to take the tooth out, and when the tooth finally came out, the dentist and the patient both fell down on the floor from the jerk. Mr. Beaulieu sang a beautiful song called, "Pray, Love and Sing". Everyone enjoyed the program very, very much.

Mabel Noskoyi --- Gr. VIII.

If you want to see the boys' magnificent new building follow me and I will show it to you. Let us go inside up the steps by the front door that we see in the picture. Now these three windows to the west and the one to the east is the boys'Recreation Hall. The other two windows to the east is the refectory. The floor is made entirely of cement; the walls are kalsomined.

Now let us go upstairs. The stairs are not made yet so the men made a ladder-stairs. It is rather shaky, be careful or you'll tumble down and break your neck maybe! The second story contains all of the dormitory. At the western end is the Infirmary, locker, and Sister Mary's room. At the other end are Sr. Henriette Eugene's room and bath room.

Now to the basement - first let us go to the Engine Room. There is a wonderful big furnace here which heats the whole house with steam. Near the furnace is a tank which holds 500 gallons of hot water. I guess the boys will have clean hands, and clean dishes after this! there are bathrooms, a baggage room and a tank room.

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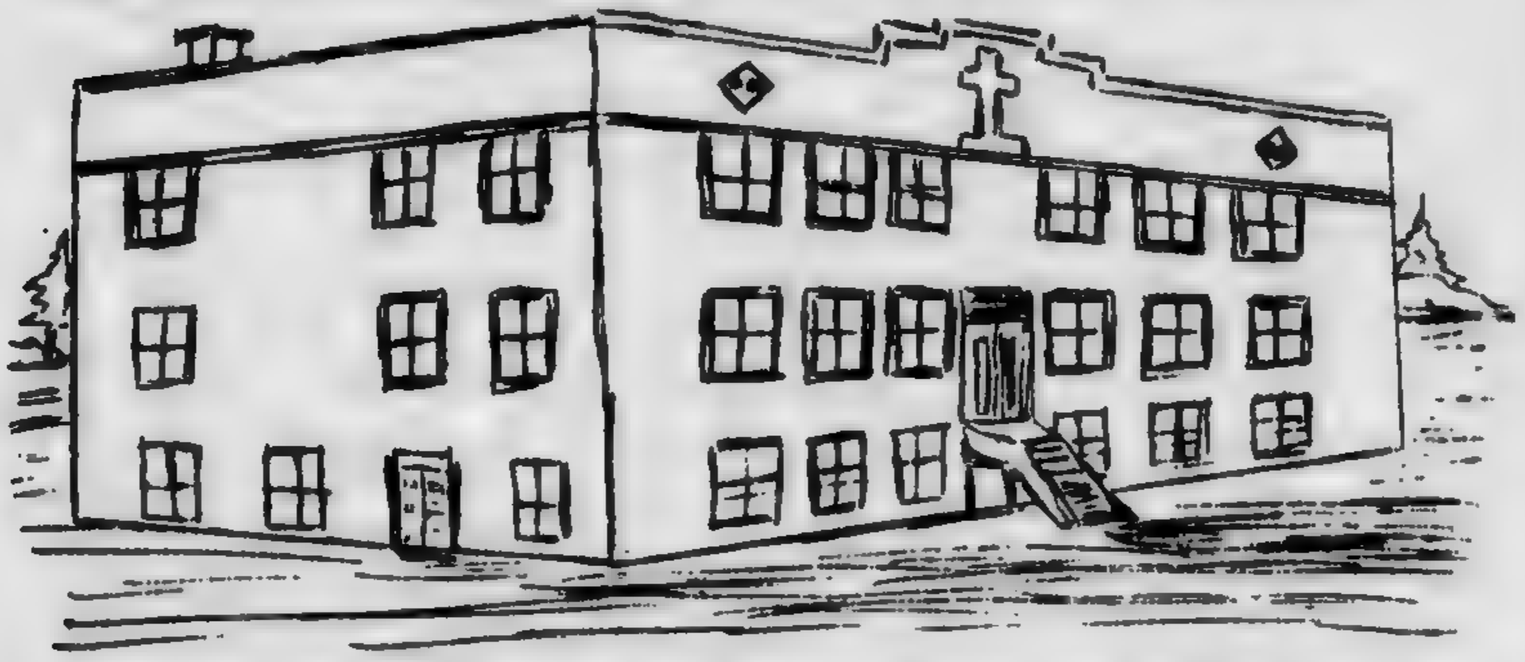
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The rest of the basement is the laundry. The machines haven't arrived yet so we are waiting for them. There are no hot air grates; instead we have radiators in the [redacted].

When His Excellency, Mgr. Joseph Guy blessed the building, the priests who accompanied him were Fathers Lajoie, Folhor, Floc'h, Kinderwetor and Proulx.



Brother Nicol and Mr. A. Beaulieu also accompanied them. They said some special prayers for the house blessing. It is the only house that is entirely fire-proof [illegible] from Edmonton up to the North Pole, so you see we have reason to be proud!

Designer and Composer [illegible]

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GRATITUDE AND WISHES

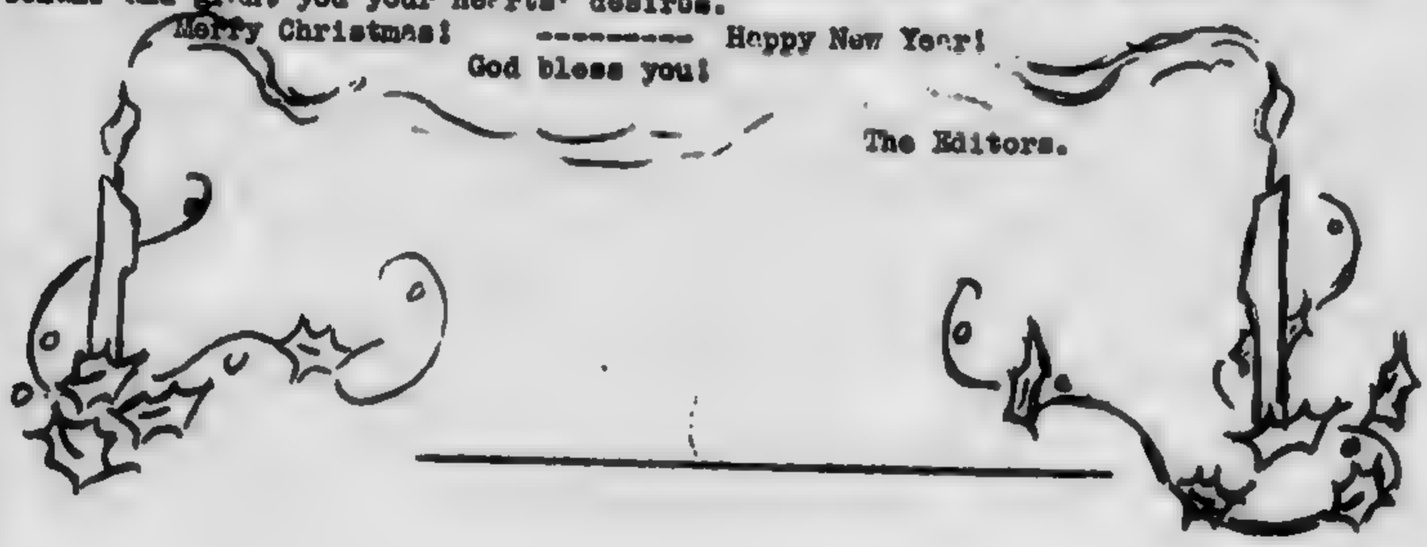
It has been very flattering and pleasing for us to have received such kind encouragement in our work, "The Ground Echoes" has many generous friends whom we wish to thank most sincerely today fot their kindness. We wish to thank very specially, our inspector, Mr. Gilles, for his encouraging letter which we highly appreciated -- also that of our Indian Agent, Mr. L'Heureux. May we offer our sincerest thanks also to all those generous friends who so kindly sent us financial aid? We were deeply touched by so much kindness and we are most grateful.

Once again the beautiful season of Christmas is here - and once again, we offer to our friends, all the loving wishes that we have in our hearts for them. To our many readers, far and near, we extend our sincerest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, praying that the Divine Babe may hear our prayers on your behalf and grant you your hearts' desires.

Merry Christmas! --------- Happy New Year!

God bless you!

The Editors.



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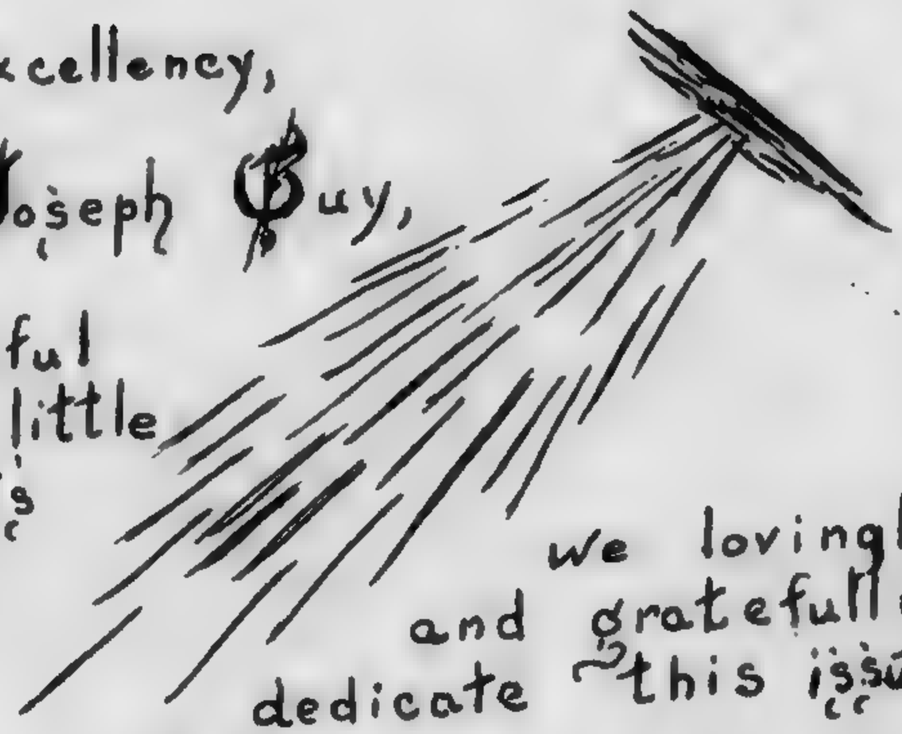
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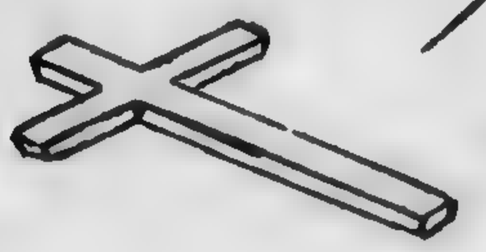
To His Excellency,

Rt. Rev. Joseph Guy,

to whose helpful kindness this little paper owes its existence,



we lovingly and gratefully dedicate this issue of the Grouard Echoes



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" PER CRUCEM AD LUCEM"

They are gone, these beautiful days so filled with happiness and blessings! We gaze slowly and sadly around us ... all speaks to us of him who was our father, our friend, our advocate for seven happy years. We recall the Mission as it was before his arrival. We admire <u>now</u> -- our beautiful new school, the renovated convent, the enlarged play yards, the spacious barns and sheds, the comfortable homes for our employees, and last of all, the wonderful new building for the boys -- latest monument to his loving solicitude -- and we realize fully all that our dear Bishop has done for us. The realization fills our hearts with gratitude but overwhelms us also with poignant regret for our loss. To escape from the loneliness that surges over us, we mount slowly to the classroom. But here again, we are met with reminders of his affectionate interest: the piano, the music cabinet, the beautiful pictures on the wall, the typewriter, our printing machine, and countless other treasures speak to us of our loss. Gazing up into his pictured face smiling down so kindly at us from the piano, we say :

"O kindest of fathers! it is hard, bitterly hard to give you up! You have been a kind, good father to <u>all</u> your flock, but to us, your Grouard children, you have been more than a friend, more than a father; you have been an inspiration. God bless you for your loving kindness, your interest in all that concerned us! God bless you for having given us so beautiful an example of Christlike charity! You are gone, dear Father, and we are missing you, but in your new field of action, God bless you, we pray. And through the years, when memory brings the picture of your kindly face before us, we shall murmur softly, "Dear Bishop Guy, God bless you!"

"There is never a life without sadness, There is never a heart free from pain;
If one seeks in this world for true solace, He seeks for it ever in vain.
So, when to your poor heart comes sorrow, The deepest, perhaps, you have known.
'Tis the touch of God's sickle at harvest, Since He reaps in the fields He has sown."

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VACATION.

We were glad to hear that Bishop Breynat was coming to visit us one day. Suddenly we heard something like an airplane and began to look around for it. Then we went down to the lake to see Bishop Breynat who was there. That evening, the Fathers and Sisters and everybody went to see the plane. The pilot took some for a short ride; for some it was their first experience. When Msgr. Charest and Mr. Lizee went up, the pilot made loops and circles. When they came down to earth again, the riders looked very white and seasick ! They left the next morning at nine o'clock, it was beautiful to see the rising of the airplane. We hope to see them again.

Roy Smith -- Grade V.

We find many kinds of wild berries in the woods. There were more raspberries than any other kind of berries this year. There were quite a few choke cherries and cranberries too. It rained too much in August and the raspberries would fall off. There roses were too bad to go berry picking too. Last year there were many saskatoo but there were not many this year.

Cora Desjarlais-- Marcel Aussant. Gr. V.

On Sunday, July 25th, we went for the pilgrimage of St. Ann at St. Bruno Mission. We got up very early so we could arrive there for the ten o'clock Mass. After our dinner, we visited the peoples' tents, and enjoyed it very much. Around two o'clock we had the procession. They sang some hymns while Bishop Guy carried the Blessed Sacrament. He told the people that this was the best pilgrimage yet because there were so many for the High Mass and other ceremonies. Afterwards we went to town with Sister Francois Desiré and played around for a while. then went back to Grouard We enjoyed the day very much.

Melba Cardinal -- Grade V.

Mary Jan Cardinal was married to John Smith on August 25th. She wore a long white satin dress. Everything she had on was white, even her slippers. The witnesse were Agathe Cardinal with Henry Tomkins, Nellie Ghostkeeper with Harry Thomas, and Nancy Thomas with Leo Dufresne. Father Beauregard said the Mass and gave a nice lit Little talk. They had a nice breakfast at the Fathers' house afterwards.

[illegible] Grade V

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SCHOOL DAYS ! SCHOOL DAYS!!

" Yes, we came all the way in the Mission truck, but we stopped at St. Bruno's for dinner. I was so surprised and sorry to hear that Sister Bernadette Clare is teaching there this year instead of in Grouard. Who is replacing her here? Sister Guy of the Savior? Are Srs. Louis du Bon Pasteur and Henriette Eugenie the only 2 two new Sisters this year? I'm sorry that Sister Francis Desiré and Sr. George Wilfred are gone; we will miss them both, won't we? But I'm so glad that Sr. Mary Theola and Sr. Jean Placidus are back from their visit to the United States. How hard I prayed for them while they were far away, so that they would come back here again. What's the new Father's name? What ? Father Kinderwater? Isn't he jolly? I saw him talking to Father Beauvage, and when I heard Fr. Kinderwater laugh I had to laugh too, though I didn't know what they were laughing about! My!! What a beautiful house the boys are going to have! Is it true the Mission trucks are hauling day and night? And they say there are thirty men working there-- many of them experts from Saskatchewan or Southern Alberta. Pardon me? O, yes, indeed I am glad to be back at school! Especially since I am to be in the Senior class this year and to be Sr. Jean's pupil! How anxious I am for morning so I can start in. I will always consider tomorrow a red-letter day!

Jean Bellrose-- Grade VI.

When Sister Jean Placidus came home to Grouard after three longs months away from us, she brought back many nice things for the classroom . We were so glad to hear that her brother had given her a nice Brunswick Portable with many records. Sister also brought her mother's radio for the school.Now in our class, we have three nice musical instruments. The Jesuit Fathers in Yakima gave Sr. M. Theola fifty nice rolls for our piano.So you can imagine what a musical year we will have!! Some of Sister Jean's friends also gave her many nice pictures and books which we enjoy looking at? Don't you wish you were in our classroom? I'm sure you do!

Mabel Noskey--Grade VIII. Simonne Dufresne-Gr. VI

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The old pupils who are continuing their studies went back to their different schools. Nancy Thomas, Mary Jane Sinclair and Nora Maher went back to St. Augustine's at Peace River, but Florence Cunningham went to the Normal at Calgary.

Paul Hurtubise who was at the Junior College with Harry Thomas is now going to the Jesuit College with the Fourrgue boys. Harry Thomas of course is back at the Junior to. He wrote and said that Greek is no baby's job! Two of our last year's pupils are keeping on their studies: Jonny Morden is going to school at High Prairie and Raymond L'Hirondelle is going to High School at Peace River. Good luck to you, dear old schoolmates! Jimmy Thomas --- Gr. VIII.

MOTHER PROVINCIAL'S VISIT

Mother Provincial came here in the beginning of July to visit. Sister Mary Theola and Sister Jean Placidus did not see her because they were not here. So when they came back, Sr. Superior went with them to McLennan to see Mother Provincial as she was there then. When they came back they brought Sister Marcella with them; she went to the hospital in August. On Sept. 12th, Mother came with Sr. Gerard Magoll but left the next day. Sr. Marcella stayed here about fifteen days and then went to Vancouver to have an operation. We are praying so she will be well again. Margaret Auger --- Gr. V.

THE NEW BUILDING

The new house that they are making for the boys is beautiful. It is of brick and it is 110 foot long by 40 feet wide. It is three storeys high and is entirely fireproof. The floors are made of cement. For the ceilings they have many big irons and iron pillars to hold it up. The walls are made of brick and tiles. They will put some plaster on the walls of the house to make it nicer. The outside of the house is made of bricks and there is a cross made of cement in the front center. On the right hand side of the cross is written A.D. which means "In the

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year of the Lord" or "Anno Domini" as they say in Latin. On the left side is marked 1937. We are very proud of that house because it is the only fireproof building in the country. In our next issue, we will describe it and perhaps draw a picture of it for you.

George Califer -- Gr. VIII ... Jeremie Cardinal -- Gr. VII.

During vacation, Mrs. Quirion with her daughter and Yvonne Dion cooked for all the hired men who were working on the new building. A few weeks ago Mrs. Quirion was seriously hurt in an automobile accident and is now in the McLennan hospital. Since then the working men are having their meals at the men's refectory. Mr. and Mrs. Boussent and their children are now living in Mrs. Quirion's house which was Mr. Lizée's house before. Mr. and Mrs. Lizée are now in charge of the Mission farm.

Lena Twin -- Gr. VI.

MORE CHANGES

'bout two weeks ago, Rev. Fr. Lajoie, was changed from St. Augustine's Mission so he could come here to replace the Bishop until the new Bishop arrives. We bid Fr. Lajoie a hearty welcome to Grouard and we promise to be so pleasant that he will not be too lonesome for his Peace River children.

Fr. Beaucage our dear Catechism teacher left us to go to be the Superior of Peace River Mission. We were very sorry to see him go because he was so good to us. But Fr. Proulx who was sick in the McLennan hospital came back and is now teaching us Catechism. We like him very much and hope he may be a good teacher like Fr. Beaucage.

Sister A Riberdy came here a few weeks ago to replace Sr. Marcelle as Sacristan. Sister has a twin sister whom she left at Kenora, but we are hoping she may come and join her sister here soon.

Annie Thomas -- Gr. VII.

Mrs. Walter - driving through the country saw two repairmen climbing a telephone pole. "These men," she said haughtily, "must think I never drove a car before".

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POTATOES

One morning while we were in school studying, one of the sisters came and told Sr. Jean Placidus that we were going to start the potatoes. We were kind of glad because we knew we were going to have fun. When we went to the big field on the other hill we didn't know the boys were trying to bart us. When we heard that, we started counting our sacks also, but were beaten by the boys. We had picked 1500 sacks of potatoes. While we were picking, the men were finishing the new root cellar which is all made of cement. We know the potatoes will not rot so easyily now. The following Saturday Sr. Mary Auxiliatrice and the boys went to the farm to pick all the potatoes for Mr. Lizée, They had much fun and enjoyed the truck ride too.

Frank Giroux --- Gr. VI.

INSPECTOR'S VISIT

One morning we heard that Mr. Gillis, our new inspector, was coming to our classrooms We were anxious to see him, yet we were rather afraid to go to school. But as soon as we saw him, we decided we liked him because he reminded us so much of Mr. Lizée, the Bishop's chauffeur. Mr. Gillis is tall, has brown eyes and a gently smile. He stayed in our room all forenoon, and we enjoyed every minute of it. Before he left, we sang several songs for him. If he enjoyed his visit as much as we did, Mr. Gillis must have pleasant memories of Grouard!

Helen Miller -- Gr. VII.

FEAST DAYS

On September 29th, we had a good holiday because it was Sr. Superior's feast. We enjoyed playing the gramophone in the girls' hall. In the afternoon all the boys and girls had each an apple, some candy and ice-cream which tasted very good. We also had a little program in the girls' hall. It was done only by a few girls. Some sang and others played different little games. Rosalie Wabison - Gr.VI.

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On the eve of Fr. Falher's feast, we had an interesting program. How happy we were that Bishop Guy and Msgr. Charest were here to unite their wishes to ours for our pastor's feast. All the Fathers and Sisters came, also the men working at the mission came with their wives.

The program was started by a beautiful festal song then Ernest Giroux read the address. We played Fr. Falher's favorite pieces on our flutes, then Frank Giroux as Uncle Podger caused a lot of excitement and laughter by his accidents, when trying to hang a picture. We also reported our Musical Travelogue. The German song on account of its queer sounding words, nearly took the house down. I'm sure Fr. Bruckert would have been proud to see that we remembered so well the song he taught us last spring.

Dorothy Phillips --- Gr. VIII.

Msgr. Charest came with the big red truck to get us day scholars for the concert in honor of Fr. Falher, because we older girls were in the program. As soon as we got to the Mission, Sr. Jean Placidus brought us into the chapel for Benediction. All the people then came in the classroom where the concert was taking place. After all was over Sr. Superior brought two big pans full of apples which Fr. Falher gave to all the children. When it was time to go home Msgr. Charest got Bishop's car and he took us home in it. We were all very glad because it is not often we have a chance to ride in the Bishop's car. We all thanked dear Msgr. Charest for his kindness. Fr. Falher said that he enjoyed this program better than any other he had attended for a long time.

Kathleen Mordon -- Gr. VI.

It happened that Msgr. Charest's feast came the next day after Fr. Falher's, so on the sixth of October (his birthday) he said Mass in our chapel. The hymns were lovely, and we tried our very best to sing well for it was his last feast in Ground.

Maggie Budakin -- Gr. VI.

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ELECTIONS

We the pupils of Grade IV and Grade V had our elections on Oct. 1st. We chose Mary Twin for President, Victor Twin for our vice-president and Victoria Bellerose for our Secretary. We wanted to have it on Oct. 1st because it was near the feast of St. Therese of the Child Jesus.Sister explained our motto to us and she also talked about our patroness. Our aims are to be obedient, speak out in class and to give good example. Our motto is "Onward and Upward" and our colors are pink and green, the same as last year. Charlotte Glass -- Gr. IV.

FAREWELL TO THEE

I had never thought that such sad days could come to the Mission, for I had been here over four years, and I thought that it would always be a happy place in which to live. I realize now what sadnessis, because ever since June when we heard that our dear Bishop and his secretary would be leaving us, our hearts have been very sad. Now that they are gone, we are lonesome and wish the dear Lord had not taken them away from us. But I suppose this is our cross which we must carry bravely if we want to reach Heaven some day.

Bishop Guy and Msgr. Charest had been away for some time because they went to assist at the Churchill Jubilee, and when they came back, we realized that they had just one month left to stay with us. Many people came from all over to see them before they left and to say Goodbye. As October 20th drew nearer and nearer, we became very sad. On October 17th, all the people of Grouard came to the Girls' Hall where a Farewell reunion was held. It was very hard to sing and to talk, but we did our best to make our last little concert nice. Florence Shaw read a very beautiful and sad address; three times she had to stop, because she was crying. Dorothy Phillips recited a very touching poem, and then we girls sang a song called called "We'll Not Forget" which made many people cry. Then Frank Giroux, who always makes everyone laugh when he is in a play, came to speak his lines ... but instead,

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he burst out crying, and could not say a word. ..fter the children finished their parts, Fr. Falher got up and told the Bishop how grateful we were for all he had done for us, and expressed his deep regret over the departure of both His Excellency and his devoted secretary. Then Mr. Aussant read an address in French, Willie Himalin read one in Cree, then Mrs. Maurice spoke in English, saying that our loss is Gravelbourg's gain. Dan Cunningham expressed the regrets of the Half-Breeds while Margaret Thomas-Giroux spoke for the old pupils.

When all the speeches were over, Bishop Guy got up to speak. How attentively we listened to the last words of our beloved Bishop. He then presented a beautiful certificate of Bravery from the Government to Sr. Mary Auxiliatrice and another to Harry Fraser for their heroism at the fire last winter, and told us to follow these examples. ..fter that we all went outside to have our pictures taken, as a souvenir of our last reunion. Fr. Gerrand and the St. Bruno Sisters, also Fathers Beaudoin and Madeau from Peace River, were there too.

This morning, Oct. 20th, Msgr. Charest said his last Mass in Grouard in our chapel at half past five. Then the Bishop said his at six. We sang hymns, though we found it hard to do anything but cry--- our hearts were so sad. At 8 o'clock, the Bishop, Msgr. Charest and the Fathers went to the cemetery for a last prayer besides the quiet graves of the other three Bishops of Grouard, then all assembled for the last prayers and the blessing of our dear Bishop. Outside, the Bishop's car was waiting, and as soon as it started it was followed by the two big trucks filled with the children and Sisters. This was the first time we had gone for a ride on a sad occasion -- as Fr. Falher had said, it was like a funeral. We went to the station, and watched the train coming...When we had waved our last Goodbyes and watched the train out of sight our hearts were very heavy for we realized that our kind Bishop was gone for good. Everyone said that our loss was a double one because Msgr. Charest whom everyone loves, is gone too. We are glad that he will be near the Bishop to help him in all his cares, but we will miss Msgr. Charest

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very much, because he was always so very kind and helpful to everybody. The Bishop promised us that they would both come back and pay us a visit some day. We hope that promise will come true very soon. Until then we are keeping our promise and are praying very hard, so that God may bless them both and make them happy in their new life.

Mary O'Halloran--Ruth Morden --Gr. VIII.

SOME DAY

Not now, but in the coming years,
When we have reached the Better Land,
We'll know the meaning of our tears,
And all we do not understand.



We'll know why friends we love the best
Are forced to leave us with our grief,
Why strangers come to take their place,
Whose hearts are not as true as theirs.

Hope, then, my soul, the God of old
Is guiding thee with kindly hand.
The plan of life He'll soon unfold,
When we meet in the Better Land.

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Re-organization of Our Association.

Rev. Father Walter, Sister Superior and the teachers had a meeting and decided that the four classrooms unite to publish the school journal. Each classroom will give short stories or articles [illegible] the pupils will help in the making of the school Journal. The name: Blue Quills School will be the same as before. We will change the cover for [illegible] so we will send them earlier.

Theresa Maskreyak --Grade VII.

Story of the Blue Quills School

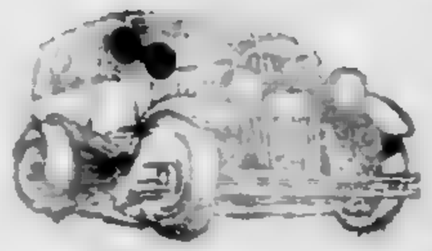
by the Senior Boys' Class.

We have read with much interest the Journals coming from the different Indian Schools. We find them most interesting. It is the first time our class has written for a Journal, and we do it with pleasure. We would like to tell you something about our School so that we may be more acquainted. We have the benefit here of a large modern school. We know much work has had to be done in the past before it was possible to have this fine School. We owe much to the Oblates Fathers and the Sisters of Charity, whom we more often call the Grey Nuns. We, The pupils of the Boys' Class have been asked to tell the story of the Blue Quills School, so my friend Adolphus will begin farther on in this Journal.

Joseph MacGilvery --Grade VII.

Visit of Bishop Pallaize.

Bishop Pallaize gave us a surprise [illegible]



and s[illegible] just in the f[illegible] was great exci[illegible] supper ready f[illegible] as I am working in the kitchen this month

The next morning all the children went to attend the [illegible] Most of them went to Holy Communion as it was the First Friday of the month. We kissed his ring first and then we received the host.

The Bishop and the two priests went to Frog Lake to bless the two Crosses that are to mark the places where the two priests were murdered during the Riel Rebellion. (Father Marchand and Father Fafard) The priests were killed there but their bodies were brought to St. Albert.

Roseanna Cardinal---Grade VII.

At Frog Lake.

My home is at Legoff. My grandfather's name was Delaney. He was a Farm Instructor at Frog Lake. My mother often spoke to me about my late grandfather who had been killed at Frog Lake about half a century ago. Rev. Father Fafard was going to hear my aying grandfather's confession when suddenly a shell of a gun went through him and Father Fafard fell dead to the ground I am going to draw a picture of the two crosses that Father Langlois put up at Frog Lake.

Eric Martineau - -- Grade IV

Doctor Hill's Visit

On [illegible], November 3rd, Dr. Hill, the Indian agent of [illegible] Lake came to visit our School with Jos John from the [illegible]. Father Balter had [illegible] two sleds, Thomas way t[illegible]

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...ow, ... of ... Mary. ... was dear in the ... of God. The Child's name was Mary. She became the Mother of God. We call her the Blessed Virgin. When Mary was three years old her Father and Mother brought her to the Temple in Jerusalem. When they reached the Temple they were met by the High Priest. He blessed Mary and led her to the altar. Mary's Parents left her in the Temple for the service of God. She was cared for by the holy women. As she grew older she spent much of her time in prayer and working in the Temple. When she was about fifteen years old she was espoused to St. Joseph. St. Joseph was a carpenter. She now had a little home of her own and she always did what she could to please him.

The greatest Feast of the Blessed Virgin is the 8th of Dec. It is the Feast of her Immaculate Conception. That means She was always free from sin. Jesus gave Mary to us. I love her as she is my Heavenly Mother.

...aret Mackeyak ---Grade III.

The Junior Catholic Messenger.

Father Salter pays for the Junior Catholic Messenger. We get this Messenger every week and also the boys get a copy in their classroom. The other two classrooms get a smaller newspaper called "Our Little Messenger", and "The Confraternity Messenger". These have four pages and there are many nice pictures in it too. Ours is bigger and there was a nice story in it. The story was called "The Little Pearl Rosary". Sister read it to us. The editor of Junior Catholic Messenger asked the children who read the Newspaper to write to him and tell him how they liked this story. We all wrote the letter and Sister took the best one. This is the one below that she chose.

Caroline Pic...e - - -Grade V

Blue ...



To the Editor of
Junior Catholic Messenger

Dear Mr. Editor,

We enjoyed reading the story of The Little Pearl Rosary. The Sister told the story to us. The most exciting part was when Mary Helen was climbing up a cliff and she was so glad to see ... When the three children were ... their lunch, the giant and the ... and Ben was talking for the two children. The giant and dwarf thought that Billy and Mary were Negroes ... IV. Yours sincerely.

Elizabeth Houle.

The Fox That Had Lost His Tail.

A sly fox was looking for a good meal one day and his tail was caught in a trap. What was he to do? He could not run away with the trap, and he was not going to stay there until the Farmer came in the yard. The Farmer would surely kill or put him in a cage. So he tugged away and his tail was left in the trap. How disgraced he felt! Suddenly a thought came to him. He would call all his friends from far and near and try to show them how much better they would be if they did not have bushy tails. The meeting was held and Brother Fox made a long speech. In a very interesting way he told them how he wished to make them happy. This is what he said: "It would be really better and safer for us all to have shorter and less bushy tails. The tails of ours are always dangerous burdens, and besides they are useless ornaments. I am willing to do without mine. They were silent for a few minutes, then an old fox replied: "We are very grateful to you, Brother Fox, for being so interested in us, but would you please turn about and let us see the bushiness of your tail?" The poor fox could not show it.

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Explanation of the Blackboard for Conduct in my Classroom.

First I drew the picture of our School at the top of the board. I cut pictures of little children from an old catalogue to represent each of my pupils, playing in front of the School. Near each child I pasted a strip of paper with the name of the child and also this strip is used to paste the gold, red, or blue stars which tells his conduct for each month. Gold for excellence; red for very good; blue for poor. Removing a star is a great punishment. I have found this a great aid in discipline. This idea may be of help to another Grade 1 teacher. In place of the picture of the School one could use a picture of the Sacred Heart, the Blessed Virgin, or of a light-house.

The Teacher in Grade One.

Story of The Blue Quills School.
Part Two.

In 1888 Rev. Fr. Michel Morer of Onion Lake came to Saddle Lake Reserve to found a mission among the Crees there. For a chapel he built a small addition to the house of Alexis Dumont with whom he was staying. The wife of this man is still living at Saddle Lake. There were only about five Catholic families then, but a few also came from the Good Fish Reserve.

In 1890 Fr. Morer built a very good house-chapel and a day school. Both buildings are still in use; the first as a part of the priest's residence and the old day-school as a work-shop. Mr. William Todd was the first teacher. So you see that Father Morer did a great deal towards what we have to-day.

On the 8th of August 1892 Fr. Boulenc came to replace Fr. Morer who had been summoned to St. Albert to be parish priest there. On Oct. 2nd, 1897 Fr. J.M. Grandin came to Saddle Lake to relieve Father Boulenc, who however remained to help. Then they began the building of the boarding school. My playmate, Joe Cardinal, will continue the story.

Adolphus Half - -Grade VI.

Story of The Blue Quills School.
Part Three.

In 1892 the Oblate Fathers with the Grey Nuns had opened an Indian School at Lac La Biche. In 1898 the Government decided to transfer the personnel of the Lac La Biche School to Saddle Lake. The Church at Saddle Lake was dedicated to the Sacred Heart and this name was given to the Mission. This School served for thirty years. In 1931, under the direction of Rev. Fr. Augin, it was moved into a new building twenty miles to the east within four miles of the village of St. Paul. It then was called Blue Quills after a Cree chief of the Saddle Lake Reserve. We have now 140 pupils. Twenty-five of the pupils are Chipewyan and the rest are Crees. We all have a good time together. My class-mate, Arthur, will tell you some more of the story.

Joseph Cardinal - -Grade VII.

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A Narrow Escape



On Thursday afternoon, Nov 18th, around three o'clock something very exciting happened. Paul Pinette, a new employee, was hauling coal from St.Paul with a team of horses. He drove to where they empty the coal and as they were passing, one of the horses fell into the hole with his hind legs. His front legs and half of his body were on the top while the harness on him was all broken up. Four other employees came to help but they could not pull him out. Then they quickly ran in and tried to get him down by the inside. They at last succeeded. Then they led him out of the furnace room and then by the garage. It was rather difficult for the poor horse to go up the stairway in going out again. But you may imagine how gladly the horse galloped with joy when he was out again after such a hard struggle. Here is the picture I drew of how he looked when he fell in.

Theresa Paskweyak - - Grade VII.

Conclusion of The Story of Blue Quills School.

I wish to tell you first about the Fathers who at different times have been in charge of our School. While it was on the Saddle Lake Reserve there have been besides the ones already mentioned: Fathers Husson, Gabillon, V Legoff and Angin, who all helped in giving the School its good reputation. Then I would like to say a few words about two of these Fathers whom it was my gool fortune to have as Principals while I was a pupil. It is very pleasant to remember Father Angin who was here when I began. We like to remember how he made us at home and confortable in the new School. Our Salutations go to him at Delmas and our prayers go in his behalf to the Great Master in Heaven. Besides, we would like to say a word about our good Principal, Father Balter. After giving many years of his life to the School when it was on the Reserve, he has come to us here in the Blue Quills.

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To make you understand much in a few words I will say ; we pray he may stay with us many years.

Arthur MacPeeters - -Grade VII.

A Mass for our Dead.

On Nov. 3rd Sister said that it would be fine to have a Mass for the children who died in our School. We started to give the money on Nov.10th. When we knew that we could not pay the dollar we went to the boys' room and asked them if they would help us to pay the dollar. On Nov. 30th we had $ 1.05.Each ofthe four class-rooms had given something. We expected only a low Mass but Father Balter gave us a High Mass instead. The Requiem Mass was on the first of December and all the children sang the parts of the Mass. Here are the children who paid the money.

Bernadette Metchawes ---Grade IV.

Offering to have a Mass said for these children who died while in our School: Pierre Cardinal ---Suzette Cryer --- Annie Katchimut ---Joseph Jonas Cardinal.

Elizabeth Moule ----	5¢	Theresa Pitre --- -	10¢
Madeleine Blackman ---	5¢	Alice Mayottatik ----	5¢
Margaret L. Large - -	5¢	Patrick Gladu ------	5¢
Theresa Maskweyak -----5¢		Agnes Cardinal -------	5¢
Rosemma Cardinal ---10¢		Adolphus Half ------	4¢
Moses Cardinal --------5¢		Stanley Cardinal -----	5¢
David Stamp ----------	5¢	Mr. S. Pitre -------	10¢
Joseph Redcrow ------	5¢	Albert Cardinal -----	3¢
Eric Martineau ------	3¢	Francois Loth ------	- 5¢
Ernest LeClerc ----- -	5¢		

Total ----$ 1.05

Fun on the Feast of St. Catherine.

We had lots of fun on St. Catherine's Feast. In the morning nearly all the girls went to Mass except those who had some work in the kitchen and in the dining-room.

At school we had an Arithmetic game the first, the second was Bible History and if we knew we put up our hands. The teacher called one to say it. After we had a peanut When we went down to dinner we had some taffy. After supper all of the older girls went to help in the kitchen and in the dining-room that we could be finished early Sister Moule waited for the kitchen girls. The Sisters from St. Theresa Hospital in St. Paul came and the Sisters all went up to the Sisters' parlor.Miss Marie Ange Thibert came to keep us. We played Bingo and the one who won got something.After we finished playing Bingo the girls started to dance. Three best players played mouth-organ. One came to take the place when one got tired. After we took our lunch and the Sisters did too. Then we went to bed.

Alice Mayottatik --Grade IV.

Mr. Schmidt's Visit

Mr.Schmidt, the Inspector, came on Friday,Nov. 27th but we did not know he was here . We were very surprised to see him on Saturday morning when we went to Mass. It was so nice to see him receiving Holy Communion. Monday morning Mr. Gullion,the Indian Agent, took him to Lac La Biche in his car. Mr. Schmidt came back on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8th. We were glad to hear him sing so well and it gave us a good push After High Mass , Sister Moule said that we sang loud that time we were sure that we had pleased every body. Agnes Cardinal said she hoped he would come back to help us sing on Christmas.

Jane Whiskyjack -----Grade V.

Wants to be wise like Solomon.

We have Catechism every day from 1:30 P.M. till 2 o'clock. When Father Balter cannot come our teacher teaches the lesson. We have Bible History. One of the stories I liked best was the way Solomon could find out to which woman the baby belonged. I was glad the mother got back her son I wish to be wise like Solomon.Our History says he got wisdom because he prayed to the Lord for it That made me think that I should pray much. Elie Kool-Gr.IV

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Our Radio



We have a radio in our recreation room bought by our dieiplinarin,Mr. Tuck. We like to listen to it during the week. But we like best when Foster Hewitt tells us about the hockey game on Saturday night.I like Charlie Conacher the best. We like also to hear the violin and the cowbey songs.

Allen Favel --Grade VI.



Great Hockey Players.

One day we were talking about all the great hockey players with our teacher. He asked us to name many of them. We kept naming them for him till we had forty-six. We knew on what team each of them played. I think Norman Smith is the best goaler.

Joseph Moosewah - Gr. VI

Letters from Former Pupils.

Hobbema, Alberta
Nov.10th,1937.

Rev. Sister Carriere
Blue Quills Res. School
St. Paul, Alberta.

Dear Sister:

I just thought you would like to hear from one of your old girls now living in Hobbema. I am very glad to tell you I've a happy home, and thank God for that blessing. I have a family of three healthy little girls. The eldest girl is ten years old and stays at the Ermineskin School,Hobbema,with the Sisters of the Assumption. She is doing fine and likes to be there for the Sisters are good to her.

I still remember the merry old days at Saddle Lake. How I liked to be with the devoted Grey Nuns for they were so kind to me and always teaching me all kinds of useful things.It is very profitable for us old pupils,if

we try to follow the good example given us by the Sisters. I am doing my best to do these things every day teaching my little ones how to love Jesus and that's what makes me happy.I go to Mass with my husband every Sunday. Father Moulin,our parish priest is liked byall the people for he is so kind hearted. The children are going to have an entertainment in honor of his feast.

Sister Brooke still writes to me from Calgary. I am very grateful toher for her kind remembrance. I always answer her loving letters, which gladden my poor heart when I receive them.

I heard that you haven't been well,I hope you'll soon get better again and I'll sure pray for that intention.

I'll soon be going that way,to visit my parents, by the train, and hope to meet you when I go to the School to see my neices and nephews.

Let me finish my letter by thanking you for your kindness to us and may our Good God bless you for your work.

Yours sincerely in the Sacred Heart.

Rose Masseash Minde.

University Hospital,
Edmonton, Alberta.
Sunday,Nov.14th,1937.

Dear Miss Large:

I was more than pleased to receive the magazine and letter from you. The magazine is very nicely made and I was very interested to read the letters and articles put in by the pupils.

My father and I are feeling better. On the 20th of October we were transferred to the University Hospital. I am in a big ward with eleven men. I like it quite well as there is lots of company. I go out on the porch nearly every day; we wrap up warm so we are not cold.

Well, I think I will close for now. Thank you very

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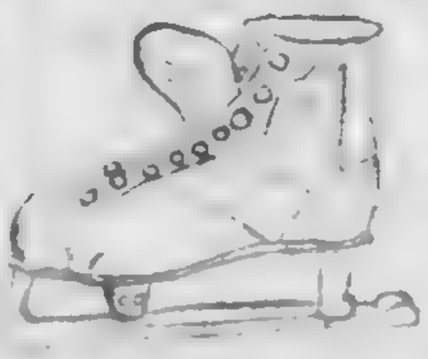
mach for the magazine and the letter

Give my best regards to all the pupils I know, also to the Sisters.

Your very sincerely,
Robert Anderson

Robert and his father are taking the Tuestment fer Tuberculosis. They were in the General Hospital for about a year before going to the University Hospital.

Our New Skating Rink.



We are working on a new skating rink. As soon as it is cold enough we will put on the water. Father Allard get us some new skates and some of the boys have new hockey sticks. We will have pleasure skating and playing hockey this winter

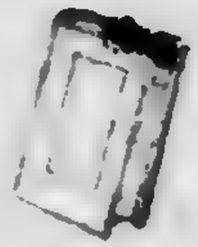
Francois Blackman --Grade VI.

Jokes in Our School

One forenoon in the kitchen as a girl was filling her desert bowl too much - with peaches - the Sister in charge of the cooking said; " Say, Catherine, that bowl is too full." The girl replied; "No Sister, it is because my bowl is too small."

On another occasion a little girl in grade two had to make a sentence with "whiskers" but did not know what it meant so she said;"The whiskers can run", thinking it was some kind of an animal

Roseanna Cardinal --Grade VII



Bible History Stories.

We are making a booklet for Bible History, and we are pasting pictures in it. We are writing stories in it too, and this is the story I wrote about.

Sodom

The angels are coming with Lot and his two daughters. Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt because she turned back. The city was burned because there were too many wicked people There is now a lake. It is called "Dead Sea". This story teaches us that God punishes the wicked people.

Margaret Cardinal --Grad IV.

News Items

Nancy Janvier was not well since she had the measles in June but she came back to school again on Oct 9 She stayed here for almost a month. Then she went to bed on Nov 7th. When her came she had been taken to the hospital. She went home to Legeff with her mother lately we heard that Nancy was feeling better mother

Reverend Sister Superior went to St. Theresa Hospital to get all her teeth out She went on Nov. 30th She stayed four days in the hospital and came back on Saturday morning Dec. 4th

Sister Ida Thibert works in the kitchen and she is a very good cook. On Nov. 29th she went to bed because she had the Grippe. She was taken to the hospital on Dec. 3rd. We all hope that she will soon recover from her sickness and come back again to our school.

Caroline Janvier --Grade VI

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Ile a la Crosse, Sask.,
November 27, 1937.

Miss Therese Paskweyak,
President of the Tekakwitha Club,
Blue Quills Res. School.

Dear Friend;

I want to thank you in the name of my class for your kind invitation to join the School Paper Club We enjoyed reading your class magazine and a next copy would be most welcome. We have decided to wait a little while yet before starting to make a paper because the hoghest grade in our school now is grade three. As soon as we can speak and write English we will be very glad to make one. To make up we will try to write to you once in a while and keep in touch with you.

Your little Indian friends.

The pupils of Holy Family School,

by Jean Baptiste Laliberte

Ile a la Crosse, Sask ,
November 27, 1937

Dear Sister:

Here I am to thank you for the kind letter, such a happy surprise to poor little me in the land of ice and snow!

I am very enthusiastic over your school magazine. I think it is a splendid way of broadening pupils' minds and get them interested in something beyond their own little personal world. Pupils must be led to interest in others and the club-idea will do that for us. After all, it's self-taught, direct citizenship, besides being a tremendous motivation for composition.

I really wish I could join the club with my class, but, for the present, I believe it would be rather difficult as I have only Grades II and III this year and they have much difficulty with their English Another question would prop up --- where to get the paper from? paper is precious and scarce. Time and prayer will solve our problems little by little, just now the situation must be coped with.

I am enclosing some samples of exercises I have prepared for my Grade III's but could be tried on GradeIV also. I had the pupils trace the pictures themselves

Ever yours affectionately in Xto

Sister M Laforce

This letter from Sister M. Laforce will interest the pupils in St. Albert. We will be so pleased to receive letters from the pupils of Ile a la Crosse.

Arrives at Blue Quills.

On the second of December we were rejoiced by the arrival of Father Lardon at the Blue Quills School. He will remain with us to continue his study of the Cree language and in many ways work for the benefit of the Indians of this place

Joseph Kederow ---Grade VI.

A Joke during the Christmas Season

An old maid wished to marry a man, but could not get him. So one evening she went in the church to pray. She did not see the priest who was there also. Thinking she was alone she knelt before the Crib and began to pray out loud with great devotion. " Oh, that I may marry this man! May he be good to me! Make him love me!" The priest hiding behind the post said in a shrill childish voice, " No he does not love you! He does not want you! " The

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old maid then said: " Shut up Little Jesus, let your Mother talk."

Theresa Paskweyak -- Grade V

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Saddle Lake, Alta.
Nov.7th,1937.

Dear Friend Margaret Mary,

Here I am just dropping a few words to you to tell that I never forget you and the other girls and Sisters and the School and everybody. If these sisters are there yet that is,Sister Houle,Sister Burque and Sister Costello. I think I had great love for those Sisters because I never forgot them since I left School.

Well,I guess I get to tell about myself to you now,dear. I went to White Fish Lake with my dad for fish ing and I went to stay with my cousin, Elizabeth Houle. But my brother came and I came home with him.That was Saturday,Oct.30th.We stopped at Spedden and there we saw your grandpa and grandma. They're going to W.F.Lake also . When I reached home I had a new born neice and to-day Father Pratte came with your uncle,your aunt Helen and Leo Brighteyes. Father Pratte came to baptise the baby and I was the godmother and your uncle Simon was the godfather. I gave her the name of Ursula Genevieve.

I might be there before the end of this month as I have asked Father Balter to go back. I don't like to stay here because I never go to Church only when I went to Lake St. Anne. To-day I thought of the school so much and of the children; of them going to the chapel to re- ceive Jesus in their hearts. When I think of that some- times it makes my tears roll down. If you could only know how lonely I am, sometimes I don't know where I could go to be happy. As I said I might go there. I do not say it for sure because my dad is not here yet. I have to go and get him down at White Fish Lake. Well I guess I get to close up now. So good-by with oceans of love.

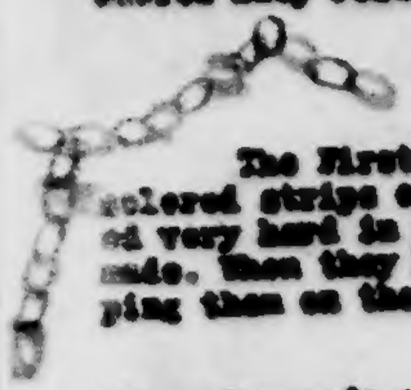
From your true friend who loves you,
Catherine Shirt



The First Christmas.

St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin Mary lived in Nazareth. One day they had to go to Bethlehem. Nobody could give a place to rest, so they went in a stable. Baby Jesus was born during the night. His Blessed Mother laid Him in a manger. The shepherds were on the hill-side. They were keeping their sheep The angel said:" To-day Jesus is born." The shepherds went to see Baby Jesus. They were the first to see Jesus after the Blessed Virgin and Saint Joseph. They knelt down and adored Baby Jesus.

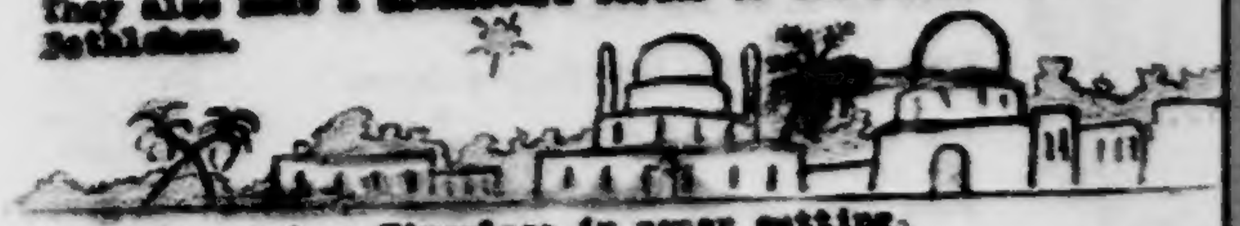
Regina Whisky-jack --Grade II



Christmas Decoration

The First Grade Pupils made some paper chains with colored strips of construction paper -3" x ¼" - They work- ed very hard in pasting each end until a long chain was made. When they had finished the older pupils enjoyed dra- ping them on the walls, the ceiling and over the lights.

They also made a blackboard border of the little town of Bethlehem.



They also made a Fireplace in paper cutting.



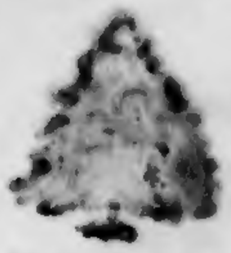
Mathilda Large -- Grade IV

Lena Moses -- Grade IV

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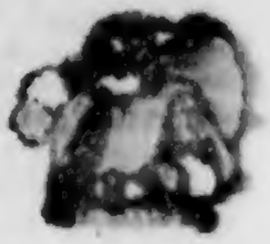
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How We Expect to Spend Christmas.

We usually go to bed early after supper for we have to get up before twelve.

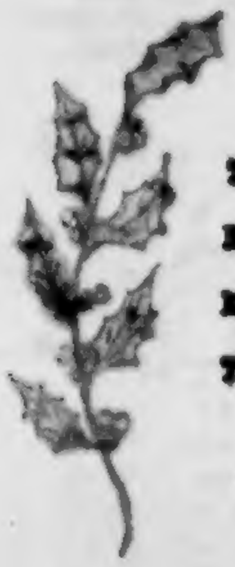
During the second and third Mass we sing hymns in Cree and English. After Mass we go down to the dining room to take our lunch of doughnuts and cocoa. Then we go to bed for we are quite tired. In the morning we take our breakfast and besides we have some popcorn or sometimes apples. During the day we play games and in the evening, that is the time we have the most fun, as we have our Christmas Tree.



All the boys and girls and the Staff are assembled in our room as usual. But Santa Claus comes in the last. He then starts to call each one and asks us to do something for him, such as singing and dancing; then he gives us the toys. We again get some more candies and peanuts.

So I hope we will have some fun again this year as we usually do.

Margaret Mary Large --Grade VI.





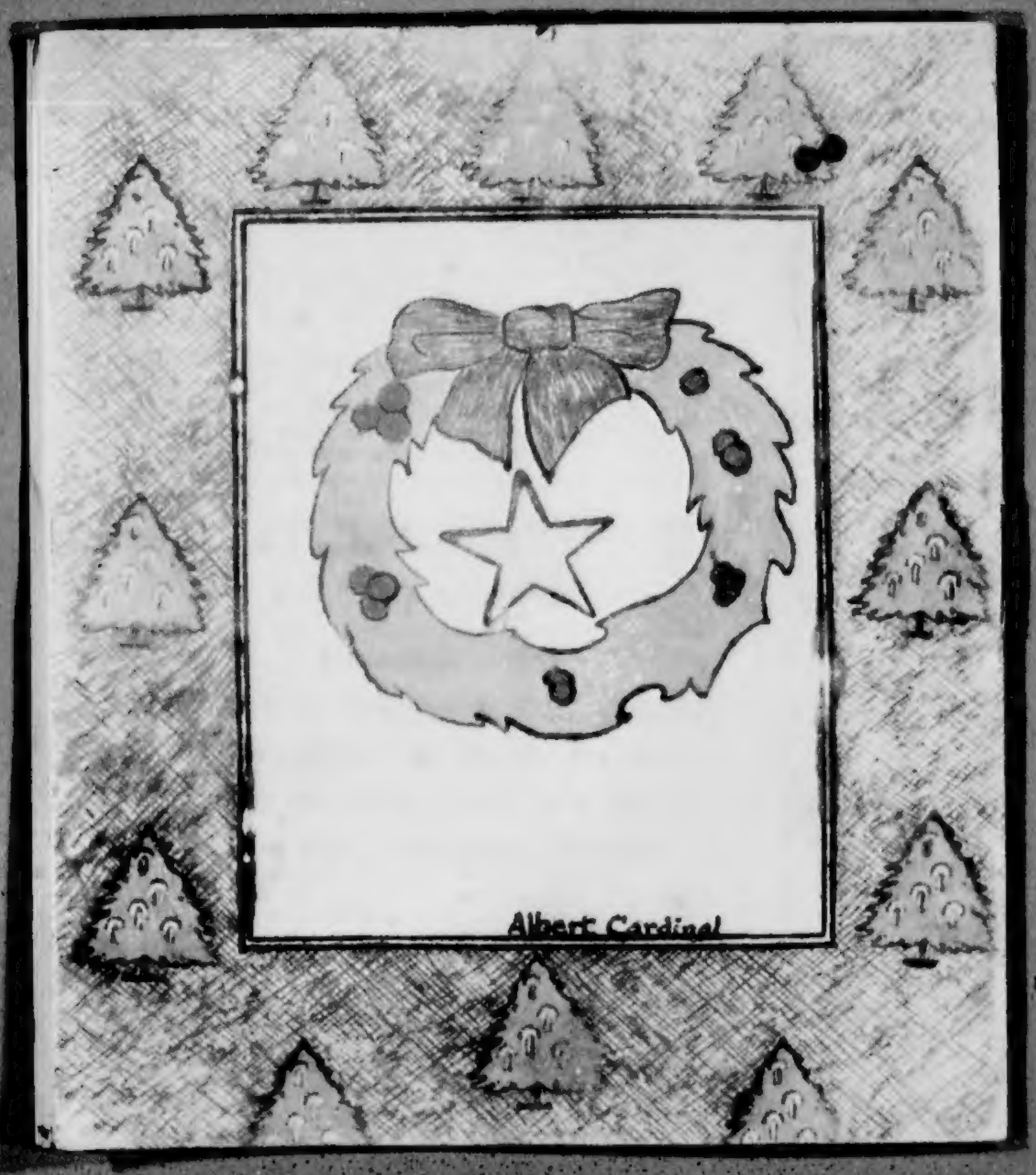
A New Year's Wish.

Take my wish and take my blessing
Here beside the New Year's door;
May the grace of God be with you
This year, next year, evermore.

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